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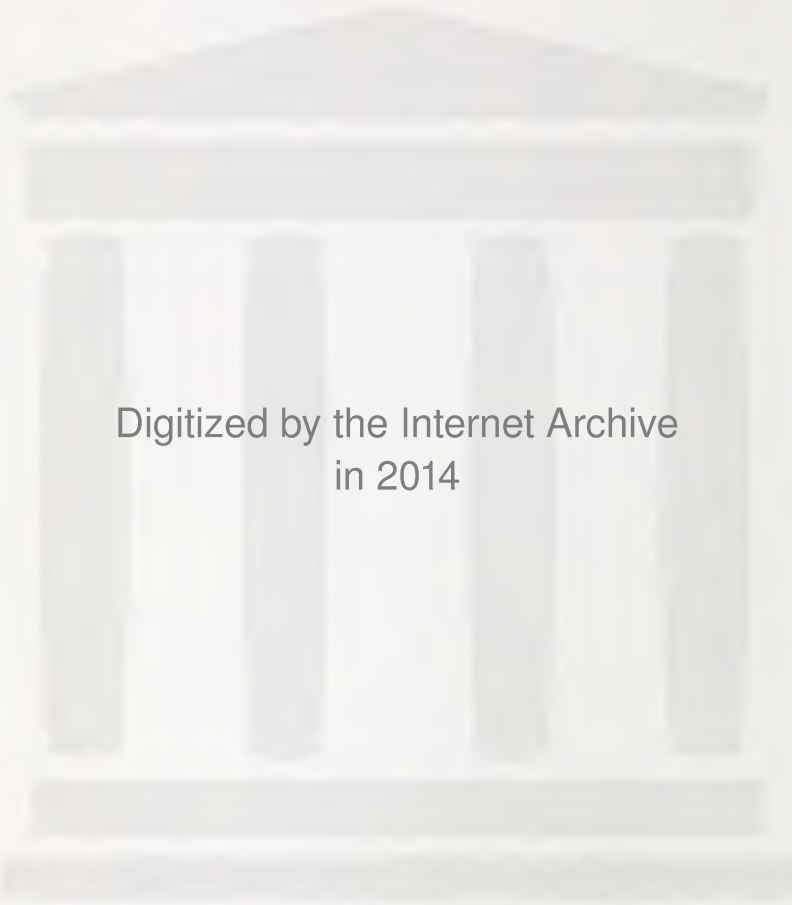
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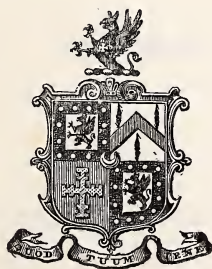
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Notitia Cestriensis,

OR

HISTORIC NOTICES OF THE DIOCESE OF CHESTER,

BY THE
RIGHT REV. FRANCIS GASTRELL, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.

NOW FIRST PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE
AND EXPLANATORY NOTES,

BY
THE REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A. F.S.A.

RURAL DEAN, HON. CANON OF MANCHESTER, AND
INCUMBENT OF MILNROW.

VOL. II.—PART II.

Lancashire.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.L.

Manchester :
Printed by Charles Simms and Co.

THE HISTORY OF THE

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON

IN GREAT BRITAIN

FROM THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF THE SPINNING JENNIE

TO THE PRESENT TIME

Manchester :
Printed by Charles Simms and Co.

7

Dec-9

I am glad to find you have for-
 given a proposed Marriage y^e Degree ^{by} know-
 ing you must excuse me from signing any
 "say in this matter" for I am not to be
 off taking the word. It may be accounted a
 favour to me or lay any obligation upon
 me especially while the present will chance
 continued in that post who, I call ad tant
 it to say y^t he has made me amends for an
 unreasonable demand of a Degree w^{ch} I
 have complained of by of yoursele as a
 grievance in my favour. His master for-
 ever dyes under. If I can I am obliged
 to upon their security & know not but
 His Degree at this time y^t you & I
 will not be interested wth that matter
 Altho' he will have no regard to my pri-
 vate interest or concern wth he may
 Monday or Tuesday he would be glad to
 see you. If I can I will be glad to see you
 in account of this. In all other respects
 I am ever your friend
 I am ever your friend
 I am ever your friend

INTRODUCTION.

FRANCIS GASTRELL was born at Slapton in Northamptonshire, on the 10th of May 1662, and his baptism was not delayed, as it is recorded in the Register of the Parish Church to have been administered on the day of his birth.¹ His father was Henry Gastrell, a gentleman of family and considerable property, descended from those of his name seated at Tetbury and Shipton Moyne in the county of Gloucester. In the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623,² Richard Gastrell Esq. recorded a Pedigree of his family, by which it appears that he married Ann, daughter and heiress of — Butler of Badminton in the same county Esq. and that his eldest son, Fabian Gastrell of Tetbury, was then dead, having had issue by his wife, Mary, third daughter of Thomas Knightley of Preston Capes Esq. a son, Knightley Gastrell Esq. then aged seventeen years, and heir apparent of his grandfather, and whose descendant

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² C. 17. 130, Coll. Arm. London.

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² C. 17. 130, Coll. Arm. London.

in 1683, then also of Tetbury, continued the family record at the Heralds' Visitation of the county.¹ Fabian Gastrell had also a son Henry, who settled at East Garston in Berkshire, and had issue one son Peregrine, who married on the 29th of March 1631, Jane, eldest daughter of Richard Knightley of Burgh Hall in the county of Stafford, and of Fawsley Park in the county of Northampton Esq. M.P. and dying in early life, left an only child, Henry Gastrell, who was still a minor on the death of his mother in February 1652-3, and in the guardianship of his step-father, the Rev. John Thomson, Rector of Preston Capes, near Daventry.

The Manor and Advowson of Slapton were conveyed by John Thomson Gent.² in April 1653, to Henry Gastrell Esq. who shortly afterwards made this village his principal residence.³ He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bagshaw of Morton Pinkney in the same county Esq. M.P. descended from the Bagshawes of Derbyshire, and the pupil and biographer of the famous Robert Bolton.

¹ K. 5. 223, Coll. Arm. The Arms borne by the above families are, Chequy arg. and sab. on a chief, or, three stags' heads couped of the second. Crest, — a lion's head erased proper, gorged with a wreath of leaves, vert. These arms were used by Bishop Gastrell, and also by Mr. Chancellor Gastrell, without the heraldic marks of cadency.

² Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, parts 3 and 4, fol. 1822-30.

³ In 1655 the Parliamentary Inquisitors certified that Slapton was an appropriate Parsonage presentative in the Patronage of Mr. Henry Gastrell of Slapton, — that Timothy Hart supplied the Cure, which was worth £40 a year, — and that there was no Chapel of Ease in the Parish. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. Libr.*

Mr. Gastrell died in early life, leaving issue two sons and two daughters. Edward Gastrell, the eldest son, inherited the family Estate, and was the father of Peregrine Gastrell, afterwards Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester. The second son was Francis, afterwards Bishop of Chester, who, when in his fifteenth year, was admitted on the Foundation of Westminster School, under the celebrated Dr. Busby, and, by a sedulous application to his studies,—which he directed to the noblest objects,—there laid the foundation of that accurate and extensive knowledge of sacred and profane authors of which he has left so many evidences in his numerous publications.

After having been four years at Westminster, Gastrell, like several of his ancestors, was elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, Decr. 17th 1680; B.A. there June 13th 1684; M.A. April 20th 1687; admitted into Deacon's Orders Decr. 29th 1689; ordained Priest on the 25th of June following, and B.D. on the 23d of June 1694.

At this time he had not appeared as an author, but his talents and learning were not unknown,—and having been distinguished by his pulpit eloquence, the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn selected him for their Preacher in 1694, whilst yet a young man for so responsible an office.

An “unhappy dispute,” as Dr. Vicesimus Knox terms it, in an admirable paper on the subject,¹ though written perhaps in a tone of rather too much lightness, had long distressed the minds of all good men on an important point of doctrine. The combatants were Sherlock, Dean of St.

¹ *Winter Evenings*, No. 133.

Paul's, South, a Canon of Christ Church, and Mr. Gastrell, the latter appearing in the controversy more as a mediator than a partisan. His *Considerations on the Trinity, and the Ways of Managing that Controversy*, 1696, 4to. met with the approbation of Dr. Scott, the celebrated author of *The Christian Life*, and the calm and temperate tone by which the work was characterized excited considerable attention, and in a short time it passed through several editions.¹ Sherlock, in 1698, replied to the arguments of his opponent; and this led in the same year to a Defence of the "Considerations."

Posterity will, perhaps, be disposed to admit that the opinions of these learned men on the subject of this controversy were essentially the same, and that they merely differed in their respective modes of defending it.

The writer of GASTRELL'S Life, in the *Biographia Britannica*,² states that the "Considerations" were first published in 1702. He does not appear to have been aware that this was merely a new edition of a book which had become popular, although published anonymously.

There can be little doubt that, although GASTRELL had chosen to preserve his *incognito* for many years, he was

¹ This Tractate has not quite passed into unmerited obscurity, as the learned Bishop Randolph, in his *Enchiridion Theologicum*, has very properly given it a place amongst "those short and comprehensive Tracts which deserve to be frequently read and studied, and which" he says, "were meant to be selected out of such as are scarce, or are likely soon to become so, or not to be had, except as parts of voluminous works."

² *Biographia Britannica*, vol. iii.; and the same error is committed in Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 138.

well and favourably known to those who had the disposal of the rewards of merit and learning, for in 1697 he was brought more prominently forward as Preacher of the Boyle Lectures. He had secured the patronage of Archbishop Tenison, to the great mortification of Evelyn, who was wishful—and in the wish who would not concur?—that his friend Dr. Bentley should have been again the Lecturer. That great man, however, stated that GASTRELL was very well qualified for the office, and had desired it a long time.¹

The Eight Sermons which he preached on that occasion at St. Martin's in the Fields, were published by him in the same year (1697,) and were dedicated to Archbishop Tenison, Sir Henry Ashurst Bart. Sir John Rotheram, Serjeant-at-Law, and John Evelyn senr. Esq. the original Trustees of the Hon. Robert Boyle.

In 1699 he published another volume, entitled *The Certainty of the Christian Revelation*, designed as a continuation, or second part of his Boyle Lecture. It is no small tribute of commendation to the value of this excellent work to find it several times referred to, and quoted by, Bishop Van Mildert, in the Appendix to his own Boyle Lectures, *On the Rise and Progress of Infidelity*,—where he justly styles GASTRELL a forcible writer.—*Appendix*, vol. ii. p. 520, 8vo. third edition.

By these learned Discourses he was introduced to that great Patron of learning, and of learned men, Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, who found him to be a person

¹ Bishop Monk's *Life of Richard Bentley*, chap. v. p. 59.

well fitted in every respect, to adorn the highest and most responsible offices in the Church.

On the 13th of July 1700, he commenced D.D. and in the following year, when Harley was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons, he nominated GASTRELL to the Chaplaincy of the House; and in January 1702-3, he was installed Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.¹

On the 20th of August 1703, he married at the Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, London, his kinswoman, Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. John Mapletoft, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of Physic in Gresham College, Rector of Braybrook in the county of Northampton, and Vicar of St. Laurence, Jewry, London.

The year following GASTRELL published a *Fast Sermon*, preached before the House of Commons on Psalm xlv. 1, 2, and 3; and in this year his Patron was made a Privy Councillor and Secretary of State.

In 1705 GASTRELL contributed, with other members of Christ Church, to the rebuilding of three sides of the Court called "Peckwater's Quadrangle," after a plan by Dean Aldrich, — and his name and pious liberality were commemorated in an appropriate Latin inscription.²

At the beginning of this century Education for its own sake, as tending to humanise the people and to ameliorate their condition, was not much in favour, nor even countenanced at all except by a few thoughtful men amongst

¹ Le Neve's *Fasti*, p. 527; and Willis' *Cathedr.* vol. ii. p. 462.

² Gutch's Continuation of Wood's *History of the University of Oxford*, vol. iii. p. 455.

the Clergy, who influenced a similar minority amongst the Laity.

These far-sighted benefactors of their species feared nothing, but hoped every thing, from the universal extension of sound learning; and whilst Steele¹ looked upon the Charity Schools as the greatest instance of public spirit the age had produced, Addison² compared the annual meeting of the Children to the pomp of a Roman triumph, and regarded the victories of Marlborough as a Divine reward for the National Charity. GASTRELL, ever ready to promote the welfare of his fellow beings, came forward in 1707, and, in an impressive Sermon, ably advocated the cause of popular Education.

From an inconsiderable beginning,³ the Schools have gradually advanced in public favour until they now form one of the finest Institutions of the Metropolis; and, happily for the best interests of the people, similar Institutions have been extended throughout the United Kingdom.

Nor was GASTRELL's patronage of this system of Education of an evanescent description. When he became Bishop of Chester his active mind was especially directed to the state of Education throughout his Diocese, and a searching inquiry was instituted into the endowments and expenditure of the various Schools in it, the condensed result of which is given in the *Notitia*.

¹ *Spectator*, No. 294.

² *Guardian*, No. 105.

³ See Nelson's *Address to Persons of Quality and Estate*, Append. pp. 48, 49, 8vo. 1715, a book of great worth.

William Dawes in the See of Chester, and was Consecrated on the 14th of April 1714,² in Somerset House Chapel, at which time he resigned the office of Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, but was allowed to retain his Canonry, in commendam, with his poor Bishoprick.

The appointment was most opportune for GASTRELL, as on the 27th of July his Patron, the Lord Treasurer, resigned his Staff to the Queen, and her Majesty dying on the 1st of August, his power and influence were at an end.

In the same year in which he was consecrated Bishop of Chester he published anonymously, *Remarks upon Dr. Samuel Clarke's Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*. The acute metaphysician in his Reply passed a high eulogium upon GASTRELL, and admitted that "the objections were set forth to particular advantage by the skill of a very able and learned writer, and were proposed with a reasonable and good spirit."¹

The Bishop was not an unconcerned spectator of the troubles which befel the country in 1715, in the various risings for the restoration of the House of Stuart. He felt that principle was in direct antagonism with expediency, but his loyalty induced him to discourage all attempts for the subversion of the monarchy and the restoration of a

of Bristoll's Chaplain, told me that his Lordship had accepted of the Bishopric of London, and was soon to be here to take possession of it, though he believed he would return again to Utrecht: but who is to succeed him, or Dr. Smalridge, we know not, though some name Dr. Gastrell for both." — Ballard's *M.S. Collections*, vol. xxxvi. p. 79.

¹ Page 1, 8vo. 1714.

system, both ecclesiastical and political, which the mass of the people justly viewed with alarm and jealousy. "The Prints tell us," said Archdeacon Stratford, in a letter to his cousin, Dr. William Stratford, (GASTRELL's Secretary,) dated Oxford, Nov. 9th 1715, "that the Northumberland Rebels are marching towards Lancashire. If you hear of any disturbance of Rebellion in those parts, you must give your Lord what accounts you hear of it, as soon always as they come to you." Again on the 23d of November the Archdeacon writes, "My Lord was much concerned to hear of the Rebels, and cannot suppose that Englishmen will desire to revive a system condemned and deplored by all sound Protestants:" and the Bishop himself on the 28th of November, writing to his Secretary, observes, "whatever my sympathy may be for a houseless Prince, my loyalty and duty to my Sovereign are clear, and I hope this is the feeling of my Diocese." — *MSS. in the Registry, Chester.*

The Universities were known to maintain opinions not much in accordance with those of the ruling powers, nor was the individual character of the Sovereign such as to conciliate the many, and GASTRELL, from conviction, as well as from disapprobation of the treatment of the Earl of Oxford, who had been impeached of high treason and imprisoned, stood prominently forward in the House of Lords as the vehement advocate of those celebrated seats of learning.

At this juncture Mr. Samuel Peploe,¹ the Vicar of Pres-

¹ Samuel Peploe B.D. though styled by all his biographers D.D. a degree

ton, rendered himself conspicuous by advocating the liberal measures of the party which had displaced the Earl of Oxford, and maintained with great zeal the succession of the House of Hanover. He had preached and published opinions on Religious Liberty which had damaged him in the estimation of his Diocesan, who had felt it to be his duty to speak and vote in his place in Parliament against the Repeal of the Test Act, which measure had been strongly advocated by Mr. Peploe.

During the time that the Rebels were in Preston, in 1715, the daring zeal of the Vicar for the reigning Sovereign was the subject of general conversation, and he daily read the prayers for the King, on one occasion even in the presence of his Majesty's rival. It is also reported that a rebel soldier, forgetful of his allegiance to a higher

which he never obtained, being well contented with his Lambeth distinction, was born in 1668, in Shropshire, educated at Penkridge School, and afterwards a Butler of Jesus College, Oxford, B.A. 1690, M.A. 1693. He became Rector of Keddleston in Derbyshire, and Chaplain to John, Lord Delawar, and was instituted to the Vicarage of Preston in 1700, on the nomination of the Presbyterian Patron. In 1718 he became Warden of Manchester, and was appointed successor of Bishop Gastrell in the See of Chester, (holding his Wardenship, in commendam,) being consecrated at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, April 26th 1726. He was twice married, had issue, and died at Chester, Feb. 21st 1752.

His early Sermons, which I have seen in *MS.* are characterised by that "largeness and freedom of judgment" mentioned by Dr. Birch as a distinguishing feature in what he calls "the latitudinarian divines."—*Life of Tillotson*, p. 390. In later life Peploe appears to have avoided the road alike to Racovia, Geneva, and Rome.

power, once approached the Vicar during Divine Service, and drawing his bayonet, threatened Peploe's life if he dared to read the Prayer for the Elector of Hanover. With an undaunted courage, characteristic of the man, Peploe replied, "Soldier, do your duty, and I will do mine!" The firmness of his tone, and the dignity of his manner, awed the rebel, who silently retired, and the alarmed congregation proceeded with their devotions.

When this anecdote was related to George the First, he was so much affected by the cool heroism of his Whig supporter, that he exclaimed in his broken German, with considerable emphasis, "Peep-low, Peep-low, by —— he shall Peep-high — he shall be a Bishop!" a royal determination punctually performed.

Before the Mitre was ready for his acceptance, however, Peploe was nominated by the King to the Wardenship of Manchester, vacant by the death of Dr. Wroe, on the 1st of January 1718; and he was unfortunate enough to find the College composed of a body of Clergy opposed to him on all the leading topics of the day, nor was he at all likely to meet with any sympathy from his Diocesan. The Bishop and his Clergy were generally Tories, and Peploe stood almost alone in the Diocese as an Erastian and a Whig.

By the Statutes of the College of Manchester, the Warden was required to be "at least" a Bachelor of Divinity, whereas Peploe was, at this time, a Master of Arts only. Instead of taking his Degree in the usual way at Oxford, of which University he was a Member, he obtained from Archbishop Wake, a Lambeth Degree of Bachelor of Divinity,

and presented himself for institution to Bishop GASTRELL, the Visitor of the College.¹

The Bishop, however, declined to institute, on the ground that when a Degree was required by a Charter it must be conferred by an English University, and that a Lambeth Degree was an honorary distinction, not qualifying the individual who might possess it, for preferment.

Not wishing to incur the displeasure of the Minister of the day by rejecting the Court favourite, he voluntarily offered his assistance to the new Warden to obtain for him the required Degree at Oxford.

This offer was declined, and with the permission of Archbishop Wake, GASTRELL drew up a statement entitled "The Bishop of Chester's Case with relation to the Wardenship of Manchester; in which is shewn that no other Degrees but such as are taken in the University can be deemed legal Qualifications for any Ecclesiastical preferment in England."

The proofs and arguments are very ingenious and exhibit much antiquarian knowledge of the nature of Lambeth Degrees, which had their origin long prior to the Reformation in a Legantine power originally conferred by the Pope, and probably before the English Universities were in existence.

Three years after Peploc's nomination to the Wardenship the Court of King's Bench² decided that the Degrees so

¹ A full statement of this unhappy dispute may be seen in Dr. Hibbert Ware's *History of the Collegiate Church of Manchester*, vol. ii. 4to. 1834.

² The Court of King's Bench was not applied to in the first instance, as

conferred were of equal validity with University Degrees in qualifying for Ecclesiastical preferment.

appears from the following letter addressed by Gastrell to Dr. Arthur Charlett, Master of University College, Oxford, and dated "Chester, Sept. 7," although the year is not given; but on the 13th March 1720, Mr. Shrigley, writing from Manchester to the Bishop, says, "I was glad to find the Trial deferred, and hope Sir P. R. will come the Summer Circuit. He's a man of character for learning: but here was an excellent special Jury, many of 'em my Friends, but I do believe the same, or a better Jury, (if possible,) may be had hereafter." "I had forgot to tell y^r Lordship y^t we have had great hurry with a fellow pretending to Strangways, y^e great Estate given to our Warden for ever, on y^e decease of Mr. Reynolds, without heirs; but the fellow dare not venture. We had rods in ——— for him, and y^e Special Jury above was for y^t Cause, which the fellow has given notice he won't try this Assize:" — *Lanc. MSS. — Letters.*

"Chester, Sept. 7.

"D^r S^r, — Our cause came on at Lancaster Assizes; Mr. Page called for it first, and was in great haste to dispatch it. A plea had been given in by our councill called a plea in abatement, w^h he was extremely angry at before it was argued, And was pleased to reflect upon me in a very Grosse manner. This was in y^e morning; But wⁿ the plea was argued in the Afternoon his behaviour was quite altered, And was very calm and very civill. However, he overruled the plea at last, And ordered a plea in chief to be put In within a month; So y^t y^e merits of the cause cannot be tried till next Assizes, wⁿ he has threatened to be at Lancaster again. I am glad the cause is put off since it must have been tried before this worthy Judge: and after his Reflexions upon me he shall hear of them in another place. Pray be so Kind to communicate this account w^h my service to y^e vice-chanc: if he be with you, and to our other friends at Oxford.

I am,

Your affectionate friend and Servant,

FRAN. CESTRENS.

"I set out from hence some time next week, and hope to see you before Mich's." — Ballard's *MS. Letters*, vol. ix. p. 51.

On the termination of the trial, GASTRELL, in his own vindication, published, "for private circulation only,"¹ the "Case" above referred to. It was printed in folio, pp. 52, at the Theatre in Oxford, in 1721, and also at Cambridge in the same year.²

An Answer appeared to this publication, entitled *Considerations on the English Constitution in Church and State relating to the Lord Bishop of Chester's Case*, which the writer styles "a pamphlet lately industriously dispersed;" and it appears from other evidence that the "Case," though now rarely to be met with, had been "very extensively circulated."

The writer styles himself "F. Bennett,"³ and dates his pamphlet, which consists of thirty-two pages, August 12th 1721. He displays much research, and an acquaintance with his subject, but writes in an acrimonious and abusive spirit.

The Universities, whose rights and privileges had been

¹ Dr. Hibbert Ware.

² Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.* vol. i. p. 139. Archdeacon Wilkins, writing from Lambeth to Bishop Nicolson, March 4th 1720-1, says, "The Bishop of Chester has printed the Case of the Wardenship of Manchester College in relation to the Archbishop's power of granting degrees, both in Oxford and Cambridge;" and without giving an opinion on its merits, adds, "I pity poor Mr. Peploe, who is all this while kept out of his place." — Nicolson's *Epist. Corr.* vol. ii. p. 537. Lord Chief Justice Eyres pronounced Gastrell's to be one of the best law Cases he ever saw. — Ballard's *MS. Letters, in the Bodleian*, vol. ii. p. 64.

³ Nothing appears to be known of him. Dr. Hibbert Ware gives him a wrong initial, calling him *T. Bennet*.

defended with such unflinching firmness, decreed a vote of Thanks to the Bishop, by a Grace, on April 22d, 1721;¹ and the same was conveyed by Dr. Waterland and Dr. Lany.

For a man like GASTRELL to find himself opposed to the Crown and the See of Canterbury, must have been amongst “the travails and crosses wherewith Prelacy,” according to judicious Hooker, “is never unaccompanied;” but as he went obviously against the popular current, and sacrificed his few remaining prospects of advancement, he doubtless considered himself to be acting under the influence of a high and holy principle, — and is therefore deserving of the respect of posterity.²

¹ March 22, 1720, in Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.* vol. i. p. 138.

² The Bishop had his full share of anxiety and trouble from Manchester. In Dr. Hibbert Ware's *History of the Collegiate Church of Manchester*, vol. ii. pp. 73–4, will be found an account of a misunderstanding between the Chaplains and the Parishioners, alluded to in the following anonymous Letter addressed to Gastrell. Mr. Richard Assheton, a zealous Tory, had been appointed by Gastrell to a Chaplaincy, during the vacancy of the Wardenship, and appears to have made himself obnoxious not only to his Whig Parishioners, but also to those who, like “the unknown hand,” (as the Bishop styled him,) considered themselves to be moderate men: —

“Manchester, June y^e 18th, 1725.

MY LORD, — I do protest before the Great God of heaven that I wish both your temporal and Eternal welfare.

“My Lord, as I doubt not but that the peace and welfare of the Churches In your Diocess is what your Lordship has most at hart, so my Lord, this Comes with a Real designe of doing good, and freely to Inform your Lordship how matters stand with us at Manchester. Did you but hear the publick Clamour of your Enemies, with the Gross Reflections against your

Another remarkable proof is afforded in the case of Didsbury, of the determination with which he defended the right of the Church, and of a poor Curate, when he

person and Goverment in the Church, your Lordship would apply some Wholesome Remady, and put a stop to this Growing Evil.

“ ‘What,’ say they, ‘are we to have a Bishop worse than the pope, to suffer such things as these?’ Says another Gang, ‘and is this your Bishop, to keep out Mr. Peplo that we may fall a prey to 2 Chaplins?’

“Says another Sort, ‘we have known my Lord protest against arbitrary power. Sure he was but in jest when he Can suffer this.’

“And all your freinds can say is, ‘they beleife your Lordship knows nothing of these things, or you would not suffer it to be so.’

“My Lord, these are plain truths, and should I be Ill thought on for acquainting your Lordship with these things I should think it hard; and perhaps some that pretend to be your greatest freinds will not tell you so plainly as I do, some for fear of disobligeing a Customer, some for one thing, some for another.

“Now, my Lord, the Cause of all this distraction is through our two Chaplins of the ould Church, in turning a milde Request made in favor of them, In Relation to bringing in the dead at prayer time, into a Command, and Extorting, as is believed, unlawful Somes from people; Not people disaffected to the Church, and upon Examination of the persons your Lordship will find it so: here follows the names of a few —

“10^s demanded from W^m Drake Esq. not paid; 10^s from M^r W^m Hulme, Grocer, and paid; 1^s from Thomas Somister; and the Corps Came in very soon after prayers. Mrs. Bleak, alias Brown, of Salford, Can give your Lordship such an account as I care not to name.

“My Lord, I shall Conclude with praying that God would Reward you for what you have already done for the Church, and may the divine providence Continue you a blessing to it, is the prayer of your ever obedient

Sarvent,

Neither Whig, my Lord, false Brother,
nor treacherous time Sarver.

supposed that the one was invaded, and the other oppressed, by an opulent family. Having been informed officially, that Rowland Mosley Esq. had formerly conveyed an Estate,

“My Lord, I think it proper at present to Conceal my name, but if your Lordship please to honour me with an answer, you may direct for Gerrard Joans, to be Left at John Brown’s, at the Talbot, near Salford Chapel, and it will Come to my hands.”—*Lanc. MSS. — Letters.*

Nor were the proceedings at St. Anne’s altogether what the Rector wished, or the Bishop thought desirable, which led to the following statement of the former, who was his Lordship’s Chaplain, and dying September 9th, 1736, was buried in St. Anne’s Church-yard:—

“Manchester, Jan. 21, 1723–4.

“MY LORD,—I suppose y^t your Lordship hath or will receive from the Church-wardens of y^e New Church, [St. Anne’s,] an Account of y^e difference betwixt us as to y^e Disposal of y^e Offertory-money. That your L^dship might be fully inform’d, I thought it my Duty, to acquaint your L^dship wth y^e Case, w^{ch} is as follows. For several years last past, out of y^e Offertory-money, w^{ch} hath not been counted, (as I think it ought to have been,) I com^{only} have taken 3, 4, or 5 shillings to give poor people. The remainder y^e Church-wardens take. But lately, they thinking y^t I take too much, or perhaps y^t I should not take any, on last Sunday M^r Lees, y^e only Church-warden then present, would not allow me to take any. We counted all y^e money, w^{ch} was about thirty seven shillings, and disposed of none of it. This Collection, I believe, was not so great as usual, bec. y^e number of Com^{unicants} was not so great as at other times. Now since we disagree, your L^dship is to determine in what method y^e offertory-money is to be disposed of. People have been very much dissatisfy’d as to what y^e Church-wardens have had, so y^t y^e Collections have not been so great as otherwise they would have been. The Bottom of all our differences and uneasiness is this. The Church is brought into Debt by very unnecessary painting about three years agoe; tow^{ds} y^e Discharge of which, the Church-wardens would have y^e offertory-money apply’d; which I take to be very wrong, as well as y^e buying therewith some time agoe by M^r Lees, without consent of his

in fee, for the use of the Incumbent of Didsbury, for the time being, and that the same had been diverted from its prescribed purpose, and selfishly appropriated by the family of Sir John Bland M.P. (who had married the heiress of the Mosley's,) his Lordship immediately intimated his intention of closely investigating the matter, regardless of all considerations, and fully aware of the weight and influence of the parties implicated; who were not less conspicuous in the Diocese on account of their large possessions, family connections, and fashionable accomplishments, than for their unbounded affection and liberality towards the Church.

"My duty is obvious," says the Bishop to Mr. William Shrigley of Manchester, a Lawyer of some eminence in his day, with whom the Bishop corresponded, "and though disagreeable, shall be performed;" and the Lawyer assured his

Brother Ch'-warden, or mine, a dozen of Com'on prayer books, for y^e use of y^e Congregation, which cost above four pounds. M^r Shrigley lately mentioned to me another expedient toward getting y^e Church out of Debt, viz. a Com'ission from your L'dship to apply part of y^e Incomes of y^e Rector and Curate to y^t purpose; which thô (as I suppose,) impracticable, yet shew'd his good-will to us. I am afraid matters will never be easy and as they should be amongst us, till one thing be altered, which I care not to mention without leave, lest I should be thought to pretend to direct your Lordship. I am sorry and ashamed, y^t I am forced to give your L'dship this Trouble, for which I humbly ask your L'dship's pardon, and am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most dutiful and

most humble Servant,

NATH. BANNE."

Lanc. MSS. — Letters.

Lordship that there were no family records in which the Ogree Lands, (those in dispute,) were mentioned, and that Mr. Broome, Sir John Bland's Steward, had searched in vain for information on the subject of the title. The Bishop reasonably enough inferred that this absence of proof strengthened the presumptive claim of the Curate, and roundly intimated that such was his deliberate opinion.

This being communicated to Lady Bland, then a widow, she undertook to address the Bishop as follows:—

“Hulme, July 22, 1720.

“MY LORD,—I was very much surprised when Mr Shrigley shewed me your Lordship's Letter, and am sorry that Mr Wright hath so much imposed upon you; for I do assure your Lord^{sp} that Mr Wright never came to Didsbury by my Nomination, or Approbation, but was sent by Mr Leicester, in his illness (when I was at London) to Officiate there: and after Mr Leicester's Death continued some time there, because I had a Relation (who I thought then would have qualified himself for y^t Place,) and I designed to have given it to him. I am much concerned that your Lord^{sp} should have so ill an opinion of me, or my Dear Husband S^r John Bland, that we should wrong the Church of any thing that belongs to it. The whole Affair is too long to trouble your Lord^p with, so leave my Cousen Bland to acquaint you therewith; and wⁿ you have heard the matter, I hope your L^dsp is so just, that you will withdraw the Licence you have given to a Man who hath not told you the truth, and hath abused her who is,

My Lord,

Y^r Lordship's most Obedient and
most humble Servant,

ANN BLAND.”

On the 24th of July, Mr. Adam Bland, (himself a Lawyer, and married to one of the daughters and coheiresses of Edward Chetham of Smedley Esq. commonly called "Lawyer Chetham,") informed the Bishop that he had at length discovered an Indenture dated the 12th of August in the 4th Jac. from which it appeared that Rowland Mosley of Hough Hall Esq. had "Leased a messuage in Didsbury for the term of fourscore years, to commence from the death of one Pickering, for the use of the Parson or Curate officiating at Didsbury, by the liking and consent of the said Rowland Mosley, and his heirs and assigns:"¹ and Lady Bland wrote on the same day acknowledging the Bishop's favour on another subject which had become litigated.²

¹ Shrigley afterwards wrote to the Bishop—"To shew your Lordship that the Parson has some just reason of complaint, Pickering was born in 1586, and the Lease was made in 1606, when he was 20 years old. He went out of the kingdom for Ireland about 1630, and supposing that he died at that time, which is without proof, the term expired but in 1710, and the rent has been kept back years beyond that, (from 1680;) but this man's death requires further enquiry, and so does the Ogree, for many reasons. In short, my Lord, burn this —, but insist on seeing the Writings." The Letters of Mr. Thomas Wright, Incumbent of Didsbury, addressed to the Bishop on the subject, confirm Shrigley's statements, and reflect little credit upon Mr. Broome and Lady Bland's partisans.—*Lanc. MSS.*—*Letters.*

² "July 24, 1720.

"MY LORD,—I must own your Lordship's great Favour in withdrawing your Licence from M^r Wright, till you are fully satisfied in my Tytle to present to Didsbury. The Bearer, M^r Dale, was recommended to me by Substantiall People, and those whom I call the honest side, which with y^e conveniency of his being so near Didsbury, made me first nominate him: but if your L^dsp has any perticular objection against him, (as I innocently

One point after another was thus brought incidentally to light, and the whole question not being fully exhibited these partial disclosures were deemed unsatisfactory by the Bishop. His apprehensions were excited by the insinuations of Shrigley, and he probably exaggerated the importance of this gradual admission of facts, and unfortunately interpreted it as tantamount to a virtual acknowledgment of a bad cause. Shrigley communicated to his Lordship that Lady Bland was deeply mortified on having been informed by Mr. Dale (the Curate) that his Lordship had harshly or rashly stated that he did not know whether she and Mr. Dale might not contrive together to defraud the Church of its rights, and that his duty and determination, as the Diocesan, was to defend these rights against all equivocal friends. As this was merely the report of a conversation there might be some misapprehension of the Bishop's meaning on the part of Mr. Dale.

nominated him,) I shall find out another, (so as to save my own right,) who I hope your Lord^{sh} will licence to officiate during this dispute. I cannot forbear acquainting your Lord^{sh} that severall of my most substantiall Tenants came to me on friday last, to acquaint me how I was threat'ned by M^r Wright; they also told me that y^e Communicants are very much increased, and the Congregation more numerous, since M^r Dale came amongst them, and that he is very acceptable to them. I shall leave the Law part to my Cousen Bland, and submit to y^r Lord^{sh} Judgem^t and method, how to secure my right of Nomination for y^e future, being,

My Lord,

Y^r Lords^{sh} most Obedient and

Obliged humble Servant,

ANN BLAND."

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On the 6th of August Lady Bland wrote as follows:—

“Hulme, Aug. 6th, 1720.

“MY LORD,—I had the favour of both your Lordp^s Letters, the first came 3 dayes after date, the other was five before I got it, but was not brought by M^r Wright; and before I received them, I had provided one to preach at Didsbury on Sunday, y^e 31st of July: not imagining y^r L^dsp had granted a License to M^r Wright, after your Orders given to Cousen Bland to have M^r Shrigley return y^e Licenſe. It is the greatest concern to me imaginable, that my dear S^r John’s Memory shou’d be so aspersed, whereas no man had more regard for the Rights of y^e Church, nor more conscientious and generous than he was: I am less concerned for what is said of my self, since those who are best acquainted with me (and are not prejudiced,) know I am not guilty of what M^r Wright has laid to my charge; I do assure y^r L^dp the dislike I have of him is not grounded upon fancy or humour, but on a deliberate knowledge of his ill qualities, and for his neglecting his Duty, when he was formerly employed to preach at Didsbury, and had no other Chappell to preach at, as he now has.

As to the Particulars mentioned in your L^dp’s first Letter, to have been taken by our Family, from y^e Curates of Didsbury, I fear your information came from some Ignorant, or ill designing Persons; for the House called the Parsonage house, and the land belonging to it, was (as Cousen Bland informed you,) given for a term of years only, which I apprehend is expired: nay, whilst y^e estate continued, it was so long only as the Curates should remain there, with y^e consent and approbation of y^e family. And the 3^l a year given by S^r Edward Mosley, my Father, was also given for a term of years also, w^{ch} is ended. And y^e Close called y^e Ogre, which belongs to my Son, S^r John Bland, appears to have been given during the will and pleasure of y^e giver. And I and my Son are resolved to support our respective Rights to y^e said parti-

culars, against y^e groundless pretences that M^r Wright, or others, may raise to themselves.

As to the right of Nomination, upon the inquiry which I have hitherto made, there is great reason to believe it in the Family; however, till it be more perfectly look'd into, I shall be well satisfied if your Lordship (as yⁿ was pleased to promise in y^r first letter,) license a Person agreeable to me to officiate, untill y^e right of Nomination be settled: I have proposed it to M^r Cattell, who cannot accept of it, it being inconvenient to him, and there is no other at present I can find out but M^r Dale; who I know is very acceptable to y^e inhabitants of y^e Chapellry; and who by his good preaching, diligence, good life and conversation, is agreeable to me: but I submit to y^r Lordp^s Judgement, and am,

Y^r Lordship's

most Obedient and

Most humble Serv^t,

ANN BLAND.

I beleieve y^r L^dsp was not told y^t my dear S^r John gave 10^l a year to y^e Chappell of Didsbury wⁿ he took y^e land into his own hands; which I have continued to pay half yearly, tho' not obliged to do it."

The dispute, however, remained undetermined, and the Bishop dissatisfied probably during the whole of his Episcopate, and various proceedings of an uninteresting description arose out of it. On the 3d of July 1722, the Opinion of Nicholas Fazakerley Esq. the Lawyer, was taken upon an *ex parte* Case drawn up by Mr. Broome, which being adverse to the Curate was unsatisfactory to the Bishop; who again expressed his determination to relinquish no right belonging to the Church, and his intention to urge Lady Bland to abandon, not only her questionable possession of the goods

of the Sanctuary, but also those individuals whom he really considered to be her "ill advisers." He courteously admitted that he did not question her fidelity to the Church, of which he acknowledged that she had already furnished ample proof; but he more than questioned her right to certain arrears of rent, and grievously disturbed her Ladyship's tranquillity of temper by requiring the production of her Title to the Advowson of Didsbury.

On Nov. 4th 1723, conceiving that GASTRELL had pushed the demands of the Church so far as to render conciliation impossible, Lady Bland addressed the following letter to Mr. John Starky of Rochdale, who had been professionally employed, and its curt and sententious style, hardly to be reconciled with the common notions of Christian Charity, will remind the reader of the indignant letter of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, in reply to an electioneering application from the Court of Charles the Second: —

"Hulme, Nov^{ber} 4th, 1723.

"Sr, — I received yours of Oct^{ber} 28th, and all the Answer I can give is, that I have spared neither Cost nor Paines to Satisfy the Bishop of Chester, (and also my self,) that the Chapel of Didesbury hath had no wrong done either by me, or y^e Family before me, but the quite contrary; which I am fully satisfied of, and can make it plainly appear: therefore I will neither accompt for the mean Profitts, nor give 200^l for obtaining y^e Bounty money: so the Bishop may take his own Method. I am, Sr,

Your humble Servant,

ANN BLAND."

An equitable arrangement might have prevented the unhappy contention, delay, and expense, which this case involved, but neither party evinced the slightest symptom of hesitation in the course each pursued. The Bishop, with the most honest intentions, prosecuted his suit with rather more vigour than the occasion warranted; and the Lady, acting under the guidance of "Cousen Bland" and Mr. Broome, unwisely declined assenting to Mr. Shrigley's proposition that the proceeds of the Estate in question might, from a certain period, be reasonably required by the Bishop, on behalf of the Church.

Bishop GASTRELL was active and zealous in his Diocese, and the high value which he placed on the personal character of his Clergy is seen throughout his lengthened Correspondence with his excellent Secretary, Dr. William Stratford. This Correspondence is too miscellaneous and general to admit of publication in this place, — but it displays the Prelate, the Churchman, and the Friend, in the best points of view. He took unusual pains to secure able and laborious Clergymen, especially, as he said, for the larger Parishes, and steadily refused the solicitations of the higher Clergy when he considered that they interfered with the general welfare of the Church. He ministered discipline firmly, sometimes through the agency of others, but always reasonably. He intimated his intention of vigorously punishing a lay delinquent of high standing, and watched, with feelings of no common solicitude, the supposed exercise of corrupt patronage. He evinced his paternal regard for the destitute families of several poor Clergymen; and

absence from Chester did not chill his interest in the progress of a Subscription for the Charity Schools. He had pleasure in relinquishing a year's Income from the Arch-deaconry of Richmond, in favour of his new Commissary, and expended large sums upon his humble Palace and the Houses belonging to the See. In 1721 he gave £100 towards augmenting the Vicarage of Mottram in Cheshire; in 1722, £100 to the Curacy of Staveley in Westmoreland; in 1723, £100 to the Curacy of Horwich in Lancashire; and on renewing the Lease of the Rectory of Chipping, took a less Fine than he was entitled to on condition that the Vicar's stipend should be increased. Unlike ordinary scholars, he was a man who had studied, if not political, at least domestic economy, and had some commendable regard to household prudence, expenditure, and management.¹

He was one of the most uncompromising and formidable opponents of the Ministry of George the First, and his "Protests" entered on the Rolls of the House of Lords indicate his somewhat liberal and comprehensive views on all the leading political topics of the day.²

¹ "Feb. 12, 1718. The first Brewing may be according to the usual proportion, but let the next be all small beer; with 7 bushels only o the 2 Hogsheads, w^{ch} is full strong enough, wⁿ it's not to keep above 2 months."—*Bishop Gastrell to his Secretary.*

"Feb. 27, 1719. You may Order a Brewing before you go to Oxford."—*Bishop Gastrell to his Secretary.*

² 1715. Aug. 18, he recorded his protest against the Act for the Attainder of Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke, and James, Duke of Ormonde, for High Treason, on the ground that they were out of the kingdom when impeached, and had received no notice of any charge brought against them.

I only find two members of his family preferred by him

1716. April 14th, he recorded his protest against the Septennial Act, being in favour of short and free Parliaments.

1717. April 30th, he recorded his protest against a Censure of the University and City of Oxford by a Committee of the House of Lords, on neglecting to make public rejoicings on the Prince of Wales' birth-day, on the ground that it reflected upon all the Heads and Members of the University and City, without allowing them any opportunity of reply, and that they had no precedent for such rejoicings.

1717-18. Feb. 20th, he recorded his protest against the Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, on the ground of its being an exercise of martial law in time of peace, and against the liberty of the subject.

1717-18. Feb. 24th, he recorded his protest against a similar Act and for the better Payment of the Army, on the ground of being opposed to the expence of a large military force in time of peace.

1717-18. March 8th, he recorded his protest against the Act for rebuilding the Church of St. Giles in the Fields, instead of one of the fifty new Churches, on the grounds of defeating the end of two Acts of Parliament, and of the Bill being introduced without the royal permission. At the same time, he recorded his protest against the words "of pious memory" being refused insertion in the Act, after the words "Queen Anne."

1721. Nov. 20th, he recorded his protest against the refusal of the House to Address the King for an Order to lay before the House the Treaty of Commerce with Spain, on the ground that the Treaty had been twice mentioned in the King's speeches to the Houses of Parliament.

1721. Dec. 5th, he recorded his protest against the refusal of the House to consider the Causes of Increasing the Navy Debt, on the ground of being opposed to employing greater numbers of seamen than were provided for by Parliament.

1721. Dec. 6th, he recorded his protest against the rejection of a Petition from the City of London praying to be heard by Council in relation to the Quarantine Act, on the ground that the liberty of petitioning the King (rather than Parliament) is the birth-right of Englishmen, and that the City of London was entitled to apply for relief against certain clauses in the Act.

during the whole of his Episcopate. In 1719 he gave a

1721. Dec. 13th, he recorded his protest against the refusal of leave to bring in a Bill on the above subject.

1721. Dec. 19th, he recorded his protest against the refusal of an Address to the King to give orders that the Instructions given to Sir George Byng, Viscount Torrington, in relation to the Action against the Spanish Fleet, in the Mediterranean, be laid before the House, on the ground that such a refusal was never before made; that Commerce had been entirely interrupted with Spain, and that the War was injurious to British interests.

1721. Dec. 21st, he recorded his protest against the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c., on the ground of being opposed to keeping up a large standing army, and of thus overthrowing the civil power.

1721-2. Jan. 19th, he recorded his protest against the Act for relieving Quakers from Oaths, and substituting Affirmations, on the ground that they who reject the two Sacraments of CHRIST, were unworthy of the name of Christians, &c.

1721-2. Jan. 25th, he recorded his protest against the Order of the Day for refusing to consider the Causes of contracting so large a Navy Debt.

1721-2. Feb. 3d, he recorded his protest against a negatived motion to adjourn the House on account of the Lord Chancellor having unreasonably absented himself from it and detained the Peers, in his attendance on the King, at St. James', on the ground that it was a gross insult to the authority of that Supreme Council.

1721-2. Feb. 13th, he recorded his protest against the rejection of a Bill for securing the Freedom of Election of Members to serve in the Commons' House of Parliament, on the ground of Bribery and Corruption; which required a Parliamentary remedy, especially in the forbidding of public money being issued towards influencing Elections. Eleven arguments are recorded.

1721-2. Feb. 19th, he recorded his protest against an Order that the above arguments should be expunged from the Rolls, on the ground that they were agreeable to the precedents and forms of the House.

1721-2. Feb. 19th, he recorded his protest against an Order that the

Stall, which had lapsed to him, to the Rev. John Maple-

consideration of the Naval Debt should take place in three weeks, on the ground of delay to obstruct enquiry.

1721-2. Feb. 20th, he recorded his protest against a negatived motion to take into consideration the state of the National Debt, on the ground of excessive increase of the Debt.

1721-2. Feb. 20th, he recorded his protest against a negatived motion that the annual lessening of the Public Debt is necessary to restore and preserve Public Credit, on the ground of its undeniable truth.

1721-2. March 3d, he recorded his protest against making it a standing Order of the House that the time for entering Protestations should be limited, and the Order of the year 1641 superseded, on the ground of rigorously restricting a public right "which had not of late been abused."

1721-2. March 3d, he recorded his protest against the Protestations of the 19th and 20th of February being expunged from the Rolls, on the ground that they were matters of fact.

1721-2. March 5th, he recorded his protest against the expunging of the Reasons in the Protestations entered on the 19th of January, on the grounds therein stated.

1722. Oct. 11th, he recorded his protest against a Bill to empower the King to secure and detain persons suspected of conspiring against his Person and Government, and to continue in force until Aug. 24th 1723, on the ground that it was an unnecessary invasion of the Liberty of the Subject and of the Habeas Corpus Act.

1722. Oct. 26th, he recorded his protest against an application for the committal of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, on suspicion of Treason, on the ground that it was contrary to the Privileges of the House as recognized in an Act just passed.

1722-3. Jan. 21st, he recorded his protest against the publication, by the Judges of the King's Bench, of the Trial of Christopher Layer Esq. for Conspiracy, on the ground that unnecessary and suspicious delay had taken place since the trial, with the connivance of Ministers. This protest occasioned much angry discussion; and several protests were made by the Bishop and his party against the Government.

toft,¹ his wife's brother; and in 1721 he appointed his

1722-3. Feb. 16th, he recorded his protest against the Amendments made to a Bill for Increasing the Army, on the ground that a large standing army in time of peace was unnecessary, and calculated to change a limited, into an absolute Monarchy; nor was any danger to be apprehended from the treasonable Conspiracy discovered eight months before, as the Crown already possessed sufficient power to suppress rebellion.

1723. April 29th, he recorded his protest against the Bill for the Attainder of John Plunkett Esq. for Treason, on the ground that the preservation of the State did not require it; and that the Bill being brought in to supply defects in evidence, tended to supersede the judicial power of the Lords, and also the Trial by Jury.

1723. May 2d, he recorded his protest against the Bill for the Attainder of George Kelly, an agent of Atterbury's, on the ground of proof of the Prisoner's defence being refused.

1723. May 7th, he recorded his protest against the Opinion of the House in Atterbury's Case, that it was unnecessary to suffer any further Inquiry to be made respecting Warrants granted by the Secretaries of State to intercept Letters at the Post-Office, on the ground that in all Criminal Proceedings, the cross-examination of witnesses is necessary for the Defence of the Prisoner, and for the satisfaction of the Judge, — otherwise fraudulent evidence may be offered.

1723. May 15th, he recorded his protest against the Bill to inflict Pains and Penalties on Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, on the grounds that by it a Peer of Parliament is in part tried and adjudged to punishment by the House of Commons, and the right of Peers thereby infringed; that the Commons had condemned the Bishop, by Impeachment, before the Bill had been brought before them; that the ordinary rules of evidence had been violated, and that the proof of the charge was defective.

1723-4. March 16th, he recorded his protest against an Act for the better payment of the Army, on the ground of danger to the Constitution in keeping a large army in time of peace, (the necessity of four thousand men being added to the army existing no longer, the Conspiracy being at an end,) and the expense burdensome to the country.

nephew, Peregrine Gastrell Esq. Chancellor of the Diocese.²

1725. April 13th, he recorded his protest against a Bill for regulating Elections within the City of London, on the ground that it did not sufficiently preserve the ancient rights and liberties of the citizens.

¹ The Rev. John Mapletoft was the second son of the Rev. Dr. Mapletoft, the Gresham Professor, and of his wife Rebecca, daughter of Lucy Knightley Esq. of the Fawsley family. He was Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. 1706, M.A. 1710, Vice-Dean and Prebendary of Chester, Vicar of Neston, and Rector of West Kirkby. He married Barbara, daughter of Francis Godolphin (ancestor of the first Earls of Godolphin) of Sparger in Cornwall Esq. His Will is dated Chester, May 20th 1761, (proved Aug. 26th 1762,) wherein he desires that his body may be decently interred in St. Mary's Chapel, belonging to the Cathedral, and he bequeaths £25, to be distributed at the discretion of his Executors, "amongst the Widows and Children of Clergymen who are members of the said Cathedral and proper objects of Charity." He only names his wife, (who died in June 1762,) and daughters Barbara, (who died unmarried in January 1794,) and Susanna, (who also died unmarried in March 1795.) He had, however, two sons, one of whom left issue, a son, Henry Mapletoft, living in Dublin in 1769. — *MS. Ped. Coll. Arm.*

² Peregrine Gastrell Esq. LL.B. succeeded to the family Estate at Slapton, was appointed Chancellor of Chester in 1721, and dying intestate in 1748, administration of his effects was granted to his two sons, Edward Peregrine Gastrell of Chester Esq. and the Rev. Francis Gastrell M.A. Rector of Frodsham. The former son married Elizabeth, daughter of — Ravenscroft of Pickhill in the county of Denbigh Esq. and died in 1772, leaving issue an only son, Edward Gastrell Esq. who died unmarried, and intestate, in 1798, when his sole sister, Frances, wife of William Orford of Chester Gent. succeeded to the Estate, "having married without the privity or consent of her father, and to a person whom he was informed, and believed, had it not in his power to make a provision for her." She died without issue in October 1812, and was buried "in her family burial place in St. Mary's Chapel," and devised by Will £400 for her funeral expenses. Her uncle, the Rev. Francis Gastrell, Rector of Frodsham, was of Christ Church,

His opposition to Warden Peploe was scarcely subsided when he had another painful public duty to perform, in the affair of Bishop Atterbury, who had been committed to the Tower on a charge of Treason. GASTRELL was the only Prelate who defended his old friend and school-fellow in the House of Lords, and indignantly deprecated the unseemly haste of the Government proceedings. That he was sincere in his eloquent vindication of Atterbury, and considered him unjustly suspected and injuriously treated by the Government, admits of no question; although it is equally clear that during his exile, as well as whilst in England, the Bishop of Rochester entered into the secret plots and intrigues of the House of Stuart.

When Dr. John Colbatch, the friend of Atterbury, and the opponent of Dr. Bentley, was in difficulties with the leading powers of the State, owing to some offensive passages in his *Jus Academicum*, the only Bishops who inter-

Oxford, M.A. 1728, instituted to his Living in 1740, and died in 1772, having married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Aston of Aston in the county of Chester Bart. by whom he had no issue. This lady left by Will £100 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100 to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and in 1774 settled a good Estate in Frodsham Parish upon the Vicar for the time being, charging it with £10 a year to the Warrington Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergymen in the Archdeaconry of Chester. Mrs. Gastrell and her husband have obtained an unhappy fame owing to New-Place having been destroyed, and Shakspeare's mulberry-tree cut down, whilst in their possession.—See *Gent's Mag.* vol. lxi. p. 1159, vol. lxii. p. 18, vol. lxxix. p. 1126, vol. lxxx. p. 101; Malone's *Shakspeare*, vol. i. p. 118. 1790.

ested themselves in his favour were, Sir William Dawes, the Archbishop of York, and Bishop GASTRELL; but being Tories, they possessed no influence, and their chief merit consisted in their enlightened advocacy of the great principle of Christian Charity.

In 1725 GASTRELL published, anonymously, his *Moral Proof of the Certainty of a Future State*; and mentions in the Preface that a few copies had been printed about seven years before, and communicated only to some particular friends of the Author, without any intention, at that time, of making the work more public. In allusion to this work, Atterbury writes to his son-in-law, Mr. Morice, "Feb. 14, 1728, Bishop Gastrell's book has never reached me; and yet I have the greatest desire to read it. Pray venture another by a surer hand."

He survived the appearance of this useful and elegantly written work only a few weeks. The Gout, from which he had long suffered, as appears by the frequent allusions to it in his Letters to his Secretary, terminated his existence on the 24th of November 1725, in which year he had held his Triennial Visitation of his Diocese,¹ and had consecrated three new Churches. It has been elsewhere stated that his

¹ The following characteristic letter addressed to a member of the Knightley family was written about this time, or probably a few years earlier:—

"Mar. 15.

"Honoured Sir,—I find myself soe exceedingly mistaken In every part of my last letter y^t I can't Tell w^t answer to give y^t will set me right again. The design you are upon to augment the Living of —, I take to be for y^e advantage of y^e church; and I never did Imagine that you could entertain

Lordship died of the Palsy, on the 14th of that month, but neither date accords with that on his Monument; it is, however, certain that he died of the Gout, which Goldsmith, in his famous description of a Visitation Dinner, has pronounced to be, "time out of mind, a Clerical disorder,"

any thoughts of doing wrong either to church or poor. I have no manner of scruple y^t sh^d hinder me from Doing all I could to promote y^e Augmentation intended, and I resolved to doe It as soon as it came regularly before the Governours; but you seem not to be acquainted wth the method used at that board. Whether the Return from y^e Bishop's commissioners be made or not, the Governours will take no manner of notice of It till a proposall for the augmentation be made to them under Hand and Seal, (as you will see by y^e enclosed Rules.) Wⁿ the proposall is made the Judges and other Lawyers among the Governours will probably Be asked their opinion whether the Trustees having all along applied the profits mentioned In y^e Trust to this Living, are not obliged to apply them soe constantly. This is a question y^t I shall not suggest to them; but certainly 'tis proper for any one who intends to procure such an augmentation as is proposed, to know before-hand w^t objections may be made to it. You see plainly by this account of the matter y^t y^e thing cannot be determined Quickly; and I designed to have discoursed It more fully over wth you wⁿ I called at Fawsely after my visitation was over, as I still design, w^h y^r leave, to doe. W^t I mentioned to you in y^e postscript was only by way of information in a matter w^h might some way or other concern you. All y^e question in D^{rs} Commons was (as I told you) whether a codicill to a former will sh^d stand good: 'tis adjudged since Against y^e codicill, by w^h Judgment my Lady Kilmurrey comes into the whole residue of my Aunt's estate, w^ever it was. But whether the estate be chargeable wth y^e money devised in y^e codicill cannot be determined in y^e Civill Law-courts. And whether that money will ever be demanded, or is receivable, if it be, is w^t I know nothing of: but since my acquainting you wth a matter of fact in w^h you might possibly be concerned, in pure respect to you, has given you a handle to ask for y^e money you was so kind as to lend me, I take this opportunity

although one little known amongst the Clergy of GASTRELL'S Diocese.

The Bishop died at his Canon's Lodgings in Oxford, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, without any monument; but, as Browne Willis observed, (who probably wrote the short article on GASTRELL, in the *Biographia Britannica*,) he left a sufficient monument of himself in his excellent writings, — and his virtues are far from being yet forgotten.

Although many years passed away before a Monument was erected to his memory, yet, after the death of his widow, "his praises were veiled in the decent obscurity of a learned language" on a marble on the North side of the Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford : —

"FRANCISCUS GASTRELL S. T. P.

Episcopus Cestriensis

Vir ingenii vividi

Animi integerrimi

Cui nihil erat prius quam libere sentire et fari

Non aliorum secutus vestigia

to let you know that I shall be ready to pay some part of the principall next month, wⁿ I pay a second year's interest; and y^e remainder shall be paid in w^hin half a year, or sooner, if required.

"I have always had a sincere regard for y^r Family, and have endeavoured to serve it to y^e utmost of my power, and shall continue soe to doe, in such a manner as I am certainly informed will be acceptable, and no other.

I am,

Your obliged affectionate Kinsman,

and Humble Servant,

FRAN. CESTRIENS."

Sed suo, ut plurimum, penu fretus
 Omnes vires, omnia sua studia
 Ad Christianam Religionem confirmandam et promovendam
 potissimum intendit
 In argumentis inveniendis sagax
 In disponendis aptus
 Quæ acute excogitavit
 Verbis dilucidè expressit
 Non sine vi quadam et vehementia
 Quæ in scriptis sæpe, in congressu sæpius emicuit
 Facile ut intelligi possit
 Nihil eum aliis suadere
 Quod ipse non habeat persuassimum
 Ob vindicata Academiarum jura
 Ab earum utraque
 Nec non à multis Cleri conventibus
 Gratias publicis literis testatas accepit
 E Collegio Westmonasteriensi evocatus
 Hujus Ædis Alumnus
 Ejusdem deindè Canonicus fuit.
 Obiit Anno Ætat. 60, Dom. 1725, 15 Nov.
 In hoc etiam sacello
 atque eodem tumulo conduntur cineres
 ELIZABETHÆ dilectissimæ ejus uxoris
 Quæ obiit 31 Jan. 1761."

ARMS — See of Chester: Impaling, Checque, Argent and Sable,
 on a Chief Or, three Bucks' heads coupèd of the last.
 On the Pavement, on a white marble of a diamond figure —
 "Hic jacent
 FRANCIS GASTRELL S. T. P.
 Episcopus Cestriensis
 Et ELIZABETHA Uxor ejus:

Adi marmor sepulchrale
in adverso hujus Sacelli latere
Positum."

Gutch's *Contin. of Wood's Hist of Oxford*, vol. iii. p. 498.

The Bishop's Will, which is very brief, is dated Jan. 2d 1723 – 4, and he desires, if he should die at Chester, to be buried there, but if at any other place, then as near his dear child¹ as possible, at Christ Church, Oxford. He gives

¹ Archdeacon Stratford, in a letter to his cousin, Gastrell's Secretary, dated Dec. 5, 1716, says, "youre good Bishop has lost his only son by the small pox." A monument was erected to his memory in Christ Church Cathedral, with an inscription, by his grandfather, Dr. Mapletoft. —

"M. S.

Fælici piæque memoriæ
ROBERTI GASTRELL
Admodum Reverendi FRANCISCI
Episcopi Cestriensis et hujus
Ecclesiæ Canonici
Filii unici
Pueruli Deo, suisque merito perchari
Optimæque in Optimis, Cæleste
scilicet regnum spectantibus, spei
Qui placide in Domino obdormivit
Et ab Angelis in Abrahami Gremium
Ablatus est 5^{to} Decembris
An. D. 1716, Æt. suæ 13^{to} currente
Non periit, sed prævixit
Δοξα Τῷ Θεῷ
Dilectissimo Nepoti Avus
Invicem dilectus posuit
Gratulabundo quam
Mærenti propior."

all his Estate, real and personal, to his wife, desiring her to be kind to the children of his nephew Gastrell, Chancellor of Chester. He did not appoint an Executor, and on the 26th of November 1725, administration, with Will annexed, was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Elizabeth Gastrell, his widow.

"A half length Portrait of FRANCIS GASTRELL, W.[estminster,] Stud. D.D. Canon, Bishop of Chester, ob. 1725, by Dahl, in his Episcopal habit," was placed on the wainscot, on the North side of the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford. His distinguished friend the Earl of Oxford, whom he survived little more than a year, had this Portrait engraved by Vertue, in his best style, under which are these lines: —

"Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater
FRANCISCUS GASTRELL, Episcopus Cestriensis S. T. P.
ex Æde Christi in Academia Oxon.
nec Cantabrigiensi minus interim charus
quippe qui utriusq. jura egregiè tuebatur
Veritatis semper
indagator sagacissimus
Vindex acerrimus."

The writer of this inscription appears to have had in his

On a Gravestone, —

"H. S. E.
ROBERTUS GASTRELL
Puer optimæ spei
obiit Dec. 5, An. D. 1716
Æt. decimo tertio
Currente."

Gutch's Con. Ant. Wood, vol iii. p. 494.

eye Dr. Hody's vow as a controversialist, which Mr. Boyle quoted with so much piquant humour, "for Bentley's benefit and Hody's honour," in the celebrated controversy.

At the time the Portrait was painted the Bishop seems to have been about sixty. He wears the large curled wig of his day, and the Episcopal habit. His features are regular and massive—his forehead high and ample—his eyes large, intelligent, and piercing—his nose somewhat thick and cartilaginous, which is said to be characteristic of the English feature of this class,—and his lips full and expressive, with a singularly pleasing smile.

He appears to have been above the middle height, and though of a spare figure has a stately and commanding appearance, and there is much of the polished patrician, or rather of the dignified English Prelate, in his aspect. He stands at a Table, with his left hand leaning upon a large folio volume, closely resembling the *MS. Notitia*, on the back of which are embossed the Arms of the See of Chester impaling those of Gastrell.

He enjoyed a high reputation with his contemporaries, and is frequently mentioned by Swift in terms of admiration. Shortly after his death a Poem, of great force and beauty, was published to his memory;¹ and although the writer withheld his name, the Poem was afterwards acknow-

¹ To the Memory of the Right Revd. Father in God, FRANCIS GASTRELL, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester. London: printed and sold by J. Roberts, in Warwick Lane. 1726.

"The Memory of the Just is blessed; but the Name of the Wicked shall rot."

ledged by Samuel Wesley, Usher of Westminster School, (the elder brother of John and Charles Wesley,) whose Nonjuring principles led him to defend the insidious proceedings of Atterbury and to advocate the political creed of GASTRELL. The following passages are too graphic and interesting to be omitted here:—

“I sing a Prelate good, unbodied now,
Nor longer Angel of the Church below;
Enthron’d Triumphant! May the lines be free
From sordid hope, and servile Flattery.
Such views, if known, this happy Saint would move
To shake his radiant head, and frown above.
A gen’rous Plainness thro’ the verse be shewn,
Truth without fear, and Roughness like his own:
Roughness by none despis’d, by most rever’d;
By fools avoided, and by Villains fear’d.
While GASTRELL’s praises fill the hallow’d strain,
Far hence ye false, ye vicious, ye profane!
Whoe’er can Virtue out of Place despise,
And sneak Inglorious, when ye stoop to rise;
Whoe’er for Int’rest have your Honour sold,
And truck’d your conscience, or your friend, for gold:
Whoe’er with changing factions, change your minds,
And veer obsequious to the shifting winds;
Or shun to read, or reading scoff his Name,
And where you mean him scandal, give him fame.
Ye sacred Founts, whence truth and learning spring,
At once accept, and witness what I sing.
Mean Poet I, to bid in Numbers rise
GASTRELL the learn’d, the pious, and the wise!
By *Cam’s* and *Isis’* grateful sons approv’d;

By Anne promoted, and by Harley lov'd.
 Him, *Isis* early blest with calm retreat,
 Where Arts ingenious fix'd their happy seat;
 Where *Laud*, of old, intrepid rul'd the Gown;
 Where *Fell* presided, and where *Aldrich* shone:
 Studious in youth, here learn'd he to excell,
 And gain'd the Wisdom he employ'd so well.
 Whether his nervous Eloquence he show'd,
 T' assert creating and presiding God,
 Author and End of All; whose Will is Fate,
 Almighty to revenge, as to create;
 Or CHRIST, his consecrated Pen require,
 Co-æval Son, descending from the Sire;
 Whom Ransom for his foes the Father gave,
 Who liv'd to teach us, and who dy'd to save.
 From Truth to Truth, the solid Reas'ner goes,
 Nor fraud can 'scape him, nor can force oppose;
 And Earth and Hell may try their Arts in vain,
 To break one Link of th' Adamantine Chain.
 Hear him, when Learning seems his voice to need,
 For Academic Honours boldly plead;
 Mindful of Truth, as mindless of applause,
 With Strength and Candour worthy of his Cause.
 Long may those Bulwarks of Religion stand,
 True to the Mitred head, and Sceptred Hand.

* * * * *

This *Anna* digned with pitying eye to see,
 Supreme alike in pow'r and piety!
 In Deserts wild the prophets' sons she fed,
 And made the hungry Ravens bring them bread;
 And wisely lib'ral rais'd their growing store,
 Nor plunder'd from the Rich, to feed the Poor.

How wide diffus'd the Charity extends,
 When, what the Prince begins, the Prelate ends!
 For see the Loaves which GASTRELL's hands divide,
 Almost by Miracle are multiply'd.
 At once by Precept and Example led,
 From breast to breast, infectious bounty spread.
 The Deist scarce from offering could withhold,
 And Misers wonder'd they should part with gold;
 Who grudge the smallest Mite to Churches given,
 And count it loss on earth, to gain in Heav'n.

* * * * *

The noblest preachers only now present
 The calm, still Wonder of a Life well-spent:
 Such GASTRELL liv'd, on Duty bent alone,
 Studious to profit All, but flatter None:
 List'ning attentive to the Wretches' cry,
 The Griefs low-whisper'd, and the stifled Sigh.
 When gath'ring Storms would touch his Soul with Fear,
 Unmov'd, tho' Peals of Thunder struck his ear:
 Careful by Works, his Faith unfeign'd to prove,
 By zeal unshaken, and unweary'd Love;
 For tend'rest Love and warmest Zeal agree,
 Nay, zeal well-bounded, turns to charity,
 That cheers the faint, bright-shining from afar,
 And guides to JESUS, like the Wise men's Star!
 O! would th' Incarnate God to Prelates give,
 To All like Him to write, like Him to live!
 So faith divine might wider Beams display,
 And win, resistless, o'er the World its Way:
 So *Rome* the Gospel uncorrupt might own,
 And haughty Pontiffs vail their Triple Crown.
 The frozen North might Bishops' thrones befriend,

And far as *Thule* to the Mitre bend.
 Cautious and Strict, what Stedfastness he show'd,
 Ordaining Servants for the Courts of God !
 Thither, thro' him, no feet unhallow'd came,
 The pass was guarded with a sword of flame.
 No Criminals his awful looks could bear,
 Who fled to shelter, not to worship there :
 Far let them fly, and seek in distant lands,
 For less intrepid hearts, and meaner hands.
 Nor Frown, nor Smile, nor Terror, nor Reward,
 Mov'd him the Saviour's Church to disregard :
 Almost as soon might Peter's zeal have sold
 His heavenly pow'rs for perishable gold ;
 At Mammon's Beck dispens'd Ætherial Fire,
 And made Apostles for a Wizard's hire.

* * * * *

GASTRELL the Art of Courts disdain'd to know,
 And the smooth polish of a fawning brow ;
 His tongue refused the subtle Statesman's part,
 And spoke the genuine language of the heart ;
 Fearless of pow'rful Anger's threat'ning Eye,
 Too plain to double, and too brave to lie.
 Those slavish, abject souls, he scorn'd severe,
 Who count promotion never bought too dear :

* * * * *

His Loyalty from genuine motives flow'd,
 True to his Prince, as faithful to his God :
 Him, solemn oaths could tie, tho' unconfin'd
 By Bonds of Int'rest base, or passion blind.

* * * * *

The Prelate doom'd in Exile sad to rove !¹

¹ Atterbury.

Forgive, ye great ones, for I still must love !
 Ere yet the Thunder from its cloud was fled
 Or lanc'd the lightning, pointed at his head,
 Found GASTRELL firm an En'my to defend ;
 Let Cowards leave, and Villains crush a friend :
 No conscious guilt in common danger ty'd,
 No partial Favour warp'd him to his side.
 You, that in pomp of grandeur strut your hour,
 In brief Meridian of an envied pow'r,
 Try all your friends, of ev'ry rank and kind,
 A man like this, amid your thousands, find :
 Nor Levees throng'd, his equal can supply ;
 Nor honours gain you, nor Exchequers buy.
 When loss of best-lov'd friends ordain'd to know,
 Next pain and guilt, the greatest ill below ;
 For vain the hope which mortal breath supplies,
 Since *Oxford* yields to fate, and *Anna* dies !
 Griev'd, not dismay'd, to Providence resign'd ;
 Nor death he courted, nor at life repin'd.
 Tho' Crowds before him slept, from Toils releas'd ;
 And pious *Smalrich*¹ had retir'd to rest.
 Nor fear'd, had Heaven decreed it, to have stood
 Adverse against a world, and singly good !"

* * * * *

Mrs. GASTRELL long survived her husband, and died in
 the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, Jan. 31st 1761,
 aged eighty-one years. In her Will she describes herself as
 the widow of FRANCIS, late Bishop of Chester, and desires
 to be buried with him in the same grave in Christ Church,
 Oxford. She names that her real Estate had been already

¹ George Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol, ob. 27th Sept. 1719.

settled by Deed, on "my daughter Rebecca, and my grandson William," and mentions that "my grand-daughter Frances had a legacy from her Aunt." She appoints her brother, the Rev. John Mapletoft, and the Rev. Thomas Bagshaw,¹ her Executors. Dated the 7th of May 1754, and witnessed by Francis Gastrell and Joseph Albin. There are two codicils (of no importance) dated Febr. 28th, and Aug. 9th, 1759, and the witnesses to the last are Elizabeth Bromley and Rebecca Bromley.

On the 24th of February 1761, the Rev. Thomas Bagshaw of Bromley in the county of Kent, made oath as to the hand-writing of the Testatrix, and the Will and Codicils were proved by him on the 26th of February 1761, power being reserved to the Rev. John Mapletoft, brother of the deceased.

I have been thus minute, to obviate the conclusion that the Bishop died without issue, which might be inferred from his Will, and also to correct an error into which Chalmers has fallen, who states that "the Bishop left one daughter, who married the Rev. Dr. Bromley in 1768."

The individual whom she married was Francis Bromley²

¹ Kinsman of Bishop Gastrell. He died Nov. 20th 1787, aged seventy-seven, Rector of Southfleet, and Chaplain of Bromley College. There are two letters addressed to him by Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. He was son of the Rev. Harrington Bagshaw, (Chaplain to Bishop Sprat,) and of his wife Abigail, daughter of Sir Thomas Busby of Addington Knt.—*Gent.'s Mag.* vol. lvii. p. 1191.

² Dr. Bromley's Will is dated the 17th of July 1750, wherein he desires to be buried where his wife intends to be buried. He only mentions that

D.D. born in 1703, educated at Westminster and Oxford, Rector of Wickham in the county of Southampton, second son of the Right Hon. William Bromley of Bagginton in Warwickshire, Secretary of State to Queen Anne.

It now remains to give some account of Bishop GASTRELL as an Ecclesiastical antiquary, and his admirers cannot fail to lament that his labours should experience the disadvantage of a posthumous publication.

It is not improbable that from an early period he had been a Student of Archæology.¹ His name occurs in 1691

his marriage settlement "has fixed" the fortunes of his children; but having omitted to appoint Executors, administration was granted at Doctors' Commons, on the 16th of January 1754, to Sir Richard Hoare Knt. a creditor, Rebecca, the relict, renouncing.

Mrs. Rebecca Bromley, widow, in her Will, dated January 16th 1767, describes herself of the Parish of St. James', Westminster, and gives only one Legacy, viz. to Mary Jones, probably a servant, which she desires may be paid by her children. She, like her father and husband, named no Executors, administration was therefore granted to her son, William Bromley Chester Esq. on the 14th of May 1768, and, according to an Affidavit, Mrs. Bromley had died on the 25th of April in that year.

¹ Browne Willis, in a letter to Dr. Arthur Charlett, dated the 17th of March 1713-14, speaking of drawing up a Catalogue of the Abbots of Battle, mentions his intention of applying to Colonel Anstis and Archdeacon Gibson, having already written to Dr. Kennet, and expresses a hope that the Dean of Battle can help him, "for if he cannot I don't know what we shall doe; I have noe manner of acquaintance with Dr. Gastrell, soe must not pretend to speak to him; besides, if I should, I doubt hee will understand little of the matter." — Ballard's *Collections*, vol. xviii. p. 59, *Bodl. Libr.* Willis afterwards became acquainted with the Bishop; and on January 7th 1716-17, at the request of the latter, Archdeacon Stratford applied to his cousin, Gastrell's Secretary, for an entire Catalogue of the

amongst the few subscribers and patrons of Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*; and in 1707, through his judicious interference and sensible recommendation, Harley, afterwards Lord Oxford, purchased the two hundred and fifty-seven *MS.* Volumes of the four Randal Holmes', after they had been refused by the Corporation of Chester,¹ and thus these valuable records were preserved for the use of the public.

Immediately upon his elevation to the See of Chester he appears to have commenced his *Notitia Cestriensis*, which he compiled from a great variety of public and private documents, from his own Episcopal Registers, (some of which are now lost,) as well as from personal investigations,² and printed circular queries.³

Abbots of Chester from the foundation, along with a Catalogue of the Prebendaries, after it became a Cathedral, for Dr. Browne Willis' work. In Mr. Secretary Stratford's reply, he says, "Finding Mr. Prescott dilatory I set about the work myself, and after several days' searching, (with the assistance of Dr. Fogg, the Dean,) their confused and imperfect records, I at last made up the enclosed Account, which, I believe, can't be made more perfect here." — Stratford's *MSS.*

¹ Dr. Gower's Prospectus for a History of Cheshire, p. 40, 4to. 1771, where he styles Gastrell, "a name great in the knowledge of Theology and of our National Antiquities."

² Ormerod's Preface to the *History of Cheshire*, p. xviii.

³ "TO THE REVEREND THE [RECTOR OF ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.]

"SIR, — The Church-wardens and Chapel-wardens in the Archdeaconry of Richmond were often required to give an exact Account of all Schools, and Charities, &c. within their respective Parishes and Chapelries, by distinct Answers to certain Queries delivered to them; but thro' Negligence, or Ignorance, many of them made no Return, and the rest in general such Returns as were very imperfect, it is probable that the same method taken

The *Notitia* has been pronounced, by a very competent in this Archdeaconry would have a like Success; therefore, I am commanded by your Right Reverend Diocesan, to desire all the Rectors, Vicars, and Ministers, of every parochial Church and Chapel, carefully, and deliberately, to draw up in writing plain and distinct Answers to every one of the following Queries, and deliver the same to the Register at the ensuing Visitation, in order to be transmitted to his Lordship: And because the Curates of many of the Chapels may not be capable of giving such an exact Account of these Matters as is required, his Lordship expects that every Rector and Vicar, will make a distinct Return and Answer to the Queries for every Chapel Parochial, or not Parochial, within his Parish, I doubt not but you will shew a willing Compliance by giving the best Account you can of these matters, and am,

Your affectionate Friend and Servant,

PEREGRINE GASTRELL.

Q. 1. Have you any Free School, or other Schools, within your Parish or Chapelry?

2. By whom was it Erected, or Founded?

3. Who hath the Nomination of the Master?

4. What Lands, Rents, Stipends, Money, or other Income belongeth to it, and by whom given?

5. In whose Custody are the Deeds, Wills, or other Writings, by which such Lands, Rents, &c. were given?

6. Is there any other Gift, or Legacy, to any other charitable Use within your Parish or Chapelry? if there be give a particular Account of it.

7. Into how many Townships, Hamlets, Villages, Quarters, &c. is your Parish or Chapelry divided? and what are their Names?

8. Is there any other Part, District, or Division of your Parish or Chapelry, that goes by any other particular Name?

9. Have you any Ancient Seats, Halls, Granges, and how called?

10. How many Church-wardens, or Chapel-wardens, have you within your Parish?

11. If not chose as the 89th Canon directs, give an Account of the Custom and manner of chusing them?

judge,¹ to be “the noblest monument extant on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese;” and the same learned historian states, with respect to its plan, that it is divided into Archdeaconries, under which are given the Parishes subdivided into Chapelries, when necessary, and that the various Charities are appropriated to each head.

The design of GASTRELL was rather more comprehensive than what is here stated; his work is arranged in four principal divisions, beginning with an Historical Account of the Bishopric generally, afterwards of the Cathedral, then of the Monasteries and Religious Houses, and finally of the various Parishes and their subordinate Chapels, with an account of the principal Seats and Charitable Foundations, within their respective Deaneries.

Although the Bishop’s plan was thus systematic, he collected rather than organised, and accumulated more than combined his various materials. These are highly valuable as being authentic and genuine, — and if not disentangled from the meshes which enveloped them, are still satisfactory

12. For what Township, Quarter, &c. does each Warden Serve?

13. Is your Parish Clerk chose as the 91st Canon directs, or by whom is he chosen?

14. What Salary or Income belongs to him?

15. Have you any particular Custom of making Lays, or Assessments?

16. Have you any particular Custom of Collecting such Assessments?

17. Have you any particular, or unusual Custom of Tything?

18. Have you any remarkable Custom of any kind within your Parish or Chapelry?”

¹ Dr. Ormerod.

because the authorities are carefully produced, and facts, widely scattered and inaccessible to ordinary individuals, are brought together. Nor was it at all times an easy matter to obtain antiquarian information from his own records and officials, as his repeated applications to Dr. Stratford,¹ and others, clearly evince. He has, however,

¹ Some account of this good man will not be deemed out of place here. Many of his original unpublished Letters are in my possession; and his Funeral Sermon, (St. Luke, xxiii. 50,) and "Character," by the Rev. Thomas Hunter, Vicar of Garstang, 4to. 1754, with "An Account of his Charities," published at Kendal in 1766, and some notice of him in the *Gent.'s Mag.* Part I. April, 1786, furnish an admirable picture of a man little known beyond the immediate circle of his own friends, though worthy of universal admiration.

He was born at Northampton in 1679, being the nephew of Dr. Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester, and nearly related to the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. He records in his Diary, "I came to Chester Aug. 8th 1696, and began to read Law Oct. 13th 1698. July 14th 1716, entered myself at St. Mary's Hall," Bishop Gastrell having declined soliciting a Lambeth Degree for him from Archbishop Wake. There are several letters on this subject addressed by him to his friends. In his Diary, "I took my degree Oct. 20th 1721. Went out of Pembroke Hall." He was the diligent and faithful Secretary of Bishops Stratford, Dawes, and Gastrell; and his conduct so recommended him to the last, that he promoted him to the office of Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and appears to have consulted him on every occasion in which legal knowledge, unusual caution, or sound discretion, were required. Gastrell's opinion of his Secretary's public and private character remained unchanged through life.

"His parts were not naturally elevated or bright. His sense was rather solid than sublime. He had great sagacity and penetration, but no very fruitful invention, nor flowing or graceful elocution. He had neither symmetry in his form, grace in his motion, nor comeliness in his person; yet Piety gave a charm to all he did or said, to which external beauty would in

brought together a congeries of facts, without advancing conjectural opinions or lengthened dissertations on their respective value,—and the only feeling in contemplating his labours, is one of surprise that a Prelate gifted with powers of original composition should have patiently toiled,

vain pretend. He was by nature not of the kindest disposition, and seemed choleric and hasty by his habit and complexion; but Piety had sweetened his temper and formed in him a propensity to all the acts of courtesy and benevolence. He was affable, easy of access, and obliging to all,—humble without ostentation, and complaisant without design or flattery: he spoke what he thought, or he spoke nothing, yet was never magisterial in his dictates or pertinacious in his private opinions. His devotion was manly, sober, prudent, and charitable, and sometimes elevated and heavenly. It was firmly rooted in his heart, and he thought true Religion was not the property of any Party. His beneficence was the more extraordinary as he was by nature frugal and penurious; yet Religion had taught him to abound in good works; and while he seemed to retain his native temper in the care of little things, he displayed a divine soul in doing the greatest. He would not give a halfpenny to a common vagrant: he would give one guinea, or five, or more, to a real sufferer,—or twenty, to put out an hopeful boy an apprentice. His exhibitions to his relations and dependants were, though sufficient, yet not lavish or large, while he made no scruple to give a hundred pounds to an Infirmary, or two hundred to augment a small Cure. For several years his Charities exceeded the annual profits of his place, and in 1751 he gave away £939. The life of this good man was the triumph of grace over nature, and the strongest instance I have observed of the power of plain sense and real Christianity to direct and keep mankind in the road of virtue and happiness. He was, amidst plenty, temperate, and unshaken by prosperity; in sickness, resigned; in office, uncorrupt; in authority, humble; agreeable, without wit; of eminent abilities without genius, and great without show and ostentation. If he forgave man, it was because God, for CHRIST's sake, had forgiven him. If he did good, it was in imitation of God, who is good to all, and for the

from year to year, in such a province with untiring assiduity. Sedentary and tranquil pursuits like these, albeit in somewhat better odour now than in former days, have generally been assigned to individuals of phlegmatic dulness and laborious mediocrity, and the feverish and disputatious

sake of CHRIST, who lived, and died, and intercedes for all. His death was not attended with any preceding sickness. He had been abroad in his chariot upon his usual exercise, and after his return home was remarkably cheerful in the evening; but in some part of the night, and probably in his sleep, was struck with the dead palsy. The next morning he was found deprived of speech, and, to appearance, of all sense of pain. Thus he languished for a few days, and then expired on the 7th of September 1753, in the seventy-fifth year of his age."

Dr. Stratford's Will corroborates Mr. Hunter's Character of his friend's liberality, and is a model of a good man's last Testament to his Church, his Family, and his Friends. He bequeathed "to Mrs. Gastrell, widow of good Bishop Gastrell, to Dr. Bromley, and to the three children of the said Dr. Bromley, each twenty guineas; to the two children of Mr. Edward Gastrell of Chester, each £50, and to Mr. Edward Gastrell two guineas." Amongst the books to be purchased for poor housekeepers within the Archdeaconries of Richmond and Chester, with a legacy of £300 bequeathed for that purpose, is Bishop Gastrell's *Christian Institutes*, which is also one of the books to be purchased, with a legacy of £100, for Poor Curates of Chapels in Richmondshire.

At the time of his death his personal Estate amounted to £15,365, his real consisted of only a Freehold Estate worth £14 a year. He bequeathed to his relations (none nearer than cousins) and friends, about £3,270. His Houses in Northampton he had given in his life-time to his relations.

By means of Dr. Stratford's benefactions upwards of sixty small Livings, many of them not much exceeding £20 per ann. were augmented, in conjunction with the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, chiefly in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, whereby £24,000 was obtained for the benefit of the poor Clergy, and thus the pious intentions of the Testator were answered.

polemic, and the elegant and exact classic, have found in them few attractions.

It is admitted that there have always been exceptions to these remarks, or we should not have been told that Bishop Saunderson — perhaps the greatest Divine of his century — playfully turned from the *Secunda Secundæ* of Aquinas, the *Rhetoric* of Aristotle, and the deepest casuistical lore, to

The following Livings in the Counties of Lancaster and Chester were thus augmented, those in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and large sums disbursed in Charity, being here omitted:—

	£.		£.
Ellel	100	Garstang Chapel	100
Shireshead	100	Pilling	100
Longridge	100	Caton	200
Torver	100	St. John's, Lancaster	200
Conistone	100	Longton	60
Lowick	200	Silverdale	100
Balderstone in Blackburn Parish, after Mr. Hunter resigned it. ... }	100	Tunstal Vicarage	100
		Trinity Chapel, Warrington ...	100
Broughton in Furness	100	Royton in Prestwich	50
Rusland in Coulton Parish ...	100	Peel, or Piel Chapel	50
Cop	100	Dalton Vicarage	100
Woodplumpton	100	Seathwaite	200
Flookborough	100		
Lindale	100		
White Chapel	100		
Ribby with Wray	100	Over Vicarage	200
Melling Vicarage	100	St. Bridget's, Chester	200
Euxton	70	Bidston-cum-Ford	150

On the North side of the Chancel of Lancaster Church there is a fine marble Monument to the memory of William Stratford Esq. L.L.D. by Roubiliac; and a good Portrait of him is engraved in the *Gent's Mag.* for 1786, (where, on page 276, for 1759, read 1766,) in his Civilian's Gown, Bands, and Wig.

the study of Heraldry, Antiquities, and Genealogies, as to a light, agreeable, and favourite recreation. So it might be with Bishop GASTRELL; and in both instances it was a search after knowledge, and one which loses none of its interest in the estimation of the Antiquary, from being sought in one of the paths of literature hallowed by the walks of Leland and Camden, of Dugdale and Kennet.

GASTRELL continued to make, from time to time, new additions to his *Notitia* even until the last year of his useful life, and the information is therefore, especially in the Cheshire part, various, copious, and extensive; but not being chronologically arranged, some slight liberty has been taken in transposing his statements in order that the events recorded might follow successively in the order of time. Nor ought the statement to be omitted here that a large proportion of the original returns to the Bishop's Parochial enquiries are still in existence, and having been carefully examined, such facts as were omitted by GASTRELL have been embodied in his text, and may be distinguished by being placed within brackets.

The CHETHAM SOCIETY have only published that portion of the work which refers to the two Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester. The *Notitia* is a large folio volume in the hand-writing of Bishop GASTRELL, consisting of three hundred and sixty-three pages closely written in double columns, and in a singularly illegible hand. There is no title page now remaining, but on the back of the book is lettered "BISHOP GASTRELL'S NOTITIA." It is handsomely bound in blue morocco, with a profusion of gilded orna-

ment, and has been, as might have been expected, carefully preserved. The MS. volume was originally intended to be given by Mrs. Gastrell to the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Chester, but she afterwards ordered it to be disposed of as the Bishop of Chester should direct, and his Lordship commanded it to be deposited in the Registry in February 1755, as appears by several memoranda entered on the fly-leaves of the book.

The History of the Diocese by Bishop GASTRELL would seem to be imperfect without some account of its present state, and the Editor is indebted for the following remarkable statistical facts to Archdeacon RUSHTON, whose exertions in the cause of Church extension are well known and duly appreciated.

When the See of Chester was founded in 1541 there were in the Diocese, exclusive of the portion lately assigned to Ripon, 327 Churches; and from that time to 1828, 186 additional Churches were built. Bishop Sumner consecrated 233 Churches, averaging one new Church in each month during his Episcopate, and was the first individual who established Diocesan Church Building Societies. In the Diocese of Chester this great and good Prelate occasioned and witnessed the expenditure of £1,284,229, raised from local subscriptions and grants of public societies, exclusive of a very considerable amount expended by private individuals who sought no foreign aid.

The Clergy have increased proportionably with the Churches. In 1831 there were 672 Clergymen in the Diocese; at the close of 1847 there were 1033, all resident, and

49 non-resident. Nor has School accommodation lagged behind. During the same Episcopate 671 new Schools were built in 428 different localities, at a cost, raised from public and local resources, of £198,274, exclusive of many School-houses built, and in some cases endowed, by benevolent individuals, which swells the amount to little short of a quarter of a million.

These statements refer to the Diocese of Chester as bounded since the Yorkshire portion (containing 120 benefices) was annexed to the new Diocese of Ripon, and before the entire Diocese of Manchester was carved out of it, and a third curtailment effected by the addition of certain extremities of the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, to the See of Carlisle.

In 1847 the Diocese of Chester contained 2,435,644 inhabitants. Of these, 1,390,287 are now assigned to the See of Manchester, 117,022 are hereafter to be added to the See of Carlisle, and 928,335 remain to that of Chester. Of the 777 benefices which the latter See then contained, 320 now form the Diocese of Manchester, 121 will be annexed to Carlisle, and Chester will retain 336. The total Church accommodation is 535,166 sittings, more than half of which is free.

The following summary may appropriately close this account of Diocesan increase during Bishop Sumner's eminently useful and laborious Episcopate of twenty years, viz:

233 new Churches and Ecclesiastical Districts.

194,745 additional sittings in Churches.

361 additional Clergy.

671 new Schools.

768,584 additional inhabitants.

It only remains for the Editor to express his grateful acknowledgments to the Reverend Chancellor RAIKES for his liberal permission to consult the Records of the See of Chester, in the Registry of which many of Bishop GASTRELL'S *MSS.* are deposited; nor does the Editor feel less indebted to the Rev. JOHN PICCOPE M.A. Incumbent of Farndon, for directing his attention to those miscellaneous Diocesan documents, of which a copious use has been made in the following Notes. It is scarcely necessary to observe that Whitaker, Baines, Gregson, and all the ordinary County and Local Historians have contributed to the elucidation of the scanty text of GASTRELL. The Members of the CHET-HAM SOCIETY owe the accompanying Plate to the liberality of Mr. WILLIAM LANGTON, and to the same diligent and accurate Antiquary the Editor gladly expresses his obligations for the friendly and valuable aid afforded during the progress of the work through the press. Nor would he omit recording his sense of the courtesy of the Clergy generally, who have replied to his numerous queries with much alacrity, and especially of the liberality of two or three friends who have contributed £20 to the funds of the CHET-HAM SOCIETY expressly for the publication of this work.

F. R. R.

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[The filial Churches here printed in *Italics* have been built since the time of Bishop Gastrell, and are not included under their respective Mother Churches in the Notes. The names of the Bishops by whom they were consecrated, the date of Consecration, and the present Patrons, are added, the whole having been carefully collated with the Episcopal Registers by Archdeacon Rushton. January, 1850.]

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<i>Lees, P. C.</i>	Bishop Peploe 1744.	The Rector.	
<i>Mosley, P. C.</i>	Bishop Keene 1757.	Ditto.	
<i>Cocker Hill, P. C.</i>	Bishop Markham 1776.	Earl of Stamford and Warrington.	
<i>St. Peter, P. C.</i>	Bishop Blomfield 1824.	The Rector.	
<i>Staley Bridge, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner 1840.	Ditto.	
<i>Bardsley, P. C.</i>	Ditto 1844.	Hulme's Feoffees.	
<i>Audenshaw, P. C.</i>	Ditto 1846.	Crown and Bishop alter:	
<i>Leesfield, P. C.</i>	Bishop Lee 1848.	Ditto.	
<i>Christ Church, P. C.</i>	Ditto 1848.	Ditto.	
<i>Hurst, P. C.</i>	Ditto 1849.	Ditto.	
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<i>All Saints, Bolton, P. C.</i>	Bishop Peploe	1743.	Thomas Tipping Esq.	
<i>Little Lever, P. C.</i>	Bishop Cleaver	1791.	The Vicar.	
<i>St. George, Bolton, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1796.	Ditto.	
<i>Trinity, ditto, P. C.</i>	Bishop Blomfield	1826.	Ditto.	
<i>Emmanuel, ditto, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1839.	Ditto.	
<i>Harwood, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1841.	Trustees.	
<i>Christ Church, Bolton, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1844.	Crown and Bishop alter:	
<i>Leverbridge, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1845.	Ditto.	
<i>Astleybridge, P. C.</i>	Bishop Lee	1848.	Ditto.	
<i>St. John, Bolton, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1849.	Ditto.	
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<i>Tottington, P. C.</i>	Bishop Cleaver	1799.	Ditto.	
<i>Walmsley, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1838.	Ditto.	
<i>St. James, Heap, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1838.	Bishop of Chester.	
<i>St. Paul, Bury, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1842.	Trustees.	
<i>Elton, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1843.	The Rector.	
<i>Shuttleworth, P. C.</i>	Bishop Lee	1848.	Crown and Bishop alter:	
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<i>Farnworth, P. C. or W.</i>	Bishop Law	1823.	Hulme's Feoffices.	
<i>St. Peter, Halliwell, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1840.	Trustees.	
<i>St. Paul, ditto, P. C.</i>	Bishop Lee	1848.	J. H. Ainsworth Esq.	
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<i>Walkden Moor, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1838.	Earl of Ellesmere.	
<i>Pendlebury, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1842.	Trustees.	
<i>Barton-on-Irwell, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1843.	Ditto.	
<i>Worsley, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1846.	Earl of Ellesmere.	
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<i>St. Tho. Heaton Norris, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1765. Ditto.	
<i>St. Paul, Manchester, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1765. Ditto.	
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<i>St. James, ditto, P. C.</i>	Bishop Cleaver	1788. Ditto.	
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<i>St. Clement, ditto, C.</i>	Licensed	1793. Trustees.	
<i>St. Peter, ditto, P. C.</i>	Bishop Cleaver	1794. Ditto.	
<i>St. Mark, Chetham, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1794. Heirs of the Rev. C. W. Ethelston.	
<i>St. Stephen, Salford, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1794. Heirs of the Rev. N. M. Cheek.	
<i>St. Luke, Chorlton, C.</i>	Licensed	1804. Trustees.	
<i>St. George, Manchester, P. C.</i>	Bishop Law	1818. Bishop of Chester.	
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<i>St. Matthew, Manchr. P. C.</i>	Bishop Blomfield	1825. Dean and Canons.	
<i>St. Philip, Salford, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1825. Ditto.	
<i>St. George, Hulme, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1828. Ditto.	
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<i>St. Saviour, Chorlton, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1836. Scholes Birch Esq.	
<i>Harpurhey, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1838. Trustees.	
<i>St. Luke, Chetham, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1839. Ditto.	
<i>Broughton, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1839. Ditto.	
<i>Openshaw, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1839. Ditto.	
<i>All Souls, Ancoats, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1840. Dean and Canons.	
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<i>St. Matthias, ditto, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1842.	Ditto.	
<i>Trinity, Hulme, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1843.	Miss Atherton.	
<i>St. Barnabas, Maner, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1844.	Trustees.	
<i>St. Thomas, ditto, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1844.	Bishop of Chester.	
<i>Failsworth, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1846.	Crown and Bishop alter :	
<i>Rusholme, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1846.	C. C. Worsley Esq.	
<i>Longsight, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1846.	Trustees.	
<i>Ch. Ch. Heaton Norris, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1846.	Bishop of Chester.	
<i>Droylesden, P. C.</i>	Bishop Lee	1848.	Crown and Bishop alter :	
<i>St. Simon, Salford, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1849.	Ditto.	
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<i>St. Mark, Hulme, P. C.</i>	Licensed.		Crown and Bishop alter :	
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<i>Blind Asylum, C.</i>	Unconsecrated.		Trustees.	
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<i>Mosside,</i>	Ditto.		Ditto.	
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<i>Hollinwood, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1769.	Ditto.	
<i>Stand, R.</i>	Bishop Blomfield	1826.	Earl of Wilton.	
<i>St. James, Oldham, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1829.	The Rector.	
<i>Tonge, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1839.	Ditto.	
<i>Glodwick, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1844.	Crown and Bishop alter :	
<i>St. John, Chadderton, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1845.	Ditto.	
<i>Waterhead, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1847.	Ditto.	
<i>East Crompton, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1847.	Ditto.	
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<i>Dobcross</i> , P. C.	Bishop Cleaver	1787. Ditto.	
<i>Lydgate</i> , P. C.	Ditto	1788. Ditto.	
<i>St. James, Rochdale</i> , P. C.	Bishop Law	1821. Ditto.	
<i>Smallbridge</i> , P. C.	Ditto	1834. Ditto.	
<i>Spotland</i> , P. C.	Ditto	1835. Ditto.	
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<i>St. Anne, P. C.</i>	Bishop Markham	1773. Rev. T. Stringer.	
<i>St. John, P. C.</i>	Bishop Porteus	1785. Trustees.	
<i>St. Stephen, P. C.</i>	Bishop Cleaver	1792. The Rectors.	
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<i>St. Mark, P. C.</i>	Bishop Law	1815. Ditto.	
<i>St. Andrew, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1815. Sir J. Gladstone Bart.	
<i>St. Philip, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1816. John Cragg Esq.	
<i>St. Mary, Blind Asylum, C.</i>	Licensed	1819. Trustees.	
<i>Ditto, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1829. Ditto.	
<i>St. Michael,</i>	Bishop Blomfield	1826. J. Lawrence Esq.	
<i>St. David, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1827. Trustees.	
<i>St. Martin, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1829.	
<i>St. Bride, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1830. Trustees.	
<i>St. Luke, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1831. Rev. W. Mulleneux.	
<i>St. Catherine, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1831. Trustees.	
<i>St. Matthias,</i>	Ditto	1834. The Rectors.	
<i>St. Simon,</i>	Licensed in	1839.	
<i>Ditto,</i>	Bishop Sumner	1847. Crown and Bishop alter:	
<i>St. Bartholomew, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1841. Trustees.	
<i>St. Barnabas, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1841. Ditto.	
<i>St. Silas, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1843. Ditto.	
<i>St. Saviour,</i>	Licensed	1842.	
<i>Mariners' Chapel,</i>	Ditto		
<i>Bevington,</i>	Building	1850. Crown and Bishop alter:	
<i>Vauxhall,</i>	Licensed.	Ditto.	
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<i>Ditto,</i>	Bishop Law	1822. Ditto.	
<i>Burscoughbridge, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1832. Ditto.	
<i>Bickerstaff, P. C.</i>	Ditto.	1843. Ditto.	
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<i>Newborough. C.</i>	Ditto	1850.	
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<i>St. Thomas, ditto, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1839. Late T. Greenall Esq.	
<i>Rainhill, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1839. Rev. J. Brierley.	
<i>Parr, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1844. Inct. of St. Helen's.	
<i>Sutton, V.</i>	Bishop Graham	1849. King's Coll. Cambridge.	
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<i>St. Michael, P. C.</i>	Bishop Law	1815. J. S. Leigh Esq.	
<i>St. John the Baptist, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1832. M. Banner Esq.	
<i>St. Thomas, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1841. Sir J. Gladstone Bart.	
<i>St. Clement, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1841. Trustees.	
<i>St. Paul, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1847. Ditto.	
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<i>St. August. Everton, P. C.</i>	Bishop Sumner	1830. Trustees.	

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<i>St. Peter, ditto, C.</i>		1848.	Trustees.	
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<i>Haigh, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1833.	Ditto.	
<i>Abram, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1838.	Ditto.	
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<i>St. Peter, Blackburn</i> , P. C.	Bishop Law,	1821. Ditto.	
<i>Holy Trinity, Darwen</i> , P. C.	Bishop Sumner,	1829. Ditto.	
<i>St. James, Low. Dar.</i> P. C.	Ditto	1829. Ditto.	
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<i>Bamber Bridge</i> , P. C.	Ditto	1837. Ditto.	
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<i>Chatburn</i> , P. C.	Ditto	1838. Hulme's Feoffees.	
<i>Rawtenstall</i> , P. C.	Ditto	1838. H. Hoyle Esq.	
<i>St. James, Clitheroe</i> , P. C.	Ditto	1839. Trustees.	
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<i>Tunstead, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1841. Trustees.	
<i>Hey Houses, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1846. Le Gend: N. Starkie, Esq.	
<i>Trawden, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1846. Crown and Bishop alter:	
<i>Lumb, P. C.</i>	Bishop Lee	1848. Ditto.	
<i>St. James, Burnley, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1849. Ditto.	
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<i>Great Marsden, P. C.</i>	Ditto	1849. Ditto.	
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<i>Low Moor, C.</i>	Ditto		
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CORRIGENDA.

- Page 50, Note 7, vol. ii, part 1. On the 28th of February 1627, George, son of Otho Holland "of the New Hall within Pendleton," conveyed lands there to his brother, James Holland, who, on the 7th of July 1635, conveyed the same, in Trust, (to Sir Alexander Radcliffe of Ordsall Knt. Thomas Prestwich of Hulme Esq. Humphrey Chetham of Clayton Esq. and James Chetham of Crumpsall Gent.) on his marriage with Marie Blomfield. Otho Holland was the son of this marriage, and his daughter Mary having married Mr. Robert Cooke of Worsley, New Hall has descended to their great-grandson, Thomas Alderson Cooke of Peterborough Esq.
- Pages 83 and 84, Note 2, part 1. Mr. Dickenson was not the purchaser of Chorlton Hall and its demesne, (which were bought in 1792, for £42,914, by William Cooper, Samuel Marsland, and two others,) but of other adjacent lands of the Mynshulls, which have descended to his representatives, the Ansons. (See p. 79, Note 1.) The Hall still remains near St. Luke's Chapel at Chorlton-upon-Medlock.
- Page 163, line 7, for *Pap. Reg.* here and elsewhere in the text, read *Pap[er in the] Reg[istry, Chester.]*
- Page 179, transfer the paragraph from the *Notitia Paroch.* to page 162; and for *Huyton*, read *Aughton*.
- Page 197 Note, line 3, for *north-east*, read *south-west*.
- Page 205 Note, line 13, for *Charles*, read *William*.
- Page 221 Note, line 1, for £294, read £1,294.
- Page 275 Note, after "Town," add, *and a moiety of the Manor is still vested in the See of Canterbury.*
- Page 309 Note, line 15, dele *are now*, and read *were lately*, Lord Montagu being dead.
- Page 317 Note, third line from the bottom, dele *has*, before *descended*.
- Page 324 Note, line 9, for *Bargreave*, read *Hargreaves*.
- Page 344, Note 3, dele *whose son*, *Richard Fort*, Esq. M. P. and add *who*, before *rebuilt*.
- Page 350 Note, line 3, for *Bulley*, read *Bulley*.
- Page 363, line 19, after 1664, add, *The whole Manor is now vested in the Fazakerley family.*
- Page 472 Note, line 17, for *Linchalls*, read *Linchalls*.
- Page 545 Note, eighth line from the bottom, for *Bardsey*, read *Bardsea*.



Deanry of Warrington, in Lancashire.



AUGHTON,¹ about 120¹ p.[er] an. **R.** 14. 15. 04.
[num;] new Pars.[onage] house, leave **Pr.A.** 0. 3. 4.
given to build it, an[no] 1711. **Reg.** **Syn.** 0. 2. 0.
Tri... 0. 3. 4.
[ister] **B.[ook,]** 4. **Fam.**..... 153.
Pap...... 80.
— **Fam.** 13.
Diss.Fam. 7.
[**P. 4. Q. 3.**]

An.[no] 1548, Will.[iam] Bradshaw
de Uplitherland, Patron. *Inst.[itu-
tion]* **B.[ook,]** 1, p. 33.

An.[no] 1602, Gabriell Hesketh of
Newhull in Aughton, Patron. **B.[ook,]** 2, p. 34.

¹ Dedicated to St. Michael. Value in 1834, £676. Registers begin in 1541.

Achetun, a Manor, and Litherland, were held before the Conquest by Uctred, the Saxon proprietor of Dalton and Schelmersdale. Henry II. gave to Warine de Lancaster, amongst other Manors, Uplitter-land, which Henry Fitz Warine remitted to King John. In the latter reign, John, son of Simon, son of Mabilla de Acton, (Aughton,) granted to Richard Wallensis, Lord of Litherland, his curtilage in the town of Acton, and Richard le Walais, probably the same Lord, granted land in the Manor of Acton, and also land within his Manor of Litherland. In the 15th Edward II. Richard le Walais held the Manor of Litherland juxta Halsall, a third part of the Manor of Aghton juxta Bykerstath, and the Advowson of the Church of Aghton, which in the year 1371, were held by Roger de Bradshaigh, and Mabilla, his wife. In the 5th Henry V. Mabilla, widow of Roger Bradshaigh, settled upon Richard Bradshaigh, her son, and Isabel, his wife, daughter of Henry Scarisbrick, the Manor of Uplitherland. The Bradshaighs continued in possession until the 4th Edward VI. when William Bradshaw of Uplitherland conveyed his Manors of Aughton and Uplitherland to James Scarisbrick Esq. in whose family they continued until the 17th Elizabeth, when they passed to Bartholomew Hesketh Esq. the third in descent from William Hesketh, sixth son of Thomas Hesketh of Rufford Esq. In the year 1657, it was awarded that Uplitherland was a distinct Manor within the Parish of

An.[no] 1700, Alex.[ander] Hesketh Esq. presented.

Patron, Mr. Plomb, who bought y^e Manour, with y^e Advowson appendant, of Mr. Hesketh, an.[no] 1721.

2 Wardens.

Halls.

Aughton Hall,² Moor Hall.³

School.

Here is a School-house erected upon the Glebe, by Mr. Hindley, y^e late Rect.[or];⁴ but no Endowm^t.

Charities.

Distributed to y^e Poor yearly 6^l. 1^s, arising from Int.[erest] of money, and rent charge on Lands, given by severall persons.

Aughton, and that Bartholomew Hesketh was the sole Lord; and that Aughton was also a distinct Manor, and that Caryl, Lord Viscount Molyneux, Laurence Ireland, and the said Bartholomew Hesketh, were the joint Lords. In the year 1718, Alexander Hesketh Esq. sold the Manor of Uplitherland, and his third share of Aughton, with the Advowson, to John Plumbe Esq. an opulent Attorney, of Wavertree Hall near Liverpool, who died in Aughton in the year 1763, in whose descendant, Colonel J. Plumbe Tempest, they were vested in the year 1834, when he sold the Advowson to R. Bolton of Wavertree Esq.

² Aughton Hall, the ancient residence of the Aughtons, is still in existence, and used as a farm-house. In the year 1717, Samuel Birch of Underwood near Rochdale, Gent. devised his Estates to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hesketh of Aughton Esq. for her life, and her issue by any future husband, it being his intention and wish to exclude her then husband, and her two sons, Stanley Hesketh and Birch Hesketh, from all interest in his estates, the reversion of which he gave to his friend, James Haslam, of Falinge near Rochdale, merchant. In the year 1756, the two grandsons of the Testator were living, and his daughter had married John Smallwood of Hattyheath in the county of Lancaster, yeoman; but the marriage was unproductive, and the Estates passed according to the Will. The house is the property of Sir T. S. M. Stanley of Hooton Bart.

³ Moor Hall passed with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hesketh, the fourth in descent from Bartholomew Hesketh Esq. to Alexander Hoghton Esq. and was conveyed in marriage by —, daughter of — Hoghton of Goosnargh, to Edward, son of Peter Stanley Esq. of Aughton.

⁴ Mr. Robert Hindley married a sister of Mr. Thomas Hey, by whom he had a son and daughter. He became Rector in the year 1701, on the presentation of the Crown, by lapse, and died in the year 1720–21, having bought the next presentation to the Rectory, (for his son, who died,) of old Mr. Hesketh, and Mr. Whalley, the mortgagee of the Manor. The purchase money was not paid, but Mr. Plumbe's



ALTAR,¹ certif.[ied] 11^l.10^s.00^d, viz. 10^l p^d by L^d **P.**
Molineux; 1^l.10^s Surp.[lice] fees.

Fam.
Pap..... 17.

Patron and Improp.[riator,] L^d Molineux, who let all
y^e Tithes, great and small, (an.[no] 1717,) for above
80^l p.[er] an.[num.]

An.[no] 1695, [the] Inhab.[itants] subscribed 5^l p.[er] an.
[num.] V.[ide] *Pap. Reg.* Now no contribution.

This Towns^p formerly belonged to Merivall Abbey, Warwick- **Towns. 1.**
sh.[ire] and y^e Chappell was supplied by a Monk from thence,
who resided at Altcar Hall, to w^{ch} it closely adjoins.

The Improved value of y^e Township [is] about 1600^l p.[er] an.
[num.,] exclusive of y^e Tythes, w^{ch} are set for 90^l p.[er] an.[num.,]
exclusive of y^e meadows, w^{ch} are 2 parts of y^e Towns^p, and are
Tyth-free.

[The] Inhab.[itants] of this Town^p pay no Toll in Markets, nor
any thing to County Bridges.

An.[no] 1695, [a] Curate [was] Licensed to Altcar.

An.[no] 1702, to Altcar and Formby. V.[ide] *Subscr.[iption]*
B.[ook.]

2 Wardens, [who are] chosen Can.[onically,] serve by House-row.

Altcar Hall,² and y^e whole Town, belong to L^d Molineux. **Hall.**

School, but not free, to w^{ch} was given by Rich.[ard] **School.**
Whitehead, and his son John, 30^l; and by Tho.[mas]
Tickle, 32^l.

It was erected at y^e charge of y^e Inhab.[itants.]

title being defective, his younger son, then at Brasenose, was likely to lose the
Living, but through Bishop Gastrell's interference obtained it. — See *MS. Letters*,
Lanc. MSS.

¹ Dedicated to St. Michael. Value in 1834, £117. Registers begin in 1664.

In the 21st Edward I. the Abbot of Mira Vallis, or Merivale, held a carucate of
land in Aldekar, given to him, and his successors, by Agnes, wife of William de
Ferrars, and sister of Ranulph, Earl of Chester; and the Manor continued in that
religious house until the Dissolution. In the year 1558 it was conveyed by the

[The] Master [is] commonly chosen by six Trustees, in whose hands are y^e Bonds for y^e money.

Charity. iven to [the] Poor by one William Wilson, (in 1665,) 10^l, w^{ch} is upon Bond.

V. 05.11.08.
Pr. A. 0. 0. 0.
Syn... 0. 2. 0.
Tri... 0. 6. 8.

Pens. 0.13. 4.
to be paid by
Lessee, but
Discharged.
V. O. R. p. 281.
Towns ... 10.
— ... 10.
Fam. 321.
Pap. 208.
— Fam. 52.
Diss. M. P.
Diss. Fam. 49.



CHILDWALL.¹ Certif.[ied] 58^l.03^s.10^d, viz. Vic. [arage] house and about an acre of Land adjoining, 2^l.10^s; Church-y.[ard,] 1^l; paid out of y^e Great Tyths, 30^l; Small Tyths at Easter and Mich^s, 20^l, including Hemp, Flax, Pig, and Goose, in Much Woolton, and Little Woolton, given [in] 1697, by Tho.[mas] Norris of Speak, for 1000 years, as also prescript.[ion] rent of 10s. p^d by [the] Manour of Allerton. P^d by prescript.[ion] from Speak Hall, 16^s; from Hutt and Hale Hall, 1^l.5^s. A Close bought wth 50^l given by Mrs. Marg.[aret] Norris of Speak, 2^l.10^s. Int.[erest] of money left

Crown to Sir Richard Molineux, and in the year 1624 the Advowson and Manor were held by Sir Richard Molineux, as they are at present by his representative, the Earl of Sefton.

The Church is not included in the *Valor* of 1291, and has been severed at some subsequent period from one of the adjoining Parishes. A wooden structure existing in the year 1558, was taken down in the year 1746, when the present Church was built, partly by collections obtained by a Brief granted in the year 1743.

² Altcross Hall is now a farm-house, over the door of which were formerly the arms of Molineux.

¹ Dedicated to All Saints. Value in 1834, £455. Registers begin in 1557.

Childwall, the Cildeuuelle of *Domesday*, was held after the Norman Invasion, by Roger Pietavensis, (or Poitou,) then by Randolph de Blundevill, Earl of Chester, who died in the year 1232, and was given by William, Earl Ferrars, to Peter, son of Thomas de Grelle, in the year 1262. The Manor passed to Sir Robert de Holland in the year 1303, whose daughter, Margaret, married John de la Warr, the successor of the Grelleys. From the Hollands, this Manor descended to the Lovels, and in the year 1361 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, died seized of it. Shortly afterwards, it was transferred to Robert de Lathom of Lathom, whose representative, Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Lathom, married Sir John Stanley, and conveyed the Manor to his family. It was seized by the Parliament in the seventeenth century,

by 3 persons, 1^l. 1^s. Surp.[lice] fees, 2^l. 14^s. Rent of a Close for 3 lives, by Lease, 1693. Tyths in Garston, given freely by Edw. [ard] Norris of Speak, 1^l. 3^s.

Ded.[uct] 4^l p^d to Hale Chap.[el, and] 2^s [for] Syn.[odals.]

Patron and Impropr.[riator, the] B.[ishop] of Chester.

This Church was approp.[riated] to [the] Mon.[astery] of Holland by [the] B.[ishop] of Cov.[entry] and Lich.[field]. V.[ide] supra *Mon.[astery]*.

with other Estates of the House of Derby, and was sold to a person of the name of Legay, from whose descendant it was purchased by Isaac Green of Liverpool Esq. whose daughter and coheirress, Mary, married Bamber Gascoigne of Barking in the county of Essex Esq. M.P. who became seized of the Manor in her right. Frances Mary, daughter and sole heiress of his son, Bamber Gascoigne Esq. M.P. married in the year 1821, James Brownlow William, Marquess of Salisbury, who assumed the name of Gascoigne, and is the present owner of the Manor.

There was a Church here at Domesday, which Roger Pictavensis granted to the Abbey of Sies, but gave the Tithe to the Priory of Lancaster. The Advowson, however, appears to have been vested in the Grelleys, and passed to Sir Robert de Holland, by whom it was granted to the Priory of Holland in the year 1309. At the Dissolution, it was seized by the Crown, and in the year 1561 was annexed to the See of Chester.—Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 74. Gregson states that the Tithes of Childwall were appropriated to the See of Chester in the year 1542.—*Fragments*, p. 194. A Chantry in the Church was dissolved in the year 1547.

"Childewell Vic. Dotatio Vicarie. Dat. Lichf. A.D. 1307."—*Reg. Langton*, fol. 28, a. Ducarel's *Repert*, *Lamb. Libr.*

The Church was valued at £40 per annum, in the year 1291.

In the year 1650, the Tithe Corn in Childwall, worth £12 per annum, and the small Tithes and Easter Dues, worth 10s. per annum, were paid to the Parson, [Vicar] and also £5 as an augmentation of his Vicarage out of the Parsonage. The Tithes of Woolton Parva, worth £30 per annum, belonged to Mr. Anderton of Birchley, and his predecessors; "but by reason of his delinq^y, doth now belonge to the State Publique." Thomas Orme yearly paid for a close called "Alley's Hey," in Woolton Parva, then in his possession, to the Churchwardens of Childwall 3s. 4d. for the repair of their Parish Church. Mr. David Ellison, the Incumb^t, "is a godly preach^r Minister, and doth observe the Lord's Days, and Fast Days, and Days of Humiliatⁿ appointed by Act or Ordinance of Parliament," and appears, in all respects, to have been conformable to his republican patrons; which was not the case with his predecessor, the Rev. William Lewis, M.A. collated to the Living by Bishop Bridgeman, December 6th 1632, and for his Loyalty and Episcopacy, ejected by the Parliament about the year 1647. He was also Rural Dean of Warrington.

Several augmentations were made to the Church during the Incumbency of the

An.[no] 1531, [the] Right of presenting to [the] Vicaridge [was] in [the] Priory of St Thomas y^e Martyr of Holland.—*Inst. [itution] B.[ook]*, 1, p. 28–29.

Towns. 10. T.[owns] 10. Childwall, Speak, Garston, Wavertree, Much-Woolton, Little Woolton, Allerton, Hale, Hale-bank, Halewood. 2 Wardens.

Halls. Ancient Halls. Hut,² Hale,³ Speak,⁴ Allerton,⁵ Childwall.⁶

Rev. Ralph Markland, who became Vicar in the year 1690, and died here in the year 1721; and who addressed the following letter to “the Divine,” who, in the year 1705, was collecting materials for a History of the Churches in England:—“The Tithes of the Parish of Childwall do belong to the Bishoprick of Chester; the Easter Roll, and some part of the other small Tithes, viz. of hemp, flax, pig, and goose, (as it was, I believe, when this Parish belonged to the Priory of Up-Holland,) being reserved to the Vicar. All these not amounting to £20 per annum. But in the year 1681, the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Dr. John Pearson, then Lord B^p of Chester, and John Garroway Esq. gave each £200, wherewith £30 per ann. was purch^d out of the Great Tithes, and are annexed to the Vicarage. There are other benefactions, some before and some since this of B^p P. and Mr. G. viz. £11, to be given to the use of the Vicar, and his successors; but who was the benefactor, or when the time of this benefactor, I cannot learn. John Lyon of the Folds in this county, gave 10s. yearly for ever to a Preach^r Min^r at Childwall. Sam^l Legay Esq. Tho. Cook, and Rob. Carter Gent^r, purch^d a ten^t of 3 acres, or thereab^{ts}, (accord^g to the measure used in this Country,) and gave it to the Vicar of C. and his successors, a^o 1693, for the term of 3 lives, all which are yet in being. Thomas Norris of Speak Esq. gave to the Vicar of C. and to his successors, a^o 1697, the Tithes of Hemp, Flax, Pig, and Goose, in the Township of Much Woolton, and Little Woolton, in this Parish. Mrs. Marg^t Norris, sister to the s^d Tho. Norris, gave by her last will and test. a^o 1699, £50, for an augmentⁿ to this Vicarage. Robert Carter Gent. above mentioned, gave by his last will and test. to the use of the present, and all succeed^r Vicars of C. £10, a^o 1704.”—*Notitia Paroch. Lamb. Libr.* vol. vi. p. 1536.

² Hutte, or the Haut, is supposed to have been a residence of the Hollands, Lords of Hale and Halewood; and the present interesting and extensive remains, indicate its former importance. The great Hall is said to have been one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide. The house was surrounded by a moat which still remains. The Gate House, of which a drawing is given in Gregson's *Fragments*, is of more modern date than the great Hall. Sir Robert Ireland, descended from John de Hibernia, was Lord of Hutte in the time of King John.

³ Hale, before the 32d Edward I. was obtained by Sir Robert de Holland, in marriage with Cicely, daughter and heiress of Alan de Columbers, and was conveyed by his grand-daughter, Averia, to Adam, son of Sir John Ireland, Lord of Hutt, which was confirmed in the 12th Edward III. to his son, John Ireland. The Estates of

A new bay of building [was] added to y^e Church by [a] Grant from [the] BP an.[no] 1716. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook],* 4.

In this Townsp (w^{ch} is about a mile from Childwall,) there is Much
Walton
School. a School, by whom built is not known; but [it is] repaired at y^e charge of y^e Parish. All y^t belongs to y^e Master is [the] Int.[erest] of 157^l, old stock,⁷ and 100^l given an.[no] 1702, by Sr Will.[iam] Norris, w^{ch} is put out by y^e 2 School-Reeves, Officers chosen yearly by y^e Parish.

[The] School [is] free to all y^e Parish, except those of Hale Chap^y, who refuse to pay to [the] repair of it. [The] Parish pretend [to have] a Right to choose y^e Master, but will not contest it wth Mr. Norris of Speak, who put in y^e last.

Hale and Hutt continued in this family, in male descent, until the death of Sir Gilbert Ireland M.P. in the year 1675, without issue, when his two sisters became his coheiresses. Eleanor, the elder, married Edward Aspinwall Esq. whose great grand-daughter and representative, married Isaac Green of Childwall Esq. and, in right of his wife, Lord of Hale. Of the coheiresses of Mr. Green, Ireland, the second daughter, married in the year 1752, Thomas Blackburne of Orford within Warrington, Esq. Sheriff of Lancashire, grandfather of John Ireland Blackburne Esq. M.P. the present Lord of the Manors of Hale and Hutt.

⁴ Speke was held shortly after the Conquest by Roger Gerneth, who gave two carucates in Spec to Richard de Mulas or Molyneux. Annota, sole daughter and heiress of Benedict Gernot, conveyed the Manor to her husband, Adam Molyneux, and in the 14th Edward I. it again passed with Joan, daughter of Sir William Molyneux of Sefton, to Roger de Erneys of Chester, whose heiress, Alice, conveyed it in marriage to Sir Henry Norreys, the eighth in descent from Alan le Norreys of Sutton in the county of Lancaster. The family became extinct, in the male line, on the death of Thomas Norris Esq.; and the Estates were conveyed in the year 1736, by his cousin, Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Norris Esq. to Lord Sidney Beauclerc, fifth son of Charles, first Duke of St. Albans, whose grandson, Charles, son of the Hon. Topham Beauclerc, sold the Manor to Richard Watt, a merchant of Liverpool, whose descendant, Richard Watt of Bishop Burton in Yorkshire Esq. is the present Lord.

Speke Hall is partly surrounded by a moat, and is built of timber and plaster. Some parts were added in the time of Queen Elizabeth; but the house is much older. Of this family was Sir William Norres, who, in the year 1543, appears to have obtained part of the Royal Library of Holyrood Palace, and some curious and elaborate oak panelling, still remaining at Speke.

⁵ Allerton was held by the Lathoms under the de la Warrs, who held the same of

[There is] 20^l left by Mr. Crompton, [the] Int.[erest] for Books for [the use of] Poor Children.

[An] Inquis.[ition was] taken an.[no] 22 Jac. 1, bef.[ore] B.[ishop] Bridgman, &c. ab^t misemployed moneys belong.[ing] to this School, (and to [the] Poor of Rumworth.) V.[ide] DEAN. *MS. Hulm.* 98, A. 16, 36.

Charities.  eft to y^e Poor by William Carter, 50^s; by John Lyon to Halewood, 1^l p.[er] an.[num.]

Augm.

 ARSTON.¹ This Chappell was for many years ruinated and disused, but

the Duchy of Lancaster. In the 11th Henry VIII. the Manor was possessed by Robert Lathom, from whom it descended to Thomas Lathom of Parbold, in the 21st Jac. and was seized by the Commonwealth Parliament for the alleged delinquency of Richard Lathom Esq. his son, and sold in the year 1653, to John Sumpner of Medhurst in Sussex, for £3,700. It was again sold in the year 1670, to Richard Percivall of Liverpool, merchant, for £4,755, who, in his turn, sold it to James Hardman of Rochdale, and John Hardman of Liverpool, merchants, in the year 1732, for £7,700. The Hall and Estate afterwards became the property of William Roseoe Esq. by whom they were held until the year 1816.

⁶ Childwall Hall belonged to the Earl of Derby in the year 1650; and was rebuilt by Bamber Gascoigne Esq. M.P. the grandson of Isaac Green Esq. It is a castellated edifice, of stone, from the design of Mr. Nash. The situation is picturesque; and the house has been the occasional residence of the Marquess of Salisbury, the noble owner.

⁷ This "old stock" was probably the £55 detained by Edward Molineux of Garston, yeoman; and also the £80 "and odd," in the hands of Henry Mossocke of Allerton, yeoman, and William Ellison of Wavertree, yeoman, School Reeves; and the £15 interest, ordered to be paid by Bishop Bridgeman, and four other Commissioners, at the Inquisition at Wigan, 3d March 1625.

¹ Dedicated to St. Michael. Value in 1834, £138. Registers begin in 1777.

In the reign of Henry III. the Manor of Garston was held by Adam de Gerston, under Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. It afterwards passed to the Norris family of Speke, and was sold by Mr. Topham Beauclerk to Peter Baker and John Dawson, who sold the same to Richard and James Gerrard, of whom it was purchased by Richard Kent of Liverpool, merchant, for £2,200, and devised by his Will dated the 24th of November 1788, to Trustees, for his son in law, Lord Henry Murray, and

was rebuilt an.[no] 1716, by Mr. Edw.[ard] Norris² of Speak, with 300^l left by his Mother for that use, and 60^l given by Himself. It is built upon y^e same ground wth the old one, but not quite as large. The old Chap.[el] was probably Consecrated, a font being found among y^e Rubbish, and sev.[eral] graves in y^e Chap.[el] yard, tho no service had been performed in it since y^e Reformation.

Certif.[ied] that no Endowment belonged to it.

Mr. Edw.[ard] Norris of Speak gave 300^l for y^e Augmentat.[ion] an.[no] 1717.

Elizabeth, his wife, and their infant son, Richard Murray. In the year 1793, the Manor was again sold to John Blackburne of Liverpool, and Hawford in the county of Worcester, Esq. who dying in the year 1827, was buried here, when the Manor passed with his daughter and heiress to Thomas Hawkes Esq. M.P.

The Chapel of Garston was given in the 46th Henry III. by Thomas de Grelle to his son, Peter de Grelle, who was Warden of Manchester in the year 1235. Dame Cecill of Torboke, Lady of Torboke, by Will dated the 7th of March 1466, bequeaths "to the Chirch of Gerston, iii^s. iv^d." The pedestal and socket of a stone Cross still remain in the Chapel yard. The sacred structure is a small building with a cupola, and bears date 1707.—*Baines*, vol. iii. p. 758. The Curate is nominated by Richard Watt Esq.

Garston Chapel was reported in the year 1650 to be very ancient, but in ruin and decay, and no Incumbent there "for the present." It was considered fit to be made a Parish Church, and that Speke, Garston, and Allerton should be annexed to it. The Tithe of Garston was worth £36 per annum, and Mr. James Anderton formerly held it in Lease from the Bishop of Chester; but by reason of Mr. Anderton's delinquency, it had been "sett and farmed," by Mr. Peter Ambrose, Agent for Sequestration, "to the use of the Publique." Mr. Norris paid 16s. a year for small Tithe and Easter Roll for his own house.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

In December 1686, Mr. Ambrose resigned the Vicarage of Childwall.—Bishop Cartwright's *Diary*, p. 17.

² This benefactor was Edward Norris M.D. youngest son of Thomas Norris of Speke Esq. and his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Garway, Alderman of London. Edward Norris, and his mother, Catherine Norris, (mis-spelt Harris, in Nichols' *Lit. Anec.*) were the early friends of Jeremiah Markland, and his brother John, both sons of Mr. Ralph Markland, Vicar of Childwall.—See Nichols' *Lit. Anec.* vol. iv. pp. 273-4. Dr. Norris was brother of Sir William Norris M.P. whom he accompanied on his Embassy to the Great Mogul. Like both his elder brothers, he represented Liverpool in Parliament; and also succeeded them in their father's Estate. He died in the year 1726, and was buried at Garston, being succeeded by an only son, Thomas, who had no issue.—See the *Norris Papers*, published by the CHETHAM SOCIETY.

Left by Tho.[mas] Marsh, tenant to Mr. Norris, 20^l; and by John Huyton, another tenant, 10^l. [The] Int.[erest] to [be given to] the Curate.

3 m.[iles] from Childwall, and above 3 m.[iles] from any other Church or Chap.[el.]

Halls. [Garston,³ Aighburgh.⁴]

Chap. Par.

M.T.
Fam. 129.
— 170.

ALL.¹ Certif.[ied] 17^l.17^s.00^d, viz.
4^l paid by [the] Vicar of Childwall;

4^l modus for Small Tyths, from y^e Lords of Hutt and Hale; 6^l, Rent of Land purchased by Mr. Cook; 2^l, rent of land bought wth 50^l given by Mrs. Marg.[aret] Norris; and 5^l by Cath.[arine] Crosse; 17^s, [the] Int.[erest] of 17^l left by sev.[eral] persons. 1^l Surp.[lice] fees.

This is an ancient Market-town, having a Grant of that privilege from King John.

An.[no] 1703 an award of y^e Bp [was made] conc.[erning] y^e portion to be p^d by [the] Inhab.[itants] of Hale tow.[ards] y^e yearly Accounts of [the] Churchw.[ardens] of Childwall. R. [egister] B.[ook], 3, p. 268. The like dispute was settled by [the] E.[arl] of Derby an.[no] 1591, wⁿ it appeared y^t Div.[ine] Service had been performed here time out of mind, and y^t y^e

³ Garston Hall is now a farm-house, with one of the gables of wood and plaster, and contained a Roman Catholie Chapel. It was formerly the property of the family of Norris of Speke, and now belongs to Sir John Gerard Bart.

⁴ Aighburgh Hall passed in marriage with Anne, daughter and coheiress of John Toxliche, to William Lathom of Parbold, living in the 12th Henry VIII.; and shortly afterwards, it was in the possession of William Bretargh Esq. whose descendants were the owners until the beginning of the reign of Charles I.

¹ Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £105. Registers begin in 1572.

The Tithes of Hale were given by Roger of Poietou to the Priory of Lancaster, shortly after the Conquest. In the 14th Henry VI. the Parochial Chapel of Hale is mentioned: and in the year 1466, Dame Ceeill of Torboke bequeaths by Will "to the Chirch of Hale, xiii^s. iv^d."

The old Tower of the Chapel still remains. The Chapel was rebuilt in the year

Chappelry was severed from the Parish with [the] precincts and bounds. V.[ide] *Pap. Reg.*

[The] Lord of Hutt and Hale claims y^e Nom.[ination] of [the] Curate; but [the] present [one was] put in by [the] Vicar. 1722.

1 Warden, [and] 1 Assist.[ant.]

5 m.[iles] from Childwall; 4 m.[iles] from any other Ch.[urch.]

Here is a School erected out of y^e Town-stock; but no endow- School.
ment. [The site was given by Isaac Green, and Mary his wife.]

Gift by Jane Middleton [in 1703,] 10^l; W. Allet, 5^l; [Ellen, Charities.
wife of John Wainwright, £5, 1713.]

PAR CHAP: [EL],¹ in Tocksteath
Park near Childwall, supposed to be

1754, the Patronage being vested in the Blackburne family. A Parsonage House was erected in the year 1824.

Randle Holme visited "Hale Church in com. Lanc." about the year 1650, and records two inscriptions on grave stones in the Chancel, of the dates 1400 and 1462. See Baines's *History*, vol. iii. p. 750.

"Hale is a Parochial Chapelry fit to be made a distinct Parish, because there is not any person here that hath any seat or buriall place in Childwall Church; and we allot Hale, and Hale Bank, to belong to the said new Parish. There is no Parsonage or Vicarage in the Township of Hale; but there is a White rent of 3^s 5^d in Hale, and a donation of £5 to the Chaplain, given by Tho^s. Vause of Garston, late dec^d, remain^s in the hands of Tho. Linley, when there shall be a Min^r to supply the Cure—at present vacant. Gilbert Ireland of the Hutt Esq. claims to be Patron of the s^d Chapel of Hale, and holds the small Tithe of the Chapelry of Hale, and Halebank, and part of Halewood, worth 25^s per ann. and paid to the Vicar of Childwall, but worth £3, with the Easter Dues for his house."—*Lamb. MSS. Parl. Survey*, 1650.

¹ The district of Toxteth Park is extra-parochial.

In the year 1650 Mr. Huggan (so spelt) was Minister of Toxteth Chapel, and approved of by the Classis. He received the Tithes of the Township or Hamlet, worth £45 per annum, and also £10 a year from Mr. Ward, the Rector of Walton. The said Chapel of Toxteth Park was so far from any other Church or Chapel that it was recommended to be made a separate Parish.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

extra-parochial, or in y^e Parish of Lancaster, possessed by Dis-senters, held by a Lease from L^d Molineux, and [was] given in as a house belonging to his L^p, by his Agents, wⁿ they Registered his Estate. An.[no] 1718.

This was a Park and waste land wthout Inhab.[itants] in Q.[ueen] Eliz.[abeth]'s reign.

There is a Tradition that an Irish Bishop has preached sev.[eral] Sundays in this Chappell.

R. 24. 11. 05½.
Pr. A. 0. 10. 0.
Syn. 0. 2. 0.
Tri. 0. 6. 8.
Fam. 194.
Pap. 146.
Pap. M.



HALSALL,¹ about 300^l p.[er] an.[num.] Lady Mohun, Patron.

An.[no] 13th Eliz.[abeth,] Henry Halsall, Patron.
Inst.[itution] B.[ook,] 1. Pap. B.[ook,] p. 3.

Custom to Tyth [the] 11th Cock of Hay and Hattock of Corn.

The hamlet of Snape in Ormskirk Par.[ish,] payes Tyths one year to Halsall, another to Ormskirk; but Church-leys every year to both Churches.

It was reported afterwards by the Commissioners that the Committee of Plundered Ministers allowed "Mr. Thomas Huggins, an honest man, and a Graduate," the Tithes of Toxteth, which amounted to £60 a year.

In the year 1774 an Act of Parliament was obtained to build a Church in Toxteth Park in the Parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, on the south side of the town of Liverpool, to be dedicated to St. James, there being only one Church, called St. Thomas's, in that part of the town.

¹ Dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Value in 1834, £3051. Registers of Baptism begin in the year 1611, imperfect until 1653; Marriages and Burials begin in 1662.

Halsall, the Herleshall of Domesday, was held at the Norman Survey, by Chetel, a Saxon, and his successor, Paganus de Villiers, gave one carucate to Vivian Gernet, in marriage with Emma, his daughter, to be held by Knight's service; and Alan, son of Simon, supposed to be descended from Chetel, held the lands of Robert de Villiers, in the reign of Henry III. Simon de Halsall granted lands here in the 12th Henry III. and in the 40th of the same reign, Gilbert de Halsall held the Manor of Halsall under Sir William le Botiller, Lord of Warrington. The Manor continued in the Halsall family until the latter part of the sixteenth century, when it was sold, along with the Advowson, by Sir Cuthbert Halsall to Sir Gilbert Gerard of Gerard's Bromley Knt.

2 Churchwardens : one chosen by [the] Rectour, (who serves for Halsall ;) y^e other by y^e Lord of Halsall, or his Agent, who serves for Down-Holland. 2 Assist.[ants.] Church Lay is laid by a 15th throughout the Parish, as has long been accustomed.

Halsall; Down-Holland, (w^{ch} is divided into Barton, Heskene, Towns. 5. and Down-Holland;) Lidiate, (part of which is called Egergath;) Maghull, and Melling, (part of w^{ch} is called Counscough.)

Halsall,² Lidiate;³ Hallwood and Counscough,⁴ both in Melling, 4 Halls. [being ancient Seats.]

Here is a Free Gram.[mar] School adjoining to y^e Church, School.
founded by Edw.[ard] Halsall Esq.⁵ Lord of the Manour,

who appears to have devised it to his second son, Radcliffe Gerard Esq. grandfather of Charles Gerard, created Baron Gerard of Brandon in the year 1645, and Earl of Macclesfield, in the year 1679. His son, the second Earl, dying without issue in the year 1697, unjustly disinherited his brother, and devised the Estates to Charles, Lord Mohun, who had married his niece, Charlotte, daughter of — Mainwaring Esq. Lady Mohun married, in her widowhood, Brigadier General Lewis Mordaunt, third son of John, first Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon in Somersetshire, and conveyed this Manor to her husband, (who died in 1712–13,) by whose grandson, Charles Lewis Mordaunt, it was sold to Thomas Eccleston Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick Esq. whilst the valuable Advowson was sold by the same individual to Jonathan Blundell of Liverpool Esq. and is now vested in R. H. Blundell Esq.

A Chantry in this Church dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Mary, was dissolved in the year 1548, restored in the year 1553, and suppressed in the year 1559.

The Church was rebuilt in the year 1591.

On June 22d 1650, Halsall was returned as an ancient Parish Church, and Mr. Thomas Johnson, the “able Minister.” He had for his salary a Parsonage House and Glebe, worth £8. per annum; rent of tenements and old Glebe, worth 23s. 10d. a year; and Tithe, worth £60 per annum. He also received £100 from the Tithe of Holland and Lidiate; and from Thomas Gore, for a Cottage and Tithe Barn, 2s. 6d. Out of this large income, — for he was an influential supporter of the ruling faction, — he was required to pay Mrs. Travis, wife of Mr. Peter Travis, B.D. the lawful, but ejected Rector, £20 per annum, by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers. I am sorry to find that Mr. Travis was a Pluralist. — See pp. 27, 28.

² Halsall Hall is a large plain brick house, occupying the site of the ancient Maneer Hall of the Halsalls, and was probably built by Lady Mohun. It was the residence of Charles Lewis Mordaunt Esq. in the year 1760.

³ Lydiate was the residence and Manor of Benedict de Lydiate, in the 3d Edward III.; and his grand-daughter and heiress married Robert de Blackburne in the 16th

an.[no] 1593, and endowed wth 20 marks p.[er] an.[num], £13. 6s. 8d.] [The] Master is nom.[inated] by [the] Lord of Halsall for y^e time being, and during his minority, by y^e Rectour. Writings in y^e hands of Mr. Heyes, Steward to y^e Lady of y^e Manour.

Charities.

Edward Halsall, Founder of y^e School, gave 20 marks p.[er] an.[num] to y^e Poor, 18 of w^{ch} to six of y^e most needy impotent persons of Halsall Towns^p; and 2 marks to one poor person, [an] Inhab.[itant] of Down-Holland. [The] Poor to be nominated by [the] Lord of Halsall, and during his minority, by y^e Rect.[or.] Settled upon Lands in Eccleston, and payable by y^e Lords of Eccleston to [the] Churchw.[ardens] of Halsall.

Given by Fitton, E.[arl] of Macclesfield,⁶ 16^l. 13^s. 4^d to Halsall; and y^e same sum to Down-Holland. By others, 20^l to Barton; 20^l to Down-Holland; 5^l to Heskene: [£10 of which was given by Edward Halsall, late of Down-Holland, and £20 by Henry Fazakerley of the said Town; but the other Donors are unknown.] W^t was given by [the] E.[arl] of Macclesfield is made up 20^l by [the] Par.[ish.]

There is 17^l. 6^s. 8^d more Poor-Money in Halsall, but [it is] not known who gave it.

15^l p.[er] an.[num], at least, Poor Money, in Lidiate, arising from Land in Lydiate, Aughton, and other places.

Richard II. Agnes, daughter and heiress of Robert de Blackburne, conveyed Lydiate, by marriage, to Thomas, son of Sir John Ireland of Hutt and Hale, and his descendant, Edward Ireland Esq. in the 13th Charles I. left a daughter and coheiress, married to Sir Charles Anderton Bart. from whom it passed to the Blundells of Ince.

The Hall consists of a centre of timber and plaster, painted in trefoils, with two wings chiefly of brick. There are numerous armorial carvings and quaint devices in wood. A room in the house has been used as a Roman Catholic Chapel since the Reformation; and for this purpose, the adjoining ruin called Lydiate Abbey, was originally intended. The beauty and variety of the scenery in this neighbourhood form a picture too seldom realized in this county.

⁴ Cunsough or Keniscough Hall, was the seat of the Mossokes, a respectable family of lesser gentry, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and, probably, passed from them by marriage, to the Blundells of Ince Blundell.



MAGHULL.¹ Certif.[ied] that no-
thing belongs to it but 20^l p.[er] an.

Fam. 60.
— 67.
Pap. Fam. 2.
Diss. 00.

[num.] paid by y^e Rectour, and 5^l Surp.[lice] fees.

V.[ide] Nom.[ination] of a Curate by [the] Rect.[or.] an.[no]
1702. *Pap. Reg.*

2 Chap.[el] Wardens, chosen by [the] Inhab.[itants.]

4 m.[iles] from [the] Parish Church.

The Poor's Stock is 150^l out upon Personal Security.

Charities.

⁵ Edward Halsall Esq. (called Stanley in Baines's *History*, vol. iv. p. 260.) was sometime Chamberlain of the Exchequer at Chester, and died in the year 1593, s.p.—See Fuller's *Worthies*, vol. i. p. 552. He was succeeded in his Estates by his kinsman, Henry Eccleston of Eccleston Esq. ancestor of the present Manerial owner of Halsall.

⁶ For some account of this nobleman see *Not. Cest.* vol. i. pp. 273, 299, Notes 3 and 5.

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £122. Registers begin in 1729.

Uctred held Magole at the Conquest. "King John," says Lucas, "gave the fourth part of the town of Maghull (pronounced Mail) to William de Maghull, where his posterity have lived ever since." A very elaborate Pedigree of the family, deduced from original evidences, is recorded in vol. xii. of *MS. Lanc. Pedigrees*. The Manor was sold in the last century to Viscount Molyneux, and had passed by sale to William Mawdesley Esq. before the year 1815.

A Chapel was built here at a very early period. The north Aisle of the present structure is divided from the Nave by three massive arches, and is the oldest portion of the edifice. The other parts are modern. In the year 1650 the Commissioners reported that "Maghull is an antient Chappel called Male Chappel, and a rood of land about the said Chappel is fit to be enjoyed therewith; and in regard of the remoteness of the said Chappel from any other Church, we think itt fitt to be made a Parish, being 4½ miles from Halsall. Mr. William Aspinall, a painfull and godlye Minister, hath the Tythes of Male, being £50 per annum, out of w^{ch} he payes to Mrs. Travis, wife of the late Minister, a 10th, according to the Order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers."—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. The Rector of Halsall nominates the Incumbent.

Maghull Hall, formerly a half-timbered house of spacious dimensions, the residence of the Maghulls, was sold, with other Estates, by the Earl of Sefton, before the year 1805, to William Harper of Liverpool, and of Davenham in the county of Chester Esq. who devised the same by Will dated the 5th of December 1815, to his daughter and heiress, Helen, wife of John Formby of Everton Esq.

MELLING.¹ Certif.[ied] 28^l.10^s.
00^d, viz. 20^l paid by [the] Rectour;

House and 3 acres of ground, 5^l; left by John Tarbock, [in] 1675,
2^l p.[er] an.[num]; Int.[erest] of 5^l left by Mrs. Crompton, 5^s;
Surp.[lice] fees, 1^l.5^s.

4 m.[iles] and a] $\frac{1}{2}$ from Halsall, near Maghall.

2 Wardens.

School [was] built here about ten years agoe; the ground
upon w^{ch} it was built, with two Stat.[ute] acres more, was
given by Rob.[ert] Molineux Esq. About 40^l left by one Edw^d
Smith of Cunsough, by Will dated 1709; and 20^l by Mr. John
Tatlock, (by Will dated 1708;) w^t other donations there are nei-
ther Curate nor Churchw.[ardens] can tell. [The] Trustees allow
but 4^l p.[er] an.[num] to [the] Master, and refuse to give an
Account of w^t is in their hands. Certif.[ied] by [the] Curate,
an.[no] 1717.

Eft to y^e Poor of Melling, at sundry times, 25^l, now in y^e
hands of Rich^d Tatlock; 30^l, given by some of his Ance-
tours; 10^l, by J. Banks. Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1718.

¹ Dedicated to the Holy Rood. Value in 1834, £140. Registers begin in 1613.

Melinge was held at the Conquest by Godeue. It appears to have been granted by
Roger de Poietou to Vivian de Molines; for his son, Sir Adam de Molines, gave to
the Church of St. Mary of Cokersand, lands in Melling and Cunseough, under the
seal of the Cross Moline. A branch of the Molyneux family was seated here in the
43d Edward III. and Richard, second Viscount Molyneux, died seized of the Manor in
the year 1652.

The family of Bootle were located here in the reign of Henry V. and continued to
reside at Melling until the year 1724, when Lathom was purchased by Sir Thomas
Bootle Knt. M.P. Chancellor to Frederiek, Prince of Wales, and Attorney General
for the Bishop of Durham. His niece having married in the year 1755, Richard
Wilbraham of Rode Hall in the county of Chester Esq. M.P. conveyed the Estates
to his family, which are now vested in his son, Edward Bootle Wilbraham, created
Baron Skelmersdale in the year 1828.

The Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650 reported that Melling was an antient
Parochial Chapel with a fair yard, well walled. It had a Mansion-house with Glebe,



HUTTON.¹ Certif.[ied] 42^l, viz. House, Garden, and Glebe, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, 4^l; all Tyths due to [the] Vicar, 33^l; left by W. Carter, 5^l p.[er] an.[num.] An.[no] 1676, W. Davidson left 13^l. 6^s. 8^d, [the] Int.[erest] to [be paid to the] Vicar. Bond in y^e hands of y^e Churchwardens. The 5^l p.[er] an.[num.] was left for a Charity Sermon upon y^e Purificat.[ion,] w^{ch} is paid out of an Estate in Halewood, [in] Childw.[all] Par.[ish.]

V. D.
T. ...00. 12. 11.
Pr.A. 0. 3. 4.
Syn.. 0. 2. 0.
Tri... 0. 3. 4.
Fam. 200.
Pap. 13.
Diss. M. P.
Diss. Fam. 38.
[P. 34. Q. 4.]

A New House [has been] built since this return.

worth £3 per annum; a parcel of Glebe, worth 10s. per annum, but rented at 3s. per annum, by John Aspinall. The Tithes of Melling were worth £60 per annum, and constituted the salary of Mr. John Mallinson, the Minister, who paid Mrs. Travis the tenth part, by Order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers. He came in by the election of the Township, and supplied the Cure in a godly and able manner. The Chapel was said to be seven miles from the Parish Church, and fit to be made a distinct Parish. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. The Rector of Halsall nominates the Curate.

¹ Dedicated to St. Michael. Value in 1834, £150. Registers of Baptism begin in 1578; Marriages in 1587; and Burials in 1665.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Hitune was held by Dot, a Thane; and, at the Conquest, it was annexed to the Barony of Widnes. In the reign of Henry III. Robert de Lathum, descended from Robert, the Founder of Burscough Priory, and son of Henry de Torbock, held under the Earl of Lincoln, then Baron of Widnes, one Knight's fee in Knowsley, Hulton, and Thorboc.—*Testa de Nevill.* These Manors passed into the Derby family by the marriage of Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, with Sir John Stanley. This Manor, however, appears to have been a subinfeudation, and to have been held afterwards by another of the Lathoms, whose heiress conveyed it to the Harrington family; of which was John Harrington of Huyton Esq. Collector of the Fifteenth in the Hundred of Derby, in the 15th Henry VI. In the 20th Henry VIII. Hamo Haryngton held, it is said, the Manor of Huyton; and his descendants continued to reside here until the early part of the last century. In the year 1708 John Harrington Esq. and Charles Harrington Gent. his son and heir, obtained an Act of Parliament to enable them to settle their Estates, and to dispose of some of them for the payment of their debts. The Manor of Huyton was vested in Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, the Hon. Richard Molyneux, son and heir of William, Viscount Molyneux, Henry Fleetwood of Penwortham Esq. and others, on the marriage of Charles Harrington and Mary, daughter of John Arden of Upton Warren in the county of Worcester Esq. Thomas Molineux

This Church was given by y^e Founder to y^e Priory of Burscough. V.[ide] sup. *Mon.[asticon].*

An.[no] 1383, Will. de Swallow admissus ad primam Cantariam et omnia bonæ memoriæ Jo. de Wynwick in Ecclesiâ de Huyton. *MS. Hulm. 95, l. 11, ex Cartul. Ep̃i Cov. & L.*

An.[no] 1558, the Crown presented. *Inst.[itution] B.[ook,] 1, p. 50.*

An.[no] 1615, S^r Rich.[ard] Molineux, Patron. *B.[ook,] 2, p. 58.*

Patron, Mr. Farington, Trustee for L^d Molineux. Now in his own Right. V.[ide] *Mem.[orandum] B.[ook] of B^p Daw[e]s.*

Unsworth Seel Esq. (of the New Hall family,) is the present Manerial Lord, in right of his grandmother, the heiress of the Harringtons.

The Church was given to the Priory of Burscough by Robert de Lathum, in the twelfth century. "Hoyton Church" was valued at £10 per annum in the year 1291. Eeton calls the Parish "Hilton, alias Huyton;" but the former name does not occur in any ancient evidences.

Before the 17th Henry VII. the Asshetons of Croston had a grant from the Priory of a Chantry in Huyton, and the Advowson of the Church; and, in the next reign, Thomas Assheton brought an action in the Duchy Court against Thomas Hesketh, and others, as feoffees, for tortuous possession of the Chantry and Advowson of Huyton Church, and having recovered them, died seized of them in the year 1530.

The Advowson was subsequently in the noble family of Molyneux; and in the last century passed to the House of Derby, in which the Patronage is still vested.

The Church was rebuilt in the year 1647, and new seated and repaired by John Harrington Esq. in the year 1663.

The Chancel has a curious hammer-beam roof, but of a late date, and a fine Rood Screen of the time of Henry VII.

Ordinatio Vicariæ p. R. Cov. et Litch. Ep̃m A.D. 1273. Reg. Cartar. Eeel. Liehfeld, fol. 291, (*Hart. MSS. No. 4799.*)

Ordinatio Vicariæ de Huyton al. Hugton, fact. A.D. 1277, et Confirmat. per Radulphum Decan. et Capit. Lieh. eodem anno Cartular. Monasterii de Burscough in Com. Lancast. in officio Ducat. Lancast. apud Hospitium Grayense, Lond. f. 62. Compositio Eeels. de Huyton, Lich. Dioe. Dat. apud Heywood 6 die Sept. A.D. 1383.—Cowher of the House of S. Nicholas de Burscough. MS. in the Office of the Dutchy of Lancaster, in Gray's Inn, fol. 87, 6, ad fol. 94, A.—Duarell's *Reperit. Lamb. Libr.*

The Improprate Tithes of Huyton in 1650 were worth £150 a year, and were received by Richard, Lord Viscount Molyneux. The Vicarage was worth £10 per annum; chief rents, 4s. per annum; and £80 was deducted from the Impropration

An.[no] 1708, wⁿ upon a Triall at Law, W. Farington of Worden was adjudged [the] true Patron, and a Mandamus directed to y^e B^p to accept his Clerk : [and yet in 1720 Lord Molineux presented. *Ecton.*]

Huyton-cum-Roby, Knowsley, and Tarbock; for which there Towns. 3.
are 3 Churchwardens.

Huyton-hey,² Knowsley,³ Tarbock,⁴ [and] Wolfall.⁵

Halls. 4.

[The] Par.[ish] is 4 m.[iles] long, [and] 2 broad.

aforsaid, which was then in the possession of Mr. William Bell M.A. the Pastor, "and paid to him as a Minister Itinerant within this county, by Mr. Pollard, the receiver of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Bell is a man well qualified for all parts, and a godly studious preaching Minister, who came into this place by the free election of the People and approbatⁿ of the Parliament."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. He was one of the King's Preachers, and had been ordained by Bishop Bridgeman. He became Vicar of Huyton in the year 1640, and held the Living during all the changes of the times; but not conforming in the year 1662, (after the example of two of his sons, who obtained promotion,) he lost it. Calamy states that he died in the year 1681, aged seventy-four. The date on his monument in Huyton Church is the 10th of March 1683, in his eightieth year. He published some small Tracts recommended by Mr. Baxter. He is omitted in Baines's Catalogue of the Vicars of Huyton.

In the year 1705 Mr. Christopher Sudell, who styled himself Rector, (omitted in Baines's Catalogue,) stated that the Tithes of Huyton were not Impropriated, but that the Church was endowed both with the great and small Tithes, and that the Advowson belonged to Alexander Hesketh Esq.—*Notitia Parochialis, Lamb. Libr.* vol. vi. p. 1538.

² Huyton-hey Hall was the residence of the knightly family of Harrington, and was conveyed in marriage by an heiress to Mr. Molineux of New Hall in Walton, in the last century.

³ Knowsley Park is one of the seats of the Earl of Derby, and was obtained by Sir John de Stanley Knt. M.P. and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom Knt. in the time of Richard II. The house has been built at various times, and there are many architectural incongruities about it. The present kitchen, standing upon pillars, and not unlike the Chapel at Haddon, on a larger scale, is the oldest part of the house.

⁴ Torbock, before the time of Richard I. had given name to the ancestors of the Torbocks and Lathoms; and the Torbocks continued to reside here, in knightly rank, until the seventeenth century, when the Estate was lost. The Earl of Sefton is the Lord of the Manor.

⁵ Wolfall Hall was the residence of the Wolfalls for many centuries, their ancestor, Richard de W'lfal, being on the Inquisition for the Gascon Scutage in West Derby,

School.

Here is a Gram.[mar] School, but when and by whom Found-
ed, and wh.[ether] Free or not, is not known. It is repaired
by y^e Parish; and y^e Churchwardens are Trustees to y^e School-
Stock, w^{ch} is about 210^l, besides 13^l . 6^s . 8^d left by W. Davidson,
and 5^l by Tho.[mas] Massey; [the] Int.[erest] of w^{ch} is paid to
y^e Master, who is named by y^e Churchwardens.

Charities.

Left about 60 y.[ears] agoe, [by Mr. William Bell M.A. who
died in 1683,] 3^l, now lost; left by W^m Webster, an.[no]
1648, [qu. 1684,] 80^l, [the] Int.[erest] to be paid at y^e rate of 4^l
per cent.; and to [the] Poor of Tarbock, 50^l, [the] Int.[erest] to
be paid at the rate of] 5^l p.[er] cent.; to y^e same Poor, by Anne
Richardson, [in 1686,] and R.[ichard] Garnet, [in 1707,] 10^l
each; [and by] Tho.[mas] Massey, 5^l.

Left by Lady Derby to Knowsley and Huyton, 200^l; 50^l in
each place [to be given] to poor Widows, the other to bind out
Apprentices. Not yet paid. Enquire of L^d Arran and Mr.
Bromley, Execut^s. *Vic.[ar]'s Account*, an.[no] 1719.

V. D.

T. . . 00. 18. 00.
Pr. A. 0. 6. 8.
Syn. . . 0. 1. 0.
Tri. . . 0. 6. 8.
paid by Vicar.
Pens. 0. 3. 4.
paid by Improp.
Fam. 1609.
— 714.
Pap. 107.
— 13.
Diss. M.
[about 220.]



Westleigh,¹ Certif.[ied] 32^l . 18^s . 04^d, viz. House and
Glebe, (betw.[een] 7 and 8 acres,) 16^l; paid by [the]
Impropr.[riator,] 15^l . 13^s . 04^d; small Cottage, 10^s;
given by Mr. Naylour, and said to be perpetuall, 15^s;
[the] Surp.[lice] fees belong to [the] Impropr.[riator,] but are
farmed by y^e Vicar at 2^l p.[er] an.[num.]

about the 25th Henry III. The Estate was conveyed in marriage, about the year
1653, by Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wolfall Esq. to Robert, son of
William Harrington of Huyton-hey Esq. and was settled by Act of Parliament, in
the year 1708, on the marriage of Charles Harrington Esq. with his first wife. From
this family it passed with their heiress to the Molineux's of New Hall, whose repre-
sentative, Thomas Molineux Unsworth Seel Esq. lately sold it to the Earl of Derby.

¹ Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £263. Registers begin in 1560.

The Manor of Westleigh, commonly called Leigh, and pronounced by the inhabi-

Rob.[ert] Pennington left 6^l p.[er] an.[num,] to commence after y^e death of Eliz.[abeth] Johnson, still living, an[no] 1708. An.[no] 1696, [by Deed dated 17th Aug. 1682,] left by Mr. Richard Hulton [Hilton,] 10^s p.[er] an.[num,] for a Sermon on St. Stephen's Day, wⁿ his Legacy to y^e Poor.[est People, being Protestants, or so reputed, who come to Church to hear the Sermon,] is distributed.

tants with a peculiar guttural sound indicative of their descent from the Teutonic tribes, was held under the Butlers, Barons of Warrington, by Geoffrey de Westleigh, in the time of Richard I. Sygreda, supposed to be the heiress of this family, conveyed it in marriage to — Urmston of Urmston, in whose male descendants it continued until the death of Richard Urmston Esq. in the year 1659. He left three daughters: Mary married Robert Heaton of Westleigh; Frances married, first, Richard Shuttleworth of Bedford Esq. (ob. 1650,) and secondly, George Bradshaw of Greenacre; and Anna married Thomas Mossock of Heatonhead. By the representatives of these coheiresses the Estates were sold in the last century, when the Manerial rights passed to the Athertons of Atherton, and the Hiltons of Pennington. In the year 1797 one-fourth of the Manor was acquired by the first Lord Lilford, father of the present joint Manerial owner, on his marriage with Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheiress of Robert Atherton Gwilym Esq.; and the remaining three-fourths are vested in Samuel Chetham Hilton Esq.

"The Church of Leithe" is valued at £8 per annum in the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, although the contrary is stated to be the case by Baines, vol. iii. p. 590. In the 9th Edward II. the Advowson was vested in the Urmstons; and in the 39th Edward III. it was held by Sir Robert de Holland for the Priory of Up-Holland. Descending to Maud, grand-daughter and heiress of Sir Robert, it passed by marriage to Sir John Lovell; and in the 23d Henry VI. the Augustin Canons of Erdbury Priory in the county of Warwick, purchased this Advowson from William, Lord Lovell, and in the year following had Letters Patent for appropriating the Rectory.

"Appropriatio Eccles. de Legh Monasterio de Erdbury et Ordinatio Vicariæ ibid. Dat. in Capell. Castri de Eccleshale 17 die Martii A.D. 1450.—E. 6, E. 7, *Augm. Offic. Chart. Miscell.* — Concordia et advocacione Eccles. de Legh T. R. apud Lancastriam 13 die Aug. 16, E. 4, ibid. E. 2.—Award concerning the Advowson of the Church of Legh. Dated the 25th Oct. in the 15th Edward IV. *ibid*, E. 3.—Ducarel's *Repert.*

Westley, in the year 1650, had a Vicarage house, eight acres of land, and one cottage, worth £8 per annum; one other house called Nowell-house, and a horse mill, worth £8. 14s. 8d. received by Mr. [Bradley] Hayhurst, (said by Baines to have been instituted in the year 1660, and ejected in the year 1662;) a man, "constant in preach^s the Word, and in all Ministerial duties." The Tithes of West Leigh "are seq^d for the delinq^r of Richard Urmston Esq. and the profits being £124. 8s. 2d. and

[The] Vicar.[age] house [was] rebuilt by Mr. Ward,² y^e pres. [ent] Vicar.

Patron, Rich.[ard] Shuttleworth Esq. and others. [Richard Shuttleworth presented in 1696. *Ecton.*]

This Church was given by William, Lord of Lovell, Burnell, and Holland, Knight, to y^e Mon.[astery] of Erdbury in Warwicksh.[ire,] at y^e desire of S^r Ralph Bottiler, Baron of Seudley, and L^d High Treasurer, Founder of y^e said Mon.[astery,] and approp. [riated] by [the] B.[ishop] of Cov.[entry] and Litch.[field,] an. [no] 1450, reserving to [the] Vicar a stipend of 13 marks p.[er] an.[num;] [a] Pens.[ion] of 6^s.8^d to [the] Bp; 3^s.4^d to [the] Archd.[cacon] of Chester; and 6^s.8^d to the Poor. *Old Reg. [ister,] E.E.E.*

[A] stipend [was] reserved to [the] Vicar [of] 10^l.13^s.4^d, to which 5^l was since added. Part of [the] Surp.[lice] fees belong to [the] Impropiator. Vic.[ar] Ward's Acc^t. an.[no] 1704. *Pap. Reg.*

An.[no] 1452, Approp. Eecles. de Legh et Dotatio Vicariæ

a Parsonage house, are rec^d by the Agents of Seqⁿ for the use of the State, some parts of which go to the State, and the 5th belongs to the daughters of the said Mr. Urmston. We conceive that one-half of the s^d Parsonages and demesne lands belongs to the Parish Church of Leigh, as Church land. The Tithe corn of Pennington, being £40 per annum, is settled on Mr. Hayhurst, by order of Parl^t. The Privy tithes, worth 13s. belong to Mr. Urmston, the Impro^r. The higher side of Bedford has Tithes belonging to the Vicar of Leigh, now rec^d by Mr. Herst (Hayhurst,) worth £20 per annum, part of the s^d £124. 8s. 2d. The lower side Tithes have been rec^d by Mrs. Agnes Travis for eight years past, and belonged to Richard Urmston of Kinknall Gent. worth £4. 13s. 4d. and due and paid to Mr. Urmston of the Parsonage; but now seq^d for his delinq^r, and rec^d by the Public. If paid in kind they would be worth £20. A yearly rent of £8 per annum is p^d in Atherton by John Atherton Esq. in lieu of Tithe, to Richard Urmston Esq. by virtue of a Grant made in the 1st Elizabeth, 1558, by Richard Urmston to Sir John Atherton Knt. for certain years yet in being. Worth £20 this year." — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

At the Dissolution, the Advowson of the Vicarage appears to have become vested in the Urmstons, who were the Lessees of the Tithes, and continued in the representatives of that family until purchased about the year 1785, by R. Atherton Gwillym Esq. from whom it has descended to the Right Hon. Thomas, Baron Lilford.

² The Rev. George Ward was instituted in the year 1696, and died in the year 1733.

ad summam 16 mercarum, Pens. Ep^o vis. viii^d. Arch. Cestriæ, iii^s. iv^d. *MS. Hulm.* 95, l. 11, *ex cartul. Ep̄i Cov. and Litchf.*

An.[no] 1504, [a] Vicar [was] presented by [the] Prior and Convent of Erdbury. *Inst.[itution] B.[ook,]* 1, p. 1.

An.[no] 1616, pres.[entation] by Rich.[ard] Urmston Esq. *B.[ook,]* 2, p. 63.

An.[no] 1619, [a] Caveat [was] entred by [the] E.[arl] of Hartford, who claimed y^e Advowson from his Great Grandfather, the Duke of Suffolk. *B.[ook,]* 2, p. 70.

An.[no] 1620, Mr. Urmiston presented again. *Ib.[id,]* p. 98. No presentat.[ion] since entred in y^e Books.

An.[no] 1693, [a] Case about an Assessment for y^e Bells. V.[ide] *Pap. Reg.*

Atherton, Tildesley-cum-Shakerley, Penington, Astley, Bed- Towns. 6.
ford, West-leigh.

Six Churchwardens; for every Towns^p one. Six Assist.[ants.]

Atherton,³ Chaddock,⁴ Penington,⁵ [Cleworth,]⁶ and 2 Granges, Halls.
only small Farm-houses. [Qu. Dam-house⁷ and Morleys.⁸]

³ Atherton Hall was built by — Atherton Esq. in the seventeenth century, on his abandoning Lodge Hall, the ancient moated Manor house. This Hall was superseded by another, of superb dimensions, which was commenced in the year 1723, and finished in the year 1743, at a cost of £63,000; the principal front being one hundred and two feet in extent. A description of the house is given in the *Vitruvius Britannica*, vol. iii. p. 89. In the year 1825 this splendid mansion was taken down, by the first Lord Lilford, and a farm house erected upon the demesne.

⁴ Chaddock Hall in Tildesley, was, in the early part of the last century, the seat of a family of the same name,—to be carefully distinguished from Chadwick,—although so designated by Baines, vol. iii. p. 606. Before the year 1774 the Manor of Tildesley and Chaddock Hall had become the property of Samuel Clowes of Manchester Esq. and are now held by his third, but eldest surviving son, William Leigh Clowes of Broughton Hall Esq.

⁵ Penington, in the 30th Henry III. was the Manor of Richard de Penington, which had passed to the Bradshaighs of Haigh, in the reign of Edward III. from whom it descended to a younger son settled at Aspall. Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Bradshaw of Pennington Esq. and great-grand-daughter of Richard Bradshaw, the Benefactor of the School and Poor, married George Farington of Werden Esq. who, in the year 1726, sold the Hall and some Estates for £4,550, to Samuel Hilton Esq.; whose descendant, Samuel Chetham Hilton Esq. conveyed the

School.

The [Grammar] School and 5^l [£6?] p.[er] an.[num,] said to be given by Mr. Richard Bradshaw of Penington (in 1681;) 5^l p.[er] an.[num] more, I have heard was given by one Ramiard, [John Ranicars of Atherton, by Will dated 16th Aug. 1655,] and y^e tenants to certain Lands pay it; and 2^l p.[er] an.[num,] I have heard was given by one Wright, but I never saw any Deeds, nor can I tell where to enquire for y^m. [James Wright, in 1679, and Randal Wright, in 1686, left each the interest of £20.] *Vic.[ar]’s Acc^t* an.[no] 1719.

V.[ide] Recom.[mendation] of a Master. *Pap. Reg.*

Estate, by sale, in the year 1808, to Benjamin Gaskell of Thornes House in the county of York Esq. The Hall was rebuilt in the last century by Samuel Hilton Esq.

⁶ Cleworth Hall passed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with Ann, daughter and heiress of John Parr Gent. and widow of Thurstan Barton of Smithills Esq. to Nicholas Starkie Esq. and is chiefly memorable as the scene in which seven individuals, in the year 1594, became the dupes of a knave called Hartley, and supposed themselves to be possessed with evil spirits. The Rev. John Darrell B.A. who witnessed some of the vagaries of these credulous persons, afterwards published his version of the marvellous events, which led him into a controversy on the subject with Mr. Samuel Harsnet, afterwards Archbishop of York; and it is said that the 72d Canon was framed to deter Ecclesiasties, in future, from imposing on the credulity of the vulgar, as Darrell had done. Dr. Dee, the Warden of Manchester, appears to have prudently declined interfering in the business, which has been shorn of some of its marvels by a Discourse published by the Rev. George More, Minister of Caulk in the county of Derby, who, with Darrell, and others, undertook to dispossess the members of Mr. Starkie’s family. He says that Mr. Nicholas Starkie having married a lady that was an inheritrix, and of whose kindred some were Papists, these, partly for Religion, and partly because the Estate descended not to heirs male, prayed for the perishing of her issue, and that four sons pined away in a strange manner; but that Mrs. Starkie learning this circumstance, estated her lands on her husband, and *his* heirs, failing issue of her own body; after which a son and daughter, (John and Anne,) were born, who prospered well until they arrived at the age of ten or twelve years, when the demoniacal assaults commenced. The Estate of Cleworth was always inconsiderable, consisting but of one hundred and sixty-three acres of land, now the property of Le Gendre Piers Starkie of Huntroyde Esq.

⁷ Dam House in Tyldesley, is distinct from “Hope, alias Langley House,” (Baines, vol. i. p. 606,) situate nearer Leigh on the same Estate. It was built by the Morts in the seventeenth century, adjacent to the site of the former dam of a mill, long since removed, and is a good specimen of the bay window style. Many additions and

Who founded y^e School is not known; but the pres.[ent] Master, by Contrib.[utions,] hath rebuilt it. The Vicar hath sometimes nom.[inated; but] who hath y^e Right [is] uncertain. I never could learn exactly y^e [amount of] money given, or by whom. *Vic.[ar]’s Account*, an.[no] 1722.

iven by Mr. Henry Travis, [in 1624,] 10^l p.[er] an.[num,] Charities. to be divided among 40 poor people, at 5^s apiece, the money secured upon Land, and to be given upon Thursday in Passion Week, every year, near the grave stone of the Testator; by Mr. Richard Hilton, [in 1682,] 10^l p.[er] an.[num,] to be divided in the same manner, [and 6s. 8d. or not more than 10s. for a dinner for the entertainment of the Minister who preaches, and the

restorations have lately been made; it is now again, fortunately for the neighbourhood, the residence of its owners, and the centre of a system of agricultural improvements carried out most extensively and judiciously.

^s Morleys Hall, in Astley, was the seat of the Leylands in the reign of Henry VIII.; and of this house Leland, the antiquary, writes, “Morle in Darbyshire, [i.e. West Derby,] Mr. Lelandes Place, is buildid saving the Fundation of Stone, squarid, that risith within a great moote vi Foote above the Water, are of Tymbre, after the commune sort of building of Houses of the Gentilmen for most of Lancastreshire. There is much Pleasur of Orchardes of great Varite of Frute, and fair made Walkes and Gardines as ther is in any Place of Lancastreshire.” Wardley in Worsley, was obtained by the marriage of — Tildesley with Margaret de Worsley, temp. Edward III. or Richard II.; and on the death of his descendant, Thurstan Tildesley Esq. whose Inquisition was taken in the year 1554, the Wardley Estate became vested in Thomas Tildesley Esq. his son and heir, and was sold in parcels by Thurstan, son of this Thomas, and father of Sir Thomas Tildesley of Gray’s Inn, Attorney General for the Duchy of Lancaster. The said Sir Thomas married Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas Norres of Orford, in the year 1593, whose surviving daughters and coheiresses married Edmund Breres, and Adam Mort, both of Preston, and the Estates of Orford passed, by successive sales, to John Blackburne of Newton, who had married Margaret, daughter of Robert Norres of Bolton. This Margaret was erroneously styled by Sir Isaac Heard, “heiress of Robert Norres;” but a recent entry in the College of Arms has discovered, and rectified the error.—*Norf. viii. Coll. Arm.*

The mesne Manor of Morleys passed in marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Leyland Esq. to Edward, second son of Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley, about the year 1560. He was younger brother, in half blood, of Thomas Tyldesley of Wardley, and had the Estate in Tyldesley, hereditary, from the time of Henry III. or John; and the Deputy Forestership and Lodge of Myerscough, which he held under

Trustees;] by Mr. Richard Bradshaw of Pennington, 5^l p.[er] an.[num,] to be divided among 20 poor People in Pennington, [by Will dated 28th April 1681.]

The Rent charge of 10^l p.[er] an.[num,] given by Travis [Travers,] found by Verdict, an[no] 1627. *MS. Hulm*, 98, A. 16, 50.

Richard and Katherine Spakeman, in 1673, £20; Katherine Spakeman, in 1679, £10; Matthew Lythgoe, in 1679, £50, for the Poor of Bedford; George Hampson, in 1666, to the Poor of West-Leigh, £10; Jane Heywood, in 1669, £20; William France, in 1709, Land in West-Leigh, to be laid out in Cloth; William Hart, in 1716, £20; Sir Geoffrey Shakerley, Knt. £2. 3s. 4d.; Edward Burron, £3. 10s.; all to the Poor of West-Leigh.

Chap.Par.
Augm.

TILDESLEY,¹ Certif.[ied] 37^l . 19^s . 08^d, viz. 21^l . 10^s, Rent of 2 Estates in Til-

Syn.A. 0. 1. 0. desley, [in] Leigh Par.[ish,] left by Adam Mort, Founder of y^e
Pr.Tri. 0. 2. 0. Chap.[el;] 10^l, Rent Charge, given by Tho.[mas] Mort; 2^l . 15^s, [by] Anne Mort; 10^s, rent of a Tenem^t in Astley; 6^s, given by Jane Starkey. Ded.[uct] Proc.[uration,] 1^s . 4^d.

the Duchy. He was great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Major-General in the army of Charles II. who inherited these three properties, and died in the year 1651. His son and heir, Edward Tyldesley Esq. aged twenty-nine years, in the year 1664 demised his Tyldesley Estate for sale, to pay his debts, Sept. 11th in the 26th Charles II. and on the 26th of August 1675 the Trustees conveyed to Edward Gathorne and Richard Fox, and the assigns under a subsequent mortgage to Lord Willoughby of Parham, conveyed to Mr. Thomas Johnson of the Aeres in Bolton-le-Moors, great-grandfather of the present owner, George Ormerod Esq. D.C.L. of Tildesley, and of Sedbury Park in the county of Gloucester. The Hall is now merely a farm house.

¹ Dedicated to St. Stephen. Value in 1834, £126. Registers begin in 1760.

Astley was a reputed mesne Manor, and claimed as such by Leyland of Morleys; but this was extinguished by Radcliffe of Wimersley, temp. Elizabeth.— See *Ducat. Lanc.* The real Manor, which is in every respect maintained, (notwithstanding the statement in Baines, vol. i. p. 600,) is a dependency of the Barony of Halton in the county of Chester, and was held by a branch of the Tildesleys before the reign of

A new house [was] built for y^e Curate about 1710, by Contrib. [utions,] chiefly of Mr. Mort.

This Chap.[el] was built by Adam Mort of Tildsley, Lord of y^e Manour of Astley, was consecrated an.[no] 1631, and dedicated to St. Stephen. *Reg.[ister,]* p. 413.

[The] Curate [was] chosen by Tho.[mas] Mort, [the] Vicar of Leigh, and [the] Vicar of Dean, an.[no] 1702. V.[ide] *Certif. [icate] of Election. Pap. Reg.*

An.[no] 1722, it was augm.[ented] by Mr. Rich.[ard] Atherton and Mr. Sam.[uel] Hilton, who gave 100^l each.

1 Warden.

Here is a School founded by Adam Mort, who, by his Will School.
[dated the 19th of March,] an.[no] 1630, left to Trustees some lands, now let for 7^l.0^s.0^d p.[er] an.[num,] for teaching

Edward III. when it passed from that family to Robert Radcliffe of Radcliffe, and thence to Radcliffe of Wimersley. William Radcliffe of Wimersley (whose Inquisition was taken in the 3d Elizabeth,) settled it on his half sister, Anne, wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard, who conveyed it to Adam Mort of Dam House in Tyldesley, between the years 1606 and 1609. Thomas Mort of Dam House, who died in the year 1734, s.p. conveyed it to his cousin, Thomas Sutton, coheir (along with Froggatt) of the Morts of Peel in Little Hulton, and subsequently of Mort of Dam House also; and these interests afterwards united in Mr. Froggatt, whose heiress, Sarah, (sister of the late Thomas Sutton Mort Froggatt Esq.) is wife of Colonel Malcolm Ross, now resident at Dam House.

This Chapel was founded by Adam Mort of Dam House Gent. in consideration of the inhabitants being "very rude, and ignorant of good things." The founder devised to Trustees a messuage and lands of the yearly value of £18, for the maintenance of a Preaching Minister, and gave the power of nominating the Ministers to his son, Thomas Mort, with a direction that he should appoint some method for the due nomination of Ministers after his death; but if he failed to do so, that the householders and heads of families in Astley, should nominate.

The founder died in the year 1630; and his son, on the 3d of August 1631, resigned by Deed all his right, title, and interest, on behalf of himself, and his heirs, in the Chapel, to John, Lord Bishop of Chester, and died without appointing any method for the nomination of the Ministers. Hence violent disputes and turbulent proceedings have sometimes arisen respecting the choice of Ministers,—the Bishop of Chester, the Vicar of Leigh, and the Householders of Astley, being the respective claimants. After much litigation, the Court of King's Bench decided in the year

poor Children in y^e Neighbourhood; 5^l p.[er] an.[num] more, was given an.[no] 1711, by Tho.[mas] Mort Esq.; and 6^s p.[er] an.[num] more, for Feuell, an.[no.] 1713. [The origin of these payments was unknown to the Charity Commissioners, as appears by their 19th Report, p. 134.]

The Master is Elected by all ye Housekeepers in Astley, and y^e heir male of y^e said Adam Mort, (whose voice is equall to six,) and such of his kindred or blood as have any lands in Astley, wth y^e advice of some of y^e neighbouring Clergy. The Writings are in y^e hands of y^e s^d Tho.[mas] Mort, an.[no] 1718.

V.[ide] Nom.[ination] an.[no.] 1690. *Pap. Reg.*

Charities.  **eff** to y^e Poor of Astley an.[no] 1630, by Adam Mort, 5^l p.[er] an.[num,] wth a Discretionary power in his Trustees to deduct 20^s p.[er] an.[num] for other Townsh^{ps}, and 15^s p.[er] an.[num] is deducted; by J. Parkinson, 1^l.4^s p.[er] an.[num];]

1824, that the right of appointing the Minister was in the Vicar of Leigh, and not in the Householders,—and thus gave judgment in favour of the Bishop of Chester.

“Half of the Tithes of Astley in Leigh are rec^d (A.D. 1650,) by Adam Mort, and worth £12 per ann. £10 of w^{ch} is p^d to the Poor of Astley as a gift, as appears by suff^t convey^s made by his grandfather, Mr. Adam Mort, late of Tildesley. The other part of the s^d Tithes is rec^d by John Gest of Astley, leased to him for 21 years, by Sir Tho. Tildesley, dated 20 Mar. 14 Car. worth £15 per ann. The Tithes of pig, goose, hemp, and flax, are enjoyed by Ralph Gillibrand of Astley Gent. worth 10s. per ann. A Chapel in Astley was founded and erected with all manner of materials at the proper costs and charges of Adam Mort, dec^d, and so maintained during his life; and since his decease by Adam Mort, his grandchild and heir. Mr. Tho. Crompton, a very honest Min^r, (only he kept not the last Fast,) hath for his salary £16 a year, out of a Ten^t called Hope house, and out of half of ano^r Tenem^t called Hudman’s house in Tildesley, form^{ly} purch^d and given by the Founder towards the maint^e of the Min^r of Astley, so long as such Min^r sh^d be appointed and recom^d by the s^d Mr. A. Mort and his heirs; and so Mr. Crompton came in by the approval of Mr. Ad. Mort, and had £40 per ann. paid by the Agents for Sequestⁿ within Derby Hundred, for 3 or 4 years last past; but it is not paid unto him now, for what reason we know not.” — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

In the year 1732 the Chapel and School were further endowed, amongst other charities, by Thomas Mort of Dam House Esq. with a moiety of the Tithes of Astley.

In the year 1760 the old Chapel was taken down, and a new and enlarged one built

by Anne Parre, (in 1707,) 200^l; Tho^s Stockton, and Oliver Whalley, 5^l each; Edw.[ard] (John?) Burron, 5^l. 10^s. [The] Int.[erest] to [be paid to] y^e Poor.



CHOWBENT¹—ATHERTON. Certif.

Augm.

Syn. 00.02.00.
Tri. 00.03.00.

an.[num,] v.[ide] *Pap. Reg.*; but Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1705, 2^l. 15^s. 0^d p[er] y^e Vicar of Leigh y^t nothing certain belongs to it that he knows of, but he hath heard y^t ab^t 2^l. 10^s p[er] an.[num] was given by Dame Mort, formerly. It was built (as he hath been informed) about 1645, by y^e then Lord of Buisy and his Tenants, they building y^e Body of y^e place, and he the Chancell. He believes it was never Consecrated, and y^t it hath alwayes been possessed by Presbyterians, who, wⁿ y^e Vicar comes to officiate, quit y^e place,

by the Landowners, when the Living was augmented by Mr. Froggatt. The Chapel was again enlarged in the year 1847.

Of this family was Adam Mort Gent. probably second son of the Founder, named in his Will, a Freeman of Preston, and admitted a Member of the Drapers' Company in the year 1636, having served his apprenticeship in Drapery. He was elected Mayor of the Borough in the year 1642, and was fined one hundred marks for refusing to serve the office. He was killed at the siege of Preston, on the 13th of February 1643, being an intrepid royalist, and having declared "that he would fire the town rather than surrender it into the hands of the rebels, and that he would begin with his own house." His son, a bold and enterprising youth, was killed by his side.

¹ Dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Value in 1834, £100. Registers entered at Leigh.

The Manor of Atherton in the time of King John was held by Robert de Atherton, Sheriff of Lancashire, under the Butlers, Lords of Warrington; and having descended for six centuries, in an unbroken line distinguished alike for ancestral rank and wealth, was conveyed in the year 1797, by his descendant, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter and coheiress of Robert Vernon Atherton Esq. to her husband, Thomas, second Baron Lilford, whose son, Thomas Atherton Powys, Lord Lilford, is now the Manerial owner.

The most important division of the Township of Atherton is Chowbent, in which this Chapel was built, according to Dorning Rasbotham Esq. (*MS. Notes* written in 1787,) for the Tenants and Domestics of the Atherton family, in the year 1648, by John Atherton Esq. and used by the Presbyterians until the year 1720, "when,

Leaving him a Large Bible and Com.[mon] Prayer Book ready for Use.

Mr. Atherton, the Lord of Buisy, hath now taken it from y^e Dissenters, and hath proposed to y^e Gov.[ernors] of y^e Q.[ueen]'s Bounty to Augment it. An.[no] 1722.

Mr. Atherton of Buisy gave 200^l tow.[ards] Augm.[enting] this Chap.[el] an.[no] 1722; and it was Consecrated by [the] B^p of Man, an.[no] 1723.

R.R. A.

M. B. T.
Fam..... 2780.
Pap..... 135.
— 150.
Pap. M. abt. 200.
Diss. M.... 3.
P. 2. Q. 1.
P. abt. 1100 ads.
Q. abt. 100 ads.
An. 20.



LIVERPOOL,¹ MED. 1, MED. 2.—TWO CHURCHES AND ONE CURE. Here was formerly only a Chap.[el] of Ease, belonging to Walton Parish; but now this Chap.[el] is enlarged, and another Church built called the New Church, consecrated [June 29th] an.[no] 1704, and dedicated to St. Peter; and both these Churches are made Rectories by Act of Parl^t. 10 and 11 of Will.[iam] 3. V.[ide] Act in *New Reg.[ister]*.

upon a change of principles in the family, it was taken from them, and consecrated by Dr. Wilson, B^p of Man.” For some curious particulars respecting Mr. James Woods, and this Chapel, see Dr. Hibbert Ware’s *Memorials of the Rebellion of 1715*, p. 249, published by the CHETHAM SOCIETY.

“There is a Chapel in Atherton 820 poles 5½ yards from Leigh. Mr. James Smith now, A.D. 1650, supplies the Cure, being a man of good life and convⁿ, only he did not observe the last Fast Day appointed by Act of Parl^t. He hath £70, out of Impropriated lands within the Parish of Leigh, by Order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers.” — *Lamb. MSS.*

¹ Dedicated to St. Nicholas, and to St. Peter. Value of first mediety in 1834, £615; value of second mediety in 1834, £615. Registers begin in 1681; some at Chester in 1624.

Liverpool does not occur in the *Domesday Survey*, and yet Camden states that a castle was built here in the year 1076, by Roger de Poitiers; but this was probably the castle of West Derby, which existed in the reign of King John. To this monarch is ascribed the foundation of the castle of Liverpool, by the Mersey, which was dismantled in the year 1659, and its site granted on lease, on the 5th of March 1705, by Queen Anne, as Duchess of Lancaster, to the Corporation of Liverpool, who demolished the then remaining ruins of the castle; and in the year 1714 the King

The old Chap.[el] is called the Parochiall Chap.[el] of our Lady and St. Nicholas. The additionall building of this Chap.[el] was made by Order granted an.[no] 1718. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook],* 4.

The two Rectours of these medietyes are to have, by Act of Parlt, 100^l p.[er] an.[num] each, wthout any deduct.[ion,] assessed upon Houses, and are to divide y^e Duty and the Surp.[lice] Fees betw.[een] them: but upon y^e Rect.[or] of Walton's death, the Tythes of this Towns^p are to goe to y^e Corp.[oration] in ease of y^e Assessm^t upon Houses. Val.[ue] 60^l p.[er] an.[num.]

The Patronage (w^{ch} was purchased of L^d Molineux, Patron of Walton,) is by y^e Act vested in [the] Mayor and Alderm.[en,]

gave the Corporation the land as a site for St. George's Church. In the year 1229 Henry III. granted a Charter by which he constituted Liverpool a Free Borough, with a guild merchant, and liberties of toll, passage, stallage, customs, and the privileges conferred by preceding Charters. In the year 1252 William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby of the first line, is supposed to have built "the Tower" as a Watch station for the Lancashire coast; and about the year 1360 it passed with Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Lathom to Sir John Stanley, who, in the year 1405, obtained a Licence from Henry IV. to fortify his house at Liverpool, which he had rebuilt, with embattled walls. This Tower continued for several ages the occasional residence of the Derby family; but was entirely removed in the year 1819.

In the reign of Edward III. "the Chapel of our Lady and of St. Nicholas," was built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate masses for the souls of himself and his ancestors, and to make one yearly obit for his soul. At this time, Liverpool was a Chapelry in the Parish of Walton, and is so named in the year 1327, when the Vicarage of Walton was ordained. In the year 1361 a burial ground was annexed to the Chapel of St. Nicholas, which had probably been rebuilt about that time, as it was then consecrated.

There were four Chantries here at the Dissolution in the year 1548. The Chantry of St. Nicholas, founded by John of Gaunt; the Chantry of the High Altar, founded by Henry, Duke of Lancaster K.G. who died in the year 1360; the Chantry of St. John, founded by John de Liverpool, probably the same individual who was Burgess in Parliament for West Derby, in the 19th Edward II. for the souls of his ancestors; and the Chantry of St. Katherine, founded by the Will of John Crosse, dated the 15th of May 1515, to celebrate there for his soul and to keep one yearly obit, to distribute 3s. 4d. to the Poor, and to keep a School of Grammar, free for all children of the name of Crosse, and other poor children. Another Chapel was built by the Moores of Moore Hall, and was their ancient burial place for centuries; and Sir Edward Moore reverently says, in the year 1633, "I value it at the price of the best Lordship I have." — *The Moore Rental*, p. 13.

such as have been Aldermen or Bailiffs, Peers, and y^e Com.[mon] Councill, for y^e time being: But it not being said, ‘by the major part of y^m,’ and a dispute happening upon it, betw.[een] y^e Bp and y^e Town, another Act was obtained, wth y^e consent of y^e Bp, in w^{ch} these words are added.

An.[no] 1675, 1 Warden, [and] 1 Assist.[ant].

School. **H**ere is a Public School, the Foundation of w^{ch} is unknown. 5^l. 13^s. 6^d p.[er] an.[num] was given to it by Q.[ueen]

Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII. writes of Liverpool, “Lyrrpole, alias Lyverpoole, a pavid toun, hath but a Chapel. Walton a iiiii miles not far from the Se is a Paroche Chirch. The King hath a Castelet there, and the Erle of *Darbe* a stone howse there. *Irish* Marchauntes cum moch thither, as to a good Haven. Good Marchandiz at *Lyrrpole*, moch Yrisch Yarn that *Manchester* men do by ther.” — *Itin.* vol. vii. fo. 50, p. 44.

Camden, in the year 1586, speaks of the town as “more famous for its beauty and populousness than for its antiquity;” and such was its importance in the year 1626, that the Burgesses were invested with all the functions of a Corporate Body in that year.

“Saturday, June 22, 1650. In the Town and Borough of Liverpool within the Parish of Walton, there is an antient Parochial Chapel called Liverpool Church, and neither Parsonage nor Vicarage thereunto belonging. Mr. John Hogg, a godly, painful Min^r, supplies the Cure there, and came in by the election of the Mayor and Common Council, and receives for his salary the benefit of all the Tithes growing and issuing within the Liberties and precincts of the said Town, by an Order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers, worth £75 per ann. He also has £10 from the Rector of Walton, and the ancient yearly allowance of £4. 15s. from the Receiver of the late King’s Revenues, fourth of the Publique receipt of the same Revenues, save that Mr. Hogg pays out of the Tithe of Liverpool, £11. 10s. to Dr. Clare’s wife, according to Order of the Hon. Com. of Plundered Ministers. The said Parochial Chapel is far remote from any other Church or Chapel, and is fit to be made a Parish of itself.” — *Parl. Inq. taken at Wigan, MSS. Lamb. Libr.* vol. ii.

In the year 1699, Liverpool was constituted an independent Parish, by an Act of the 10th and 11th William III. entitled “An Act to Enable the Town (or Corporation) of Liverpool, in the Co. Pal. of Lancaster to build a Church, and endow the same, and for making the same Town, and liberties thereof, a Parish of itself, distinct from Walton.” This new Church was St. Peter’s, and £400 was raised, by an assessment, towards its erection. At the same time, two joint Rectors of the Parish were appointed, both under the patronage of the Corporation; and it was directed that £110 should be levied, in quarterly payments from the Parishioners, for their annual support, in the same manner that the London Clergy are maintained. This was the

Eliz.[abeth.] The Corp.[oration] names the Master, and allow him 35^l p.[er] an.[num] more, obliging him to give 10^l p.[er] an.[num] out of it to an Usher.

Here is likewise a fine Charity School built.

Some small Legacies [are left] to y^e Poor, but [are] not paid Charities. to y^e Churchw.[ardens] to distribute.

dawn of a new era in the prosperity of Liverpool, which has continued to flow on without recession, until Liverpool has outstript every other out-port in the kingdom.

In the year 1778 Dr. Ducarel records that in the town of Liverpool "here are four Churches, all in the gift of the Corporation, viz. S. Nicholas, Rect. the old Church S. Peter, Rect. consecrated 1703. S^t George, Rect. consecrated 1732,[?] and S. Thomas the Apostle, Rect. consecrated 1750.—See an Act 10 W^m III. Parl. 1, Scss. 1; and another Act 1 Geo. 1. S^t George's Church was built by Act of Parl. 1 Geo. 1; S^t Thomas, 21 Geo. 2; S^t Paul's, 2 Geo. 3; and another by the same Act, is now (1778) building, intended to be called St. John's. Besides the Churches of St. Ann, and S^t James, lately built by private Acts of Parl^t, and two private Chapels, one called S^t Mary, the other . . . not yet consecrated.—Ducarel's *Repertory Lamb. Libr.*

After the Dissolution of Chantries, a stipend of £5. 13s. 4d. was appropriated to the Master of the Grammar School founded by John Crosse, who had given lands in Liverpool in the year 1515 to maintain a Mass Priest as Schoolmaster; and by Letters Patent dated the 30th of October 1565, it was appointed that the Chapel of Liverpool should continue, and that the then Incumbent should serve there, and have for his wages £4. 17s. 5d. yearly. And Queen Elizabeth authorised the Burgesses of Liverpool, and their successors, by the advice and assent of the Bishop of Chester, to nominate a person to be Minister in the said Chapel, and a discreet and learned person to be Schoolmaster of the Grammar School in Liverpool; and the Queen's Receiver of the Duchy was authorised to pay the stipends, during her Majesty's pleasure.

This School was discontinued in the year 1803; and in the year 1825, the Corporation built two National Schools, each capable of containing six hundred children, at an expense of upwards of £12,000; and salaries are paid to the Masters and Mistresses amounting to about £400 a-year.

R.	08.	03.	04.
Proc. p. an.	0.	06.	08.
Syn.	0.	2.	0.
Tri.	0.	3.	4.
Fam.	200.		
Pap.	5.		
Diss.	00.		
	00.		



NORTH MEALS,¹ about 160¹ p.[er] an.[num.] Patron, Mr. Fleetwood of Penwortham. The Chappell of Meoles “cum omnibus pertinentiis” was given to y^e Mon.[astery] of Penwortham, w^{ch} was a Cell to Evesham. V.[ide] Dug.[dale’s] *Mon.[asticon]*, v. 1, p. 360.

An.[no] 1300, Patron, [the] Ab.[bot] of Evesham. *MS. Hulm.* 95, l. 11, *ex Cartul. Ep. Cov. et Litchf.*

An.[no] 1537, [the] Mon.[astery] of Evesham presented. V.[ide] *Inst.[itution] B.[ook]*, 1, p. 44.

An.[no] 4 and 5 Ph.[ilip] and Mar.[y,] John Fleetwood Esq. presented as true and originall Patron. *Ib.* p. 50.

¹ Dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Value in 1834, £844. Registers of Baptisms begin in 1594, and of Burials and Marriages in 1600.

At the Domesday Survey three Thaness held Mele for three Manors. The district now called North Meols afterwards fell to the Barons of Penwortham, and in the reign of Richard I. Hugh Bussell gave to Richard Fitz Hutred, or Uctred, the whole of Normoles, which grant John, Earl of Morton, confirmed. Robert de Meales was the son of Fitz Hutred, and direct ancestor of Richard de Aghton of Meales, living in the year 1377. On the death of John, son of Sir Richard Aghton, without issue, in the 4th Edward VI. the Estates passed to his two sisters and coheirresses, of whom Elizabeth married John Bold, and died in the 32d Elizabeth; and Johanna, the elder, married Barnaby Kytehin, who acquired the moiety of the Manor of North Meols, and died without male issue, in the year 1605; and his daughter and coheirress, married Hugh, a natural son of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, and brought him the moiety of the Manor, which descended to Bold Fleetwood Hesketh, who died in July 1819, and by Will dated the 21st of May 1810, devised the same to his brother, Robert Hesketh Esq. who died in March 1824, having by Will dated the 23d of April 1821, devised it to his widow, and the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, in Trust, for his son and heir, Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood Bart. The other moiety having descended to Peter Bold of Bold Esq. he, by Will dated the 13th of December 1757, settled it upon his eldest daughter and coheirress, Anna Maria Bold, on whose death, unmarried, in the year 1813, it descended to Peter, son of Thomas Patten Esq. and his wife, Dorothea Bold, sister of Anna Maria, as tenant in tail male, on which event Colonel Patten assumed the additional surname of Bold. He married Mary, sister of Thomas Parker of Astle Esq. May 22d 1790, and died on the 17th of October 1819, leaving four daughters his coheirresses, and having, by his Will dated the 15th of March 1814, charged an annuity of £3,500 on the Manor, for his widow, and having devised the fee to his eldest daughter, Mary Patten Bold, who afterwards married his Highness Prince Eustace Sapieha, of the Russian Empire, and dying in December 1824,

Towns.[hips,] 2. Northmeals and Birkdale. The first is divided into 8 parts or villages, viz. Churchtown, Marshside, Higher Blowick, Lower Blowick, New-row, The Hoes-houses, Crossens, the Banks.

No Hall, but N.[orth] Meals,² bel.[onging] to Rob.[ert] Hesketh Esq.

3 Churchw.[ardens,] 2 of w^{ch} serve for N.[orth] Meals, and are chosen by y^e 2 Lords [of the Manor;] y^e 3^d serves for Birkdale, and is chosen by [the] Rectour.

Here is lately built by y^e 2 Lords of this Manour, Bold and School. Hesketh, a very handsome School, near y^e Church, there being before left to y^e use of a School by y^e late Rectour,³ 40^l; by R.[ichard] Ball, (in 1692,) and Tho^s Blevin, (in 1690,) 20^l each; and since, by R.[oger] Hesketh Esq. 40^l, (in 1720 and 1723;) Mrs. [Hannah] Woods, 10^l, (in 1720;) and John Aughton, (in 1719,) 10^l. The money is laid out upon Land: y^e Writings are] in y^e hands of Rog.[er] Hesketh Esq. *Certif.[icate,]* an.[no] 1725.

without issue, the Estate devolved upon Dorothea, the second daughter of the said Peter Patten Bold, who, in May 1820, married Henry Hoghton Esq. afterwards Sir Henry Bold Hoghton Bart. in whose son it is now vested.

The Manor and Lands of North Meols were allotted and exchanged between the Heskeths and Bolds, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, in the year 1825.

Warin de Bussell, the first Baron of Penwortham, conferred the Chapel of Meols upon the Abbey of Evesham, and Richard, who succeeded in the reign of Henry I. confirmed his father's donation, whilst Albert, the third Baron, gave the whole Church of Meols, with all its appurtenances, and a fourth part of its fishing. The Church is not mentioned in the *Valor* of 1291, and was doubtless included in Halsall, from which Parish it was originally separated. At the Dissolution, North Meols was constituted an independent Parish, and the present Church was rebuilt in the year 1571. The Advowson was purchased about the year 1553, of the Crown, along with Penwortham Priory, by John Fleetwood Esq. and is now vested in his representative, Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood Bart.

A Brief was obtained and "two pence gathered 8^{br} 6, 1734," at Milnrow, for North Meols Church, in the county of Lancaster. — *Register Book*.

² North Meols Hall, a lofty brick building, contiguous to Church-town, was the seat of the Heskeths, until the early part of the last century. It is now a farmhouse.

V. D.

M. T.

Augm.

T. ... 01. 00. 00.
 Pr. A. 0. 13. 4.
 Syn. ... 0. 2. 0.
 Tri. ... 0. 10. 0.
 paid by K. [ing's]
 Rec. [eiver] to
 Bishop Bridg.
 [man,] not
 since.

Pens. 0. 3. 4.
 paid by Vicar.

Fam. 800.

— 909.

Pap. 558.

— Fam. 124.

Pap. M. 1.

Diss. M. 2.

P. 1. Q. 1.

Diss. Fam. 66.

[P. 47. Q. 19.]



ORMSKIRK.¹ Certif.[ied] 44^l. 05^s. 06^d, viz. Vic. [arage]-house, Garden, and Barn [of 2 bays,] valued at 6^l. 10^s; 3 fields of Glebe land, being four acres and a half, 8^l; Grasse of Church-yard, 5^s; Int.[erst] of 3^l left by Jam.[es] Berry [of Ormskirk,] 3^s; pens.[ion] from [the] Dutchy, given [by the Crown] in lieu of Small Tyths, [which devolved upon it] upon [the] Dissol.[ution] of [the] Abbey of Burscough, 21^l; Ded.[uct] fees, 18^l. 10^s; Surp.[lice] fees, 10^l; Ded.[uct] Proc.[uration,] 3^s. 8^d, (3^s. 4^d, later Certif.[icate,]) 10^l p.[er] an.[num] was added by y^e Crown upon a petition to Edw.[ard] 6.

Patron, [the] Earl of Derby.

[The] Tyths belong to Coll. Charteris.

³ It appears from a Tablet in the Church, that in the year 1684 the Rev. James Starkey, Rector, left £40 to the School, which is now conducted on the National System; and the Master receives from these, and other benefactions, about £50 a year.

¹ Dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Value in 1834, £367. Registers begin in 1557.

Ormskirk is not found in the *Domesday Survey*, but tradition has assigned the Manor to Orm, the Saxon proprietor of Halton, who, driven from his possessions in Cheshire, settled in Lancashire, and marrying Alice, daughter of Herveus, a Norman, ancestor of Theobald Walter, obtained large Estates in this county. He was the probable founder of the Church, which, with his own name, constitutes that of the Parish. Robert, son of Henry de Torbok and Lathom, the descendant of Orm, gave the Church of Ormskirk to his Priory of Burscough, in the reign of Richard I. for the souls of King Henry the younger, John, Earl of Morton, his own father and mother, ancestors and posterity. On the dissolution of Burscough, the Manor of Ormskirk was granted to Edward, third Earl of Derby K.G. in whose family it has ever since continued.

"The Church of Ormeschirche" was valued at £13. 6s. 8d. in the year 1291, and was probably built shortly after the Conquest. It has undergone various mutations and alterations, and was nearly rebuilt in the year 1731. It consists of a Nave, Aisles, Chancel, and in the south east Aisle, within a parclose, is a Sepulchral Chapel of the noble family of Stanley, built in the year 1572. The Tower is heavy and low, and is said to have been erected for the reception of eight bells, brought from Burscough Priory, on two of which formerly were the dates 1497, and 1576. The second

This Church was given to y^e Priory of Burscough by the Founder of that Mon.[astery.] V.[ide] supra *Mon.[asticon].*

[The] Vicar [was] presented an.[no] 1505, by [the] Prior and Convent of Burscough. *Inst.[itution] B.[ook,]* 1, p. 3.

An.[no] 1593, there was a division of y^e Church into four parts, for y^e Use of y^e 4 Quarters of y^e Parish. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook,]* 2, p. 189.

An.[no] 1624, an Award about Seats. *Ib.* p. 368.

The Church being not capable of [containing] Galleries, will not hold above 600.

The Parish is 9 m.[iles] long on y^e road betw.[een] Wigan and Meals, and 7 m.[iles] on y^e road betw.[een] Rainsford and Rufford.

Earl of Derby, who died in the year 1521–2, bequeathed £30 to the Churchwardens of Ormskirk, to buy a bell for their Church.

The Spire attached to the original edifice is at the north-east corner, and although partly rebuilt in the year 1790, rests on an ancient octagonal base. Two curious figures of a very early date, are built up in the outward wall, under the east window of the Church.

There were two Chantries in this Church at the Dissolution in the year 1548, one belonging to the family of Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick, and now unenclosed, containing a brass of a Knight of the Scarisbrick family temp. Henry VI.; and the other, probably founded by the Bickerstaffs, now belonging to the House of Derby. The latter was amply endowed with lands at Eccleston in Amounderness, and having been seized by the Crown, was sold to George Johnston, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, and Edward Bostock of the same, Gent. who conveyed it by Deed of Sale, dated the 26th of November 1607, to Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe Esq. ancestor of the present noble owner.

Ordinatio Vicariæ p. R. Cov. et Lichf. Epūm A.D. 1273, Reg. Cart. Eccl. Lichf. fol. 291.—*Harl. MSS.* No. 4,799, *Ducarel's Rep.*

This Vicarage was re-ordained by Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, by Letters dated at Hanworth, the 4th of April 1340, and of his Consecration the 18th, whereby he required the Prior and Convent of Burscough to confirm to Alexander de Wakefeld, then Vicar of Ormskirk, and his successors, all the rights and perquisites which Richard de Conyngton, the last Vicar, enjoyed, viz. a competent manse and four acres of land, as well as £10 a year to be paid by the Convent, on eight feast days named, by equal portions, and all ordinary and extraordinary burdens due from the said Church, to be discharged and borne by the Priory.—*Reg. Northbury*, fol. 80, b. Litchf.

The Parishioners “move the King for enlarging of the Vicar's wages,” stating the

Halls. Scarisbrick,² Cross Hall,³ and Hurleston.⁴
 Towns. [hips] 6: Ormskirk, Bickerstaff,⁵ Latham, Skelmersdale,⁶ Scarisbrick,⁷ [and] Burscough,⁸ for w^{ch} there are soe many Church-wardens chosen by y^e Jurours of each place at y^r Courts.

population to be 3,013, and on the 4th of May 1550, at Greenwich, the King granted £10 a year, as recorded in the text.

In the year 1650 Ormskirk was returned as being a Market Town, with a Parish Church, Vicarage-house, four acres of Glebe worth £5 per annum; a donation of 20s. per annum, given by Mr. James Blackledge, late of London, out of lands in Latham in the possession of Mr. John Case. Mr. William Dunn, a diligent Preaching Minister, received the above, and £50 out of the Sequestration of Derby Hundred, by order of the County Committee. Also £26 out of the Rents formerly in fee farm to the Earl of Derby, and £51 out of the King's Revenues, to be Itinerant Preacher within the county of Lancaster. The Improprate Tithes were worth £14 per annum, and heretofore belonged to the Earl of Derby, but were then sequestrated and received for what was called "the Publique use." — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

A Brief was obtained, and one shilling and one penny collected at Milnrow for Ormskirk Church, on Feb. 6th 1724-5; and Galleries were, after all, added above the Aisles, about the year 1729. The Church will accommodate two thousand one hundred and four souls.

² Scarisbrick Hall was at a very early period the seat of the Scarisbricks, and continued in the male line until the last century, when the Estate passed with an heiress, to Thomas Eccleston of Eccleston Esq. who assumed the name of Scarisbrick, and dying in the year 1807 was succeeded by his son, Thomas Scarisbrick Esq. who died without issue, in the year 1833, when the Estate passed to his brother, Charles Diceonson of Wrightington Esq. who assumed the name of Scarisbrick, and is the present owner. In the year 1814 the house was modernized; but is now undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, from the designs of Mr. A. W. Pugin.

³ Cross Hall is now destroyed; but a farm-house is still approached by a double avenue of venerable trees. It was the seat of Sir James Stanley, son of George, Lord Strange, father of Thomas, second Earl of Derby, and is the property of Edward Stanley Esq. who succeeded his uncle, Colonel Edward Stanley, in the year 1816.

⁴ Hurleston Hall, built in the reign of Edward VI. is a half-timbered house, the property of Mr. Searisbrick, and occupied by a farmer.

⁵ Bickerstaffe was reported in the year 1650, to be six miles from the Parish Church, and that a Church ought to be erected there at a place called the Nearer Hall Croft, lying near to Bickerstaffe Hall. Richard Dukinfield of Ormskirk Gent. had the Corn Tithe on lease from the Earl of Derby, deceased, without paying any rent at all, for the term of his wife's life, as he testified on oath. Worth, at that time, £30 per annum.

⁶ Skelmersdale was reported, at the same time, to be four miles from the Parish Church, and that great necessity existed for a Chapel being erected there, where one

Here is a Free Gram.[mar] School, erected by Hen[ry] **Grammar School.** Ascroft⁹ an.[no] 1614, endowed by Contrib.[utions] of [the] Inhab.[itants] and neighb.[ouring] Gent.[ry,] wth lands and money to y^e sum of 21^l.10^s.0^d p.[er] an.[num.] The Master is elected by y^e Feoffees, (of w^{ch} [the] E.[arl] of Derby and [the] Vic.[ar] of Ormskirk are always two.) The Writings are kept in a Chest w^{ch} is lodged wth y^e Constable of y^e Town accord.[ing] to custom.

[There is] a Gram.[mar] School, [which was] built for a Meet- **Scarisbrick School.** ing-house in Oliver's time, [but it is] not endowed. Jam.[es] Carr, about a year agoe left 100^l "to the Chapel School of Scarisbrick," [the] Int.[erest] to goe to a School here for poor Children, y^e care of w^{ch} is left to 7 Trustees. Certif.[ied] an.[no.] 1722.

An.[no] 1725, a Charity School [was] built in Ormskirk by Contrib.[utions,] and Endowed wth 200^l by [the] E.[arl] of Derby, [the] Int.[erest] of w^{ch} for teaching 12 poor Children, buying Books, and an outward habit for them.

Given to [the] Poor of Ormskirk by Mr. Peter Aspinwall, 30^l; **Charities.** by sev.[eral] Inhab.[itants] of y^e same Townsp, 30^l; [the] Int.[erest] of both to buy Flesh: 9^l p.[er] an.[num,] by Hen.[ry] Smith, to [the] poor of Skelmersdale, settled upon Lands in Longney in the county of Gloucester, to be given in cloth; and 3^l.10^s p.[er] an.[num,] by another person, to [be applied to] y^e same use; [the] Int.[erest] of 27^l, to Scarisbrick; 3^l.10^s p.[er]

formerly was. The Tithe was said to be worth £17 per annum, which Mrs. Margaret Marshall held, by gift, from the late Earl or Countess of Derby, for the term of her life, without paying any rent at all for the same.

⁷ Scarisbrick Chapel was also reported to be three and a half miles from the Parish Church, and then newly erected and built. Mr. Gawain Berkeley, "an able, orthodox, and godly preaching Minister, and of good life and conversation," had £50 from the State, by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers. The Tithe Corn and Small Tithe were worth £68. 16s. per annum, and the Hay Tithe £7. 4s.; formerly belonging to the Earl of Derby, but then sequestrated for his delinquency. The Township was thought fit to be made a separate Parish. This Chapel is the School mentioned in the text.

⁸ Burscough was, at the same time, returned as being three miles from any Church,

an.[num,] upon Land by W^m Sutch, in 1638, for [the] Poor of Burscough; and 20^s p.[er] an.[num,] by another person, for Beef; 100^l, by James Blackleeche of London, in 1631; Rich^d Moss, in 1702, Land to apprentice poor Children in Skelmersdale.

 **ADAM.**¹ Here was a Chappell with a Curate belong.[ing] to it, who had a small Pension, an.[no] 1604. V.[ide] *Brief Observ.[ations,] MS.*

The Curate is inducted not Instituted, [and] only has a Licence from the Bishop.

and that it was needful that there should be a Chapel erected there. The owners of the Tithes and Abbey Lands are named, and their respective rights and possessions are described, by the Commissioners.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

⁹ It appears from certain proceedings in the Court of Chancery for the County Palatine of Lancaster, that by an Inquisition taken at Ormskirk, on the 27th of September 1610, it was found that several sums of money, amounting to £136. 11s. 8d. had been given by Henry Ascroft Gent. deceased, and divers others, for the use of a Free Grammar School at Ormskirk; and on the 28th of September 1612, Thomas Tyldesley Esq. and others, were empowered to make orders touching the government of the said Monies and School. In September 1827, the School property produced an annual income of £138. 15s.

¹ Dedicated to St. John. Value in 1834, £178. No Registers.

Robert Fitz Henry, founder of Burscough Priory, was the great-grandfather of Sir Robert de Lathom, (living in 1291, and ob. in 1325,) and is supposed to have been himself the descendant of Orme, the Saxon Thane of Halton in Cheshire. Sir Robert married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Knowsley, and acquired that Estate; and his son, Sir Thomas de Lathom, who, in the 21st Edward III. was licensed to impark Knowsley, having married Elcanor, daughter of Sir John de Ferrers, had a son, Sir Thomas de Lathom, junr. who married Joanna, daughter of Hugh Venables, and had issue Isabella, ultimately his heiress, who married Sir John Stanley. In the 8th Richard II. Sir John succeeded to the Manors of Lathom and Knowsley, on the death of his wife's brother.—Ormerod's *Stanley Legend*, 8vo. 1839. From this time, Lathom was the principal seat of this branch of the noble family of Stanley; and it was to this house, in the year 1495, that "King Henrie (VII.) did take his progresse into Lancastershire the 25th daie of June, there to make merie with his moother, the Countesse of Darbie, which then laie at Lathome, in the Countrie."—Hollinshed's *Chronicle*, vol. iii. p. 510. In the year 1617 King James visited Lathom, on his progress from Edinburgh to London, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on several county gentlemen.

A Chappell, with an Almshouse, about 2 m.[iles] and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Ormskirk, has a revenue belong[ing] to it, distinct from y^e Almshouse, in Lands, and Dutchy Rents, about 30^l p.[er] an.[num]. It is] in y^e Gift of L^d Ashburnham's daughter,² as Heiress to [the] E.[arl] of Derby, who had a noble seat here. Hall.

Newborough, within Latham. Here is a handsome School, with ~~Newborough~~ School. a house for y^e Master, built about six years agoe, (in 1714,) by [the Rev.] Mr. [Thomas] Crane, Curate of Winwick, born at Newborough, [and] who hath Endowed it with Lands and Money [of the] val.[ue] of 16^l p.[er] an.[num.]

[The] Master is Nom.[inated] by Trustees appointed by his Will, dated 12th June 1717, viz. Thomas Hesketh Esq. Lord of Rufford; Thomas Legh Esq. Lord of Bank; and Nicholas Rigby, junr. of Harrock Gent. and their heirs; William Taylor of Seword; his nephew, William Crane of Newborough; and his cousin, George Crane of Lathom. *Certif.[ied]* an.[no] 1722.

The sieges which this splendid mansion sustained from the Republican forces in the years 1644 and 1645, when

“The spears of the North had encircled the Crown,”

and its gallant defence by the chivalrous and noble-minded Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, stand imperishably recorded in British history, and can never be read without exciting feelings of the most lively interest in behalf of the Royal cause, and its gallant supporters. The heroine was worthy of her descent from a long line of Kings, and of the cause in which she was embarked, and, it may be added, the cause was worthy of the heroine.

Lathom House was partly rebuilt by the ninth Earl of Derby, and finished by Sir Thomas Bootle, before the year 1734. It is an edifice not unworthy of its ancient renown, though in the Italian style of architecture:—

“The site, the spot, now consecrate to fame,—

Time holds not in his hand a more immortal name.”

After the Restoration, Lathom was restored to its rightful owners. In the year 1714 the Estate was transferred in marriage with Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheirress of William Richard George, ninth Earl of Derby, to her second husband, John, first Earl of Ashburnham, by whom it was sold to Henry Furnese Esq. and conveyed by sale, in the year 1724, to Sir Thomas Bootle of Melling Knt. ancestor of the present noble owner, Edward, Lord Skelmersdale.—See MELLING, p. 176.

² Lady Henrietta Bridget, sole daughter of John, third Lord Ashburnham, (who was created Earl of Ashburnham in the year 1730, and died in the year 1736–7,) by his

None to be free but such whose names are Crane, or their mother's name Crane. V.[ide] *Will of Tho.[mas] Crane*, an.[no] 1717, in *Reg.*

[The] Estate [is] now improved to 22^l p.[er] an.[num;] wⁿ it comes to 30^l p.[er] an.[num, the] School to be Free to all.

Left since by one Holland, 100^l.

Alms-house.  n Almshouse,³ by whom Founded not known, (as [the] Vic. [ar] certif.[ied] an.[no.] 1725.) There are ten persons belong.[ing] to it, who, besides convenient Lodgings, receive 3^l.6^s p.[er] an.[num] each, yearly, [*sic*;] and y^e Master 25^l p.[er] an.[num:] y^e profits arise from Copyholds, Lands in [Up]-Holland, and some lands near Chester.

Charity. 10^l p.[er] an.[num was] given to [the] Poor of this Towns^p by Pet.[er] Lathom, charged upon Land.

second wife, Lady Henrietta Maria Stanley, was born in the year 1718, the year her mother died, and died herself, unmarried, on the 8th August 1732.

³ In the year 1650 the Commonwealth Commissioners reported that there was neither Church nor Chapel in the town of Latham, but that Mr. Henry Hill, an orthodox Minister, supplied the Cure there in a Chapel within the Manor House or Hall of Latham, "for the present." The Commissioners thought that the Hospital Chapel in Lathom was very fit to be repaired and made a Parish Church for the Divine Service of God. £50 per annum was paid to Mr. Hill by Mr. Peter Ambrose, Agent for Sequestration. The Tithes were worth £80 a year, but were sequestrated owing to the delinquency of the Earl of Derby.

The Chapel of Lathom is ancient and domestic, and is attended by the noble family of Skelmersdale, their tenants, labourers, and dependants. Divine Service is performed twice every Sunday, and also on the days of the great Festivals and Fasts of the Church. It will contain a congregation of about three hundred in number; and was, thirty years ago, repaired and ornamented by Lord Skelmersdale, at an expence of £1,200. The Chaplain is called "the Almoner of Lathom;" and the Diocesan neither claims jurisdiction over him nor the Chapel.

Nothing is known of the origin of the Almonry. In the year 1751 there was a rent charge of £25, payable out of certain lands in Upholland; and in the year 1753 Sir Thomas Bootle gave, by Will, £20 a year to the Charity. There have been thirteen pensioners for many years, although in Bishop Gastrell's time, ten appears to have been the number.



PRESCOTT,¹ about 140^l p.[er] an.[num.] Patron, **7**. 24. 00. 10.
 King's Coll.[ege,] Cambr.[idge,] v.[ide] Present. Pr. A. 0.13. 4.
 [ation] from [the] Provost and Scholars of King's Syn... 0. 2. 0.
 Coll.[ege,] an.[no] 1558. *Inst.[itution] B.[ook,] i.* Tri. ... 0. 6. 8.
 Pen- } 0.13. 4.
 sion. } 0. 6. 8.

Fam. 735.
 Pap. 372.

p. 51.

An.[no] 1447, Will.[iam] Booth, younger brother of y^e Booths of Dunham, then (of) Barton, was Rectour of Prescott, and was then made B.[ishop] of Litchfield, and afterw.[ards] translated to York, viz. an.[no] 1452. *MS. Str.* out of Fuller.

[There are] 4 Wardens for Prescott side, viz. Prescott, Whiston, ~~T~~owns. 15.
 and Rainhill, one [for] each townsh^p in its turn; Sutton,² one;
 Eccleston and Rainford, one; Windle and Parr, one; the first of
 w^{ch} is named by [the] Vicar, [and] y^e other three by y^e eight
 men.

¹ Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £893. Registers begin in 1583.

Prescot does not occur in the *Domesday Survey*, and appears to have been conveyed in marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Benedict Gernet, to William de Daere, first Baron Daere of Gillesland, in the reign of Edward I. and the Advowson was held by Ranulph de Daere, the second Baron, in the 35th Edward III.; but in the 12th Richard II. it had become vested in John, Lord Nevill of Raby, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of William, Lord Latimer K.G. About the year 1430 the Manor and Advowson were in the possession of the Crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, and were granted by Henry VI. to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, about the year 1444. In the 27th year of that King's reign, (1449,) the College obtained a Charter for a Market at Prescot.

"Appropriatio Eccles. Prescote Coll. Regal. Cantabrig. et Dotatio Vicariæ reservationis pensionibus, viz. Epō Cov. et Litchf. 13 sol. 4 den.; et Archidiacon. Cestr. 6 sol. 8 den. Dat. apud Heywode 2 die Oct. A.D. 1448.—*Reg. Booth*, a fol. 64, ad fol. 68, b. Dotatio Vicariæ. Dat. in Manerio de Heywode 2 die Oct. A.D. 1448."—In *Archiv. Coll. Regal. Cantabr.* b. 7, n. 5. Ducarel's *Rep. Vic. Lamb. Libr.*

"The Church of Prestkote" was valued at £40, in the year 1291.

The Church was pewed in the year 1611.

² The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are about to build a Church in the Township of Sutton, and to constitute it a distinct Parish. Mr. Lodge, in his Pedigree of Norris of Speke, has given ten generations of Norris of Sutton before the 30th Henry III. which, on the moderate computation of thirty years to each life, extends to one hundred and twenty years before the Conquest. It would be desirable to scrutinize the *evidences*, on which such rare deductions are founded.

[There are] 4 Wardens for y^e Chappelry side, viz. Widnesse, one; Bold, one; Cronton and Cuerdly, one; Ditton, Sankey, and Penketh, one: y^e first of w^{ch} is named by [the] Curate of Farnworth, [and] y^e other three by y^e Vestry.

Halls.

Parr,³ Eccleston,⁴ Whiston,⁵ Halsnead,⁶ Penketh,⁷ [and] Ditton.⁸

Grammar
School.

The Gram.[mar] School here is supposed to have been erected at y^e charge of [the] Inhab.[itants] and Neighbours; and y^e Sal.[ary] of [the] Master, (viz. 10^l.10^s, in houses and Int.[erest] of Money,) to have been raised by Contrib.[utions]. The Master is Nom.[inated] by 4 Wardens, yearly elected by y^e Parish.

³ Parr was anciently the Manerial property of the Parrs, Barons of Kendal, and Sir Thomas Parr died seized of the Manor in the 10th Henry VIII. In the beginning part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Manor and Hall of Parr had passed to the family of Byrom of Byrom, in which they continued for several generations. The Manor is now claimed by Charles Orrell Esq. but no Court is held.

⁴ Eccleston was at an early period in the family of the local name, the first on record being Hugh, grandfather of Robert de Eccleston, living in the reign of Henry III. The family continued in possession of the Estate until the year 1812, when it was sold by Thomas Eccleston Scarisbrick Esq. (see Note 2, p. 198,) to Colonel Samuel Taylor of Moston, father of Samuel Taylor of Eccleston and Moston Esq. Eccleston Hall was rebuilt in 1567.

⁵ Whiston Hall, a venerable building, is now a farm house. Roger Ogle, of the family of the Barons Ogle of Bothill in the county of Northumberland, settled here in the 21st Henry VII. and his descendant, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Captain John Ogle, married, after the Restoration, Jonathan Case of Redhasles, ancestor of John Ashton Case Esq. the present owner.

⁶ Halsnead Park was purchased by Thomas Willis Esq. in the time of Charles II. and passed, in the third generation, on the death of Daniel Willis Esq. in the year 1763 to Thomas Swettenham Esq. son of William Swettenham of Swettenham Esq. and his wife Bertha, daughter of Thomas Willis Esq. Mr. Swettenham assumed the surname of Willis upon inheriting the Estates of his cousin, Daniel Willis, and dying s.p. in the year 1788, was succeeded in the Willis possessions by his distant kinsman, Ralph Earle Esq. who also assumed the name of Willis, and was grandfather of Richard Willis Esq. the present owner. The north front of the house was built in the year 1727, and the south front by the last owner.

⁷ Penketh was held by Jordan de Penket in the 37th Edward III. under Sir William de Botcler, as Roger de Penket formerly held it. The Estate passed with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Buckwith of Penketh Esq. in marriage, to Richard

Above 300^l of School Stock was left long ago, as certif.[ied] an.[no] 1689. *Pap. Reg.*

Here is a Gram.[mar] School, free to this Towns^p. Sal.[ary] to [the] Master, 10^l. 10^s p.[er] an.[num.]

100^l was given to it by Mr. Eccleston; but [the] Int.[erest] never paid, and y^e money is thought to be lost.

An.[no] 1626, [An] Inquis.[ition]⁹ was held] about misemployed money, given for Erecting a School here; and an Order [was] made upon it. *MS. Hulm.* 98, A. 16, 42, 43.

Test by Josh.[ua] Marrow, (in 1708,) 400^l, for Binding Poor Charities. Apprentices: given by Mr. John Alcock, (in 1653,) 50^l; Mrs. Mary Crosse, and Mr. William Glover, 50^l each; Mrs. Norris, 20^l; Laurence Webster, 10^l; Mr. Forme, 5^l; Samuel Ashton, (in 1689,) 4 Cottages in Whiston.

Asheton, about the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. Margaret, daughter and coheiress of John Asheton Esq. married about the year 1603, Robert Heywood of Heywood Esq.; and the Manor of Penketh was sold about the year 1630, to John Ireland Esq. from whom it passed to the Athertons, whose co-representative is Lord Lilford. Penketh Hall is now a farm-house.

Of this family was Thomas Penketh D.D. of Oxford, educated an Augustinian at Warrington, afterwards a Scotist Professor at Padua, and Provincial of his Order in England. He died in the year 1487. — See *Fuller*. Hopkinson's *MSS.* vol. x. p. 135.

⁸ Ditton was held in severalties, in the time of Edward III. chiefly by the Dittons, and in the year 1472, 12th Edward IV. Joan, daughter of Robert de Ditton, having married Henry, son of Nicholas Blundell of Little Crosby, conveyed the Manor to him, which now belongs to Charles Blundell of Crosby Esq. and others.

An ancient family of the name of Dycheffeld resided here for several centuries, and occupied the Hall in the year 1567, and subsequently.

⁹ By this Inquisition, taken before Bishop Bridgeman, William Leigh, B.D. and William Bispham, at Wigan, on the 2d of October 1627, it appears that James Kenricke gave £300, due from Robert Kenricke, by Deed dated the 26th of November 1597, for the maintenance of a Free School and Chapel in the Parish of Prestcote, and decreed that the School should be built in Eccleston, on condition of Edward Eccleston Esq. giving £100 and an acre of land. During twenty-three years, no progress had been made in carrying out the benefactor's intentions, when the School-wardens of Prescot sought to have the £300 transferred to their School; and as Henry Eccleston Esq. son of the said Edward Eccleston, refused to confirm his father's

Whiston
Alms-house.

Here is an Alms-house, built by Oliver Lyme, (in 1707,) and endowed wth 500^l, [to be applied] to y^e maintenance of 12 poor people of this Towns^p. The money is in y^e hands of Jonathan Case Esq. and y^e Deed of Gift in [the] Rev. Mr. Marsden's hands, of Walton; but y^e Poor have yet received no benefit from it. Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1718.

Eccleston
Charities.

Given to the Poor of this Towns^p, by Ri.[chard] Holland, (in 1713,) 250^l; Mr. Alcock, 50^l; Mr. Boardman, 20^l; Mrs. Elean. [or] Eccleston, 100^l.

Augm.

 T. HELEN'S,¹ standing in WINDLE.

This Chap.[el] was formerly possessed by y^e Presbyt.[erians,] but [was] Recovered from y^m by Mr.

grant of the site, and was willing that the School should be erected in Prescott, the Commissioners ordered the School-wardens to prosecute John Kenricke of Rainhill, Administrator of Christopher Kenricke, brother of the said James, for the £300, for that purpose. A building, now used as a dwelling-house, was probably built for a School, in pursuance of this decree.

¹ Dedicated to St. Helen. Value in 1834, £240. Registers of Baptisms begin in 1713; Burials, in 1721; and Marriages, in 1724.

Windell Chapel was returned as a Chantry in the year 1548. On the 23d of January 1613, Katherine Doumbell, [Domville,] "Patroness of the Chapel of St. Helen," together with James Doumbell Gent. her son and heir, enfeoffed Thomas Eccleston, and eight others, their heirs and assigns, with the Chapel, Messuage, and Premises, to repair and uphold the same, and nominate the Minister, also to make rules for the government and ordering of the said Chapel and Minister, from time to time; the Minister to read Divine Service according to the usage of the Church of England; and the feoffees to appoint seats and forms in the Chapel, respect being always had to those who extended bounties and furtherance of maintenance to the said Chapel and Minister. This Deed would prove that the Chapel was a Donative; but having been augmented by the statute of 1st George I. s. 2, c. 10, it has become subject to the visitation and jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Diocese, and if suffered to remain void for six months, would lapse as other presentative Livings. There is no Chapelry attached to the Church, and its duties are confined within its own walls, although Baptism is administered, and Marriages solemnized in it, which anomaly led to an Assize Trial at Liverpool in August 1847, respecting the right of the Incumbent to the Dues of the Church, which were claimed by the Vicar of Prescott; but the case was referred to a higher tribunal. The Trustees act as Wardens, and repair the building. With the

Byrom.² Certif.[ied] 07^l. 13^s. 06^d, viz. 1^l. 10^s, out of Lands in Widnesse; 10^s, for a house let to H. Turner; 5^l. 13^s. 6^d, [the] Int.[erest] of 113^l. 10^s left by sev.[eral] persons, of w^{ch} 50^l by Mrs. Guest. 15^l more is lost.

This Chap.[el] was Augmented by Capt. Clayton of Liverpool with 200^l, an.[no] 1716, who afterwards gave 100^l more, and y^e People contributed 80^l, wth w^{ch} 200^l from y^e Bounty, made 580^l.

No Warden.

The School, w^{ch} stands wthin y^e Chap.[el] yard, was Erected ~~School~~. by John Lion of Windle, an.[no] 1670, who left 30^{sh} p.[er] an.[num] to it out of an Estate in Widnesse. All y^e other Sal.[ary] at present, (an.[no] 1719,) is 5^l p.[er] an.[num, the] Int.[erest] of sev.[eral] parcell[s] of money let out upon doubtful Security.

benefactions named in the text the Trustees purchased in the year 1719 half of the Corn Tithe of Pennington, the predial Tithes of Tildesley-cum-Shakerley, and a modus in Bedford, all Townships in the Parish of Leigh. In the year 1736 a second augmentation being made, an Estate was purchased at Sutton in the Parish of Prescott.

It is supposed that it was originally a Chapel dependent upon the Mother Church of Prescott, but that the Patronage was afterwards lost, and being unimportant, was not recovered at the proper time. It is now in the hands of Trustees, whose right to nominate the Incumbent has been questioned by King's College, on behalf of the Vicar of Prescott, to whom the small Tithes of St. Helen's belong. In the year 1650 the Puritan Inquisitors reported that St. Ellen's in Hardshaw within Windle, was three statute miles from the Parish Church, and that Parr, parts of Sutton and Eccleston, and the Township of Windle, were fit to be annexed to St. Ellen's, and made a Parish. Mr. Richard Mawdisley was the Minister, and taught at the said Chapel, having been elected by the free choice of the Inhabitants "in the sayd Chappelry," and had received for some time past £40 a year out of the Sequestrations of Derby Hundred, but at that time had his Income "by the gratuity of his hearers," in addition to £4. 12s. 4d. the interest of several sums given towards the maintenance of a Minister at the Chapel. Upon the whole he was deemed a painful Minister, and one who served the Cure diligently on the Lord's Days; but Thursday, the 13th of June, being a Fast Day, and a day of public humiliation, he did not observe it. The Tithe Corn belonged to King's College, Cambridge, but was then under sequestration for the delinquency of James, Earl of Derby, to whom it was leased. "We believe," say the Inquisitors, "that the Lease is ended." — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The Sal.[ary] is s^d to have been much more, but y^e money [was] spent by [the] Presbyt.[erian] Feoffees, in a Suit wth Mr. Byrom about y^e Chap.[el.]

In a Table hung up in y^e Chap.[el] is found 100^l left to the School by one Roughley of Shirdley. V.[ide] Ad.[judication] conc.[erning] a Legacy of 100^l given to the School here, an.[no] 1619. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook,]* 2, p. 356.

[The] Master [was] Licensed an.[no] 1709, upon y^e Nom.[ination] of Rich.[ard] Sadler, Feoffee, and others. V.[ide] *Mem.[orandum] B.[ook,]* and *Subs.[cription] B.[ook.]*

Charities. **T**homas Taylor, in 1684, gave 6^l.10^s a year, charged on Land in Great Crosby, to the Poor of Windle; Richard Holland, in 1707, gave £5 a year, on Land, to the Poor of Windle; [and] Mary Egerton, in 1693, gave 20^s a year to Ditto.

Chap.Par.

Fam. 531.
— 470.
Pap. Fam. 35.
Diss. M.... 2.
[P. 1. Q. 1.]
Fam. Q. 28.

FARNWORTH,¹ Certif.[ied] 16^l.
16^s.00^d, viz. a Cottage and 2 Acres of
Land in Penketh, 4; Rent Charge upon a House and Land in

The Chapel was rebuilt, on an enlarged scale, in the year 1816, when the Patron Saint was changed to St. Mary.

² "Sep. 8, 1687, Mr. Venables and his brother brought Mr. Biram of Prescott to me, who desired to have a Curate in St. Helen's Chapel, into which the Presbyterians are now intruded, which I promised him — Mr. Dalton." — Bishop Cartwright's *Diary*, p. 77.

¹ Dedicated to St. Wilfred. Value in 1834, £172. Registers begin in 1538.

Farnworth is in the ancient Barony of Widnes, which, having belonged to the Barons of Halton, progenitors of the Lasey family, passed to the Dukes of Lancaster, by whom it was conveyed to the Crown. The Manor of Widnes was leased in the 9th Elizabeth, to Francis Alford, but has long been held of the Crown by the Cholmondeley family, and is now in the possession of the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

The Chapel of Farnworth is of considerable antiquity, and although now Parochial was originally a Chapel of Ease to Prescott. It was in existence in the year 1430, but was then dilapidated, and required reparation; so that an earlier era must be assigned for its foundation.

The present Church appears to have been principally built in the reign of Henry

Upton, 1^l; 4 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Land purchased for [the] Min. [ister,] 4^l.10^s; left by Mr. Woods, 6^s; House, built for [the] Min.[ister] by y^e Chappelry, 3^l; Surp.[lice] fees, 4^l. Besides w^{ch} the Curate has 24^l.13^s.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d, w^{ch} is said not to be perpetuall, viz. a Common, enclosed by [the] Inhab.[itants] of Widnesse, and Granted for 32 years, by [the] E.[arl] of Rivers, 10^l; Contrib. [utions] from Bold, 5^l.5^s; Kewarby, 3^l.5^s; Crouton, 3^l; Pens. [ion] from [the] Crown, 3^l.3^s.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d.

VIII. The Bold Chapel, within the Church, contains numerous monuments to the memory of the ancient and knightly family of Bold, which had long furnished the State with brave, and the Church with good men.—See *Gent's. Mag.* part ii. pp. 105, 198. 1824.

In the year 1650 it was recommended that Farnworth should be constituted a distinct Parish, being four miles from the Parish Church; it was found that the Tithe Corn amounted to £70 a year, and belonged to King's College, Cambridge; that Mr. William Garner, late Minister, had received £50 a year, out of the Sequestered Tithes, then withdrawn, and the necessary consequence was that the Inhabitants were without an Incumbent. The settled income was £3. 6s. 8d. arising out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, by Patent; the interest of £10, given by Thomas Vause of Garston, deceased, “to a Preaching Minister of Farnworth;” and the interest of £5, given by John Marsh of Bold, for the same purpose.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

Randle Holme, who visited the Church on February 27th 1635, mentions a broken inscription in “the este window of the Cuerdley quire, with the Bishop's picture, and under it, Orate pro a'i'a D'ni Will'i Smyth, ac p' a'i'abus p'entum suor.” And “in the Chauncell rooffe carued in the tymber, is, in seuerall places a griffen passant w^{ch} sheweth some of the Boulds to have built, or been a benefactor. In the north ile is Aston (Ashton) of Penketh in the window, 2 cotes, very auntient. In the Chauncell window, on the este end, the cote of France and England quartered in a border gobonate ar. and b.; on the right is a cote, I think for the Dioces of Lichfeld. On the left hand of England's cote, is b. a tower, or. Some Bushup of that Dioses built the Window. The writting broke, only there remaynes *epi* to be read. In Bould's Chappell, on the north side, in the est window, France and England quartered. In the north window, ‘Orate pro An'ia Ricci de Bolde et Elene ux. suæ quorum aibs ppi'r Deus.’ Under the writting is a man in armor, on outside his coat is A. a griff. pass. sa. beke and legges, and a labell or. This was that Rich. Bould w^{ch} liued temp. Hen. 6. and marr. Ellen Halsall. There is in the Chappell a monument made for Rich. father to S^r Tho. Bould, and stood in the middle of the Chapell, and is a man in armor sa. garnished or, holding a book between his hands, praying; but on building the seat in the Chapell, it was removed and reared up to the wall weare it now standeth. Ther is a brass on a gravestone for Rich. Bold, who died about 20 years

An.[no] 9 H.[enry] 6, Sr Pet.[er] de Dutton² was ordered to deliver an Oak out of Northwood Park, for y^e Repair of Farnworth Chap.[el.] *Sr P. L.* p. 255.

An.[no] 1555, a Compos.[ition] was made betw.[een] y^e Par.[ish] of Prescott and [the] Inhab.[itants] of this Chappelry about y^e choice of 8 persons to examine y^e Churchw^s accounts, and abt y^e manner of Laying and Paying Lays in y^e Par.[ish] for y^e Repair of y^e Church, and Confirmed by y^e Bp. V.[ide] *Reg.[ister] B.[ook]*, 1, p. 406.

[The] Vicar of Prescott is obliged to maintain a Curate here, "propriis sumptibus," but to avoid y^e charge, he suffers y^e Chappelry to choose for themselves. But [the] Inhab.[itants] an.[no] 1705, recommended wthout any pretence of Right to choose. V.[ide] Form in *Pap. Reg.*

4 Wardens: one for Bold; one for Widnesse-cum-Appleton, (in w^{ch} stands Farnworth;) one for Cuerdly and Crowton, by turns; one for Ditton, Penketh, and Sankey, by turns: One of y^e four, [is] chosen by [the] Min.[ister]; the other three by y^e Inhab.[itants] of y^e Chappelry. V.[ide] *Prescott*.

3 m.[iles] from Prescott. Extends from N.[orth] to S.[outh] 5 m.[iles,] from E.[ast] to W.[est] 4 m.[iles.]

Ball. Bold.³

of age, sonne and heyre to Rich. who ob. 1635, who had his achievements put up then." — *Harl. MSS.* eod. 2,129, pp. 79, and 189. The Vicar of Prescott nominates the Incumbent.

² Sir Peter Dutton of Dutton Knt. married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Butler of Beausy, Lord of Warrington. He was made Governor of Northwood Park in Over Whitley in the county of Chester, in the 1st Henry VI. 1423, and was ordered to deliver this oak by William Harrington, Chief Steward of Halton, under Henry, (Chicheley,) Archbishop of Canterbury, and other feoffees of King Henry V. Sir Peter died in 1433 aged sixty-six.—Leycester's *Hist. of Cheshire*.

³ Bold was in the possession of Robert de Bold in the year 1292, 2d Edward I. he being the son of Matthew, the grandson of William de Bold. The last heir male, in direct descent, was Peter Bold Esq. M.P. who died in the year 1762, having devised his Estate to his eldest daughter, Anna Maria Bold, who dying unmarried in the year 1813, it passed to her nephew, Peter Patten Esq. M.P. F.R.S. and S.A. (son of her sister, Dorothea, the wife of Thomas Patten of Bank Esq.) who assumed the surname of Bold, and at his death, in the year 1819, the representation devolved upon

Here is a Free School, founded by B^p Smith,⁴ [the] Founder School. of Brazenose Coll.[ege,] who was born in this place, and has settled 10^l p.[er] an.[num] upon the Master, charged on (the Rectory) Lands of Rostherne in Cheshire, and appointed the Mayor of Chester Trustee for y^e payment of it, in whose hands are the Writings relating to this Charity.

The B^p has given a preference to y^e Scholars of this Parish with respect to y^e Preferments in his Coll.[ege.]

The Inhab.[itants] nom.[inate] y^e Master, though 'tis doubted whether the Right be in them.

An.[no] 1507: By Indent.[ure] betw.[een the] B^p and D.[ean] and Ch.[apter] of Lincoln, [the] Priory of Laund, and [the] Mayor and Citizens of Chester, the Priory, in consid.[eration] of 300^l,

his daughters and coheireses, the eldest of whom, the Princess Sapielha, dying in the year 1824, s.p. the Estate passed to her sister, Dorothea, wife of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton Bart.

Bold Hall, surrounded by a moat, was rebuilt in the year 1616, by Richard Bold Esq.; but little of that structure now remains. The present house was finished in the year 1730, by Peter Bold Esq. from the design of Leoni, an Italian architect.

⁴ William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, and co-founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, of an ancient and respectable family, was the fourth son of Robert Smith of Peel House in Widnes, and born about the year 1460. He was educated under the roof of Thomas, first Earl of Derby, whose pious and munificent lady, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, became his Patron; and thence removed to Lincoln College, where he was a Commoner in the year 1478. In the year 1492 he became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and in the year 1495 was translated to Lincoln, and was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In the year 1507 he founded a Fellowship in Oriel College; and the same year a Free School at Farnworth, endowed by an annuity payable by the Monastery of Laund in the county of Leicester, preserved by a Decree of the Court of Augmentation, on the Dissolution, and paid out of the Tithes of Rosthorne in Cheshire, by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, they having the appropriation from the Crown. Archdeacon Churton is probably more exact in his statement than the text. He states that the Bishop gave £350 to the Monastery of Laund, to assist them in procuring the appropriation of the Tithes of Rosthorne; and stipulated by Indenture dated July 20th 1509, that the Prior and Convent should pay £10 a year, for ever, to the Mayor and Corporation of Chester, for the use of the Master of the Free School of Farnworth. In the year 1508 he became a benefactor of Lincoln College; and in the same year obtained the site for the foundation of Brasenose College, which building appears to have been commenced in the year 1509, and finished in the year 1512. It

given them by y^e B^p towards their expence in approp[riating] the Church of Rosthern, grant to [the] Mayor and Citizens of Chester, 10^l p[er] an[.num,] to be paid to [the] Schoolmaster of Farnworth, to be named by [the] B^p of Lincoln, during his life, [and] afterw[ar]ds by [the] Mayor and Citizens of Chester. Orders for y^e School to be made by y^e B^p. *Reg. Xlch.*

Paid out of [the] Rect[ory] of Rosthern by [the] Tenant of [the] Capitall House. *Ib.*

V[ide] Pet[ition] to [the] Mayor and Ald[ermen,] 1631. *MS. Hulm.* 97, A. 18, 100.

An[no] 1623, a Letter was directed to S^r Tho[mas] Smith,⁵ Mayor of Chester, from y^e Gentry of Farnworth, w^{ch} demonstrates y^t y^e power of choosing a Master was in y^e Mayor and the Assembly. *Str. MS.*

Henry Plumptre, by Will dated the 25th of June 1638, gave Lands in Rainhill for the better maintenance of a School-master. J. Plumptre gave, before 1694, a house and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land in Penketh, to the Chapel and School.

is ordained by the Charter that the College shall consist of a Principal, and twelve Fellows, all of them to be born in the [ancient] Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, with preference to natives of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and especially natives of the Parishes of Prescot in Lancashire, and Prestbury in Cheshire. He also founded a Free School and Hospital at Lichfield. He died January 2d 1513. Mr. Churton names that Matthias Smyth, the first Principal of Brasenose, by his Will dated Dec. 11th 1547, gave lands in Sutton to his nephew Baldwin Smyth, charged with 20s. a year to the Usher of Farnworth School.—Churton's *Lives of Bishop Smith and Sir Richard Sutton.* p. 392, 4to. 1800.

Farnworth had the distinguished honour of producing two other Prelates equally learned if not equally as munificent as Bishop Smith. Here was born in the year 1544 Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, a great Statesman and a sound Churchman, who died in the year 1610. Here was also born John Bancroft, nephew of the Archbishop, Master of University College Oxford, consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1632, and who expended £3,500 in building Cuddesden Palace. He died in the year 1640.

⁵ Sir Thomas Smith of Hough Knt. Mayor of Chester in the year 1622, Sheriff of Cheshire in the year 1623, living in the year 1666, married Mary, daughter of Sir Hugh Smith, near Bristol, and had twenty-two children. His ancestors appear to have been connected with the Founder of Brasenose College. He was the fourth in

Given by one Lion, 20^s p.[er] an.[num,] Rent Charge upon **Charities.**
Land in Upton; 10^l to [the] Poor of Kewardly, and 10^l to
Widnesse, [the] Int.[erest] to be distributed yearly, by Tho.[mas]
Smith.

RAINFORD,¹ Certif.[ied] 19^l.07^s. Fam. 120
00^d, viz. 5^l, Int.[erest] of 100^l, called P. Fam. 151
the Old Stock; 1^l.7^s, Int.[erest] of 27^l collected upon Letters of Diss. M.P. 8
Request granted by B.[ishop] Stratford; 5^l, Int.[erest] of 100^l of Diss. Fam. 78
given by Mr. Wells of Wigan; 1^l, left by J. Lion; 2^l, by Tho. [P. 71. Q. 5.]
[mas] Lion; 5^l, from King's Coll.[ege,] but 'tis doubted wh.
[ether] it may not be withdrawn; 75^l, left since by Mr. Parr.

The Curate is named by y^e Trustees for y^e Chappell wth [the]
consent of y^e Vicar. The originall of this Trust was abt 20 years
agoe, wⁿ this Chappell was recovered out of the Dissenters' hands,
who had been in Possession ever since y^e Warrs.

An.[no] 1634, there were no Seats in y^e Chappell but w^t be-
longed to y^e Ancestours of Hen.[ry] Latham of Mossborrow,
(upon whose ground 'tis s^d the Chap.[el] was built.) In this year
there was a distribution of Seats made by Commissioners appointed

descent from Sir Thomas Smith, Mayor and Citizen of Chester, one of the Executors
of Bishop Smith's Will, dated the 26th of December 1512. — See Gastrell's *Not.*
Cest. vol. i. p. 123, Note 2.

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £135. Registers begin in 1718.

Sir Robert de Lathom held the Manor of Rainford in the time of Edward I. by
fealty, and without performing any service. In the reign of Richard II. the Manor
was conveyed to Sir John Stanley K.G. in marriage with Isabella, the heiress of the
Lathoms; but Mosborough was given to Thomas Lathom by his elder brother, Sir
Robert de Lathom, (who married Katherine de Knowsley) in the year 1292, 20th
Edward I. and his descendants continued to reside at Mosborough Hall until the
early part of the last century. — (*Lanc. Ped. Visit of Lanc.* 1613.) The Manor then
passed to the family of Molineux of Hawkey, by whom it was shortly afterwards sold
to the Earl of Derby.

The Chapel existed in the year 1577, and in the year 1650 was stated to be six or
seven miles from the Parish Church. There was then a Yard belonging to the Cha-
pel, upon which had been erected a small building called the Chapel Chamber, wherin

by y^e Bp; upon w^{ch} Distribution, over ag^t y^e name of every person who had a Seat assigned him y^e summe he was to pay to y^e Min. [ister] for his Wages, and another summe for his fifteen or Assessment^t towards [the] repair of y^e Chap.[el.] This Order is in y^e hands of Edw.[ard] Rainford of Rainford, one of y^e Trustees of y^e Chappell.

The money left by Mr. Parr is upon condition y^t y^e Vicar does not keep y^e Chap.[el] in his own hands.

4 m.[iles] from Prescott.

Towns. 1. 1 Warden, named by y^e Curate. [The] Townsh^p [is] divided into Hasum-End and Chappell-End.

School.

he School here was first built, and hath been all along repaired by [the] Inhab.[itants.] [The] Sal.[ary] to [the] Master is 5^l.10^s p.[er] an.[num,] viz. 2^l [left] by Th.[omas] Lion, charged upon Land; [by] Joh.[n] Lion, (in 1670,) 1^l; and 2^l.10^s, Interest of 50^l.

The Master [is] nom.[inated] by 5 Feoffees.

[There is] 75^l left since by Mr. Parr in Mr. Prescott's hands. [The] Writings are kept in y^e Town Chest.

[The] School [was] built ab^t 40 years agoe; [it is] free only to 2 Scholars, Left by Tho.[mas] Lion.

Ab^t a quarter of a mile from [the] Chappell; [there is] a room over y^e Chappell, but not fit for [the] Master to live in.

Charities.

id Stock for y^e Poor, by whom given not known, 42^l.10^s; given since by Mrs. A. Singleton, 60^l; by Tho.[mas] Lion, 2^l p.[er] an.[num,] Joh.[n] Lion, (in 1670,) 1^l p.[er] an.[num,] both upon Land. Paid by Mr. Lawton of Prescott.

the Minister formerly lived. It was at one time used as a School-house, but in the year 1650 was in the possession of Ralph Smith "during the Towne's pleasure." Mr. Timothy Smith, the Minister, was elected by the consent of the Chapelry, and formerly received £40 a year out of the Sequestrations. There was a stock of £60, given by several persons deceased, for the use of a Minister, and for want of such, to go to the Poor of Rainford. The Tithe was worth £40 a year, and had been farmed by the Earl of Derby, but was then sequestered.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

 **ANNE.**¹ No endowment. This Chap.[el] was never used, but in Oliver's time. It has been well seated. [It is] now out of repair, an.[no] 1720.

This Chap.[el] was built in y^e Reign of Char.[les] 1. by Contribution. The Land it stands upon, wth the Yard about it, was given by [the] Fam.[ily] of Buisey.

The Vicar of Prescot appoints the Curate. A small Gallery has lately been erected in the south east corner of the Chapel for the singers.

¹ Dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Value in 1834, £103. Registers begin in 1728.

Paganus de Villiers, the first Baron of Warrington, gave to Gerard de Sanki, the carpenter, a carucate of land in Sankey, to hold by military service; and his son, Matthew de Villiers, gave the service of Ralph de Sanchi and the Church of Warrington to the Priory of Thurgarton; and Roger de Sonkey, in the reign of Henry III. held of Sir William Butler, the heir of Almeric Pincerna, the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, in Penket. The Sonkeys continued at Little Sonkey until the year 1639.—See *Warrington in 1465*, by William Beamont Esq. Note, pp. 46, 47. The Manors of Sankey Magna and Sankey Parva continued, however, to be vested in the Butlers of Warrington, and passed from them to the Irelands of Bewsey in the year 16 , and probably by marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Ireland, to John Atherton of Atherton Esq. (who died in the 22d Charles I.—*Lanc. Pedigrees*, vol. xii.) and are now held by his co-representative, Lord Lilford, who is also Patron of the Living.

The Commissioners report in 1650 that Sankey Chapel had been lately built by the Inhabitants of Greave, Sankey, and Penketh, at their own cost and charges, being eight statute miles from Farnworth, and three and a half miles from Warrington. The Tithe belonged to King's College, Cambridge, and was worth £51 per annum, being farmed by the Earl of Derby, until sequestered. The Tithe in Sankey, held by Gilbert Ireland Esq. amounted to £14 per annum. The small Tithe was worth £5 a year, and belonged to the Vicar of Prescot. The Commissioners recommended that Sankey should be made a distinct Parish.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The Chapel was used as a Presbyterian place of worship until the year 1728, when the Atherton family placed it under Episcopal government. It was rebuilt in the years 1767–8, and consecrated by Bishop Keene in the year 1769. In the year 1842 a Gallery was extended giving fifty-six additional sittings, forty-two being free and unappropriated, to the previously existing three hundred and forty.

Hall Whittle is an ancient house, said to have been the seat of the Sonkey family, and subsequently of the Rixtons, who were settled here in the sixteenth century. It now belongs to Lord Lilford.

R. 30.01.08
Pr. A. 0.13. 4
Syn... 0. 2. 0
Tri... 0.10. 0

Fam. 310
Pap. 515
Pap. Fam. 156
Pap. M.... 2
Diss. Fam. 1
[P.]



SEPTON,¹ about 300^l p.[er] an.[num.] Patron,
L^d Cardigan, who purchased y^e Advowson of L^d
Molineux.

An.[no] 1396, Pat.[ron,] S^r Wil.[liam] Molineux.

MS. Hulm. 95, l. 11, *ex Cart. Epi Cov. & L.*

An.[no] 1557, S^r Rich.[ard] Molineux presented. *Inst.[itution]*
B.[ook,] 1. 48.

¹ Dedicated to St. Helen. Value in 1834, £1,378. Registers begin in 1597.

Roger de Poietou, shortly after the Conquest, gave the Manor of Sefton and other lands to William des Molines, so named from Moulins, a town of Bourbonnois in France, a man mentioned in the Norman Chronicles as of noble origin, and a favourite of William, Duke of Normandy. Some writers, however, have stated that this Manor was given to Vivian de Molineux, his son, whose son, Adam de Mulyneux, and his wife, Annota, held half a Knight's fee in Ceston, and gave lands to the Abbey of Cokersand, under the Seal of the Cross Moline. The Manor has descended through a long line of distinguished and illustrious ancestors to the present noble owner, Charles William, the eleventh Viscount Molyneux, and third Earl of Sefton.

"Ceston Church" was valued at £26. 13s. 4d. in the year 1291, and had been some time in existence, as it is mentioned in a deed s.d. transcribed into the Chartulary of St. Mary of Lancaster. Much of the present edifice was built in the reign of Henry VIII. by Anthony Molineux, the Rector, "a famous Preacher." He was the younger son of Thomas Molineux of Haughton in the county of Nottingham, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Markham Knt. and also great nephew of Adam de Molineux, Bishop of Chichester; and appears to have succeeded his cousin, James Molineux, Archdeacon of Richmond, in this Living, which was, as might be expected, frequently held by one of the family of the Patron. He built, according to Dods-worth, a great wall round Magdalen College, Oxford; and a house, for a School, in the Church-yard of Sefton, which has disappeared. Anthony Molineux died in the year 1543, according to the Pedigree of the family. The Church is disposed in a Tower surmounted by a Spire, Nave, Aisles, and a Chancel. There are also two Chapels,—one belonging to the Sefton family, and founded as a Chantry in the year 1528, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, and the wife, (1) of John Dutton of Dutton Esq. and (2) of William Buckley Esq.; and the other Chapel, originally built by the Blundells of Ince. Both are surrounded by a parelose. In the Choir are sixteen oak stalls of exquisitely carved work, decorated with pinnales, and adorned with grotesque figures. The Screen between the Choir and Nave is of beautifully carved oak, displaying a profusion of foliage, bosses, and architectural design. The tombs, brasses, alabaster monuments, stalls and screens, are full of interest to the antiquary, and will repay examination.

In the year 1650 Sephton was returned as an ancient Parish Church, the Parsonage

The Church is a stately regular building, thô of no great antiquity. [It was] endowed at y^e time of its Foundation wth 40 acres of Glebe, w^{ch} is now all (except a little more than an acre) annexed by y^e Lords, the Patrons, to their demesne, and y^t Demesne (which is above 300^l p.[er] an.[num,]) exempted from Tyth. *Rect.[or] of Halsall's Acc^t* an.[no] 1718.

House and glebe lands being worth 40s. a year. The Tithes of Sephton, Nether-ton, and Lunt, worth £70 a year. The Tithes of Thornton in this Parish, worth £64 per annum. The Tithes of Ince Blundell and Little Crosby, worth £20 per annum. The Tithes of Litherland, Orrell, Ford, and Ayntrye, worth £92. 10s. a year. "Mr. Joseph Tompson, an able and godly Min^r, painful in his Cure, and diligent in observing such days as have been set apart by the Parl^t either for Fasts or Days of Thanksg^s, hath the above for his Salary. He payeth Mrs. Moreton, wife of Dr. Moreton, (instituted in 1629,) a delinquent, late Rector of Sephton, a 5th, according to an order of the County Commissioners; and in regard of the largeness of the Parish, the Church also stand^s att one side of the Parish, we conceive itt conven^t and fitt that 2 Churches be built for the Work of God within the s^d Parish, and to be made Parishes, — one, in or near Ince Blundell, (for an obvious reason;) the other, in or near Litherland; the want of such Churches being the cause of Loytering, and much Ignorance and Popery."—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. £200 a year, clear of deductions, was a strong Living in those times. Nearly a century afterwards half the Parishioners were Members of the Church of Rome, and only one Presbyterian family remained. Dr. Edward Moreton was a Prebendary of Chester, and Rector of this Parish, descended from the ancient family of Moreton of Little Moreton in the county of Chester. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Webb Knt. and niece of Archbishop Laud. He was also Rector of Standish, and afterwards Chaplain to the Lord Keeper, and created D.D. at Oxford, in the year 1636. He was deprived of his preferment about the year 1643, and his wife had no fifths paid her. He was reinstated in his preferments at the Restoration. His son, William Moreton D.D. born at Sefton in the year 1641, became successively Bishop of Kildare and Meath.—Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pp. 2, and 11. Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* p. 889.

Mr. Dorning Rasbotham, in the last century, described the Monuments in this Church with considerable minuteness. Amongst the most interesting is the monument of Richard Molineux Knt. and Joanna his wife, daughter of Sir Gilbert Haydock. Sir Richard distinguished himself at the battle of Azinecourt, and was created a Banneret on the field. He died in the year 1459, and his lady in the year 1439; and their Altar Tomb, of white marble, still remains, partly in the Chancel and partly on the north side of the Altar, in the Molyneux Chapel. In Part xiii. of the *Waller Brasses*, is an engraving of the monument of Sir William Molyneux and his two wives, in the year 1548, also remaining in this Chapel.

Here is a new Pars.[onage]-house, built by y^e pres.[ent] Rect.
[or,] an.[no] 1723.

Towns. 9. This Parish is divided into 4 quarters; the first consists of
[the] Towns.[hips] of Sephton, Netherton, [and] Lunt. 2. Inse-
Blundell [and] Little Crossby. 3. Litherland [and] Aintry. 4.
Orrell and Ford.

[There are] 2 Churchwardens, w^{ch} are chose.[n] out of ye sev.
[eral] Townships, in turn.

Halls. [There is] an ancient Seat in Inse-Blundell² called The Grange,
[and] Sefton.³

The Advowson appears to have been reguardant of the Manor from the earliest period until it was sold by Caryl, the third Viscount Molineux, on his being outlawed, and on his death in the year 1698 it was found to be in the legal possession of George, Earl of Cardigan, who, in the year 1722, presented the Rev. Thomas Egerton M.A. who built the Rectory House, and died here in the year 1763. The Advowson was purchased a little before the latter year, by the Rev. James Rothwell, the Vicar of Dean, (see vol. ii. part i. p. 42,) who, on the death of Mr. Egerton, presented his son, Mr. Richard Rothwell, and he dying in the year 1802, was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Richard Rothwell, the present Rector and Patron.

² Ince Blundell was in the possession of William de Blundell in the reign of Henry III. from whom it descended to John de Blundell, the plaintiff against John, son of Henry de Chatherton, and Katherine his wife, at Westminster, in the 49th Edward III. for the Manor of Ines juxta Sefton, when John Blundell recovered the Manor. The family continued here, in male descent, until the death of Charles Robert Blundell Esq. born in May 1761, and died October 30th 1837, when the Estates passed, by devise, to a member of the family of Weld, described as "Edward Weld of Lulworth Castle, nephew of Lady Stourton," [the Christian name of the owner of Lulworth Castle, being, at that time, Thomas, second son of Joseph Weld Esq. brother of the Cardinal,] who assumed the name of Blundell, and took possession of the Estates. Lord Camoys, the nephew of Charles Robert Blundell Esq. contested the succession of Mr. Weld, on the ground of mis-description. On an appeal to the House of Lords the question was referred to the fifteen Judges, who, in July 1847, decided that Mr. Thomas Weld Blundell was the person designated in the Will as "Edward Weld," and consequently entitled to the Estates.—See HORWICH, vol. ii. part i. p. 41.

In the midst of a luxuriantly wooded Park, commanding varied and pleasing views, is the Hall, a large and handsome modern house; and at the eastern angle, is the Pantheon, a circular edifice built by Henry Blundell Esq. (who died in the year 1810, aged eighty-six,) for the reception of his valuable antiquities and curiosities, consisting of marbles, busts, statues, urns, sarcophagi, and paintings. Mr. Blundell was a man

Given to [the] Poor by sev.[eral] persons w^{thin} these 8 years, Charities. 54^l; left by Will.[iam] Parr, 30^l; [by] J. Brianson and H. Hunt, 10^l each to Sephton Quarter; by 3 Darwens, 10^l each; [by] B. Fletcher, 5^l to Sephton Town; by J. Fletcher 50^l, [and] N. Fletcher 10^l, to Nettleton; by Oz. Hill 30^l, Jam[es] Stephenson 10^l, A. Reynolds 20^l, [and] J. Rice 5^l, to Inse-Blundell; by Edw. [ard] Holme, [by Will dated Dec. 30th 1695,] 120^l, to Thornton; by Ed.[ward] Darwen and Jam.[es] Hurdes, 10^l each, to Orrell and Ford. All these summes [are] in good hands, and [the] Int.[erest] duly paid. Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1718.

Gifts and Legacies for y^e use of y^e Parish, 64^l, w^{ch} hath been given of late years — wrote uppon a large Table in y^e Chancell. Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1722.

C^R**OSBY**¹—CROSBY MAGNA, or MUCH Fam. 70.
CROSBY. Certif.[ied] y^t it is provided

for by the Rectour of Sephton who allows the Curate 13^l p.[er] an.[num.]

of refined and cultivated taste, and employed his princely fortune and ample leisure in reseuing from oblivion works of art, and the productions of genius, which here found a secure haven amongst the muses and graces. There is a Roman Catholic Chapel within the Hall.

³ Sefton Hall, surrounded by a moat still in existenee, inclosing about a quarter of an acre of elevated ground in a flat field, was the seat of the Molineux family in the year 1372, and adjoined the Church. It had long been a farm-house, when it was taken down about half a century ago, with the Roman Catholie Chapel, which was contiguous to it. This noble family has been variously distinguished, and has contributed its full share to the great men of the county. Sir William Molineux was in the army of Edward the Black Prince, at Navarre; Sir Richard Molineux fought under Henry V. at Azincourt; Adam Molineux was Bishop of Chichester, and murdered at Portsmouth in the year 1449; and another Sir William Molineux accompanied the Earl of Surrey to Flodden Field.

¹ Dedicated to St. Luke. Value in 1834, £119. Registers begin in 1747.

John, Earl of Morton, in the reign of Henry II. anno 1155, granted to Robert Aynoldsdale, his forester, for his homage and service, Great Crosby, and confirmed the donation on the 18th of June after he became King. Sir Robert Blundell of

The Tyths of this Townsh^p, being worth near 100^l p.[er] an. [num,] are Leased to L^d Molineux for 4^l p.[er] an.[num,] during [the] Rect^s life; and having been soe Leased by some of his pred. [ecessors,] it is very near come to a prescription. Cert.[ified] an. [no.] 1718, by [the] Rect.[or] of Halsall.

Crosby was grandson of the Grantee, and living in the 5th Edward I. being the direct ancestor of Nicholas Blundell Esq. who died in the year 1737, having by his wife, the Hon. Frances Langdale, daughter of Marmaduke, second Lord Langdale, two daughters, of whom Frances became eventually his sole heiress, and married Henry Peppard of Drogheda, Esq. whose son Nicholas, in the year 1772, shortly before his mother's death, assumed the surname of Blundell, and dying in the year 1795 was succeeded by his son, the present William Blundell Esq. of Crosby.

The Chapel is a brick building with a Tower, and was in existence in the year 1619. It was described in the year 1650 as an antient little Chapel, well situated, and that the Incumbent, Mr. John Kidd, an able Minister, had all the Tithes of the Township, amounting in value to £30 per annum, except a fifth which was payable to Mrs. Moreton, wife of the ejected Rector of Sephton. It was three miles from the next Church, and ought to be made a separate Parish.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

On the 9th of July 1672, the Merchant Tailors' Company of London were the Petitioners, and John Ashworth, Schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School at Great Crosby in the county of Lancaster, and the Church-wardens of St. Augustine, London, were the Defendants, in a Suit which arose out of a dispute respecting property destroyed in the Fire of London in the year 1666. The Petitioners set forth that John Harrison, late Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, deceased, did, by Will dated the 5th of May 1618, give to the said Company to build at Great Crosby a Free Grammar School, to be called "The Merchant Taylors' School, founded at the charge of John Harrison," all his messuages in Crane Court in the Parish of St. Augustine, and four houses in the Old Change in the same Parish, two houses in St. Swithin's Lane, near London Stone, and £500, to pay Salaries, &c. to the Master and Usher, and for the use of the Poor in Lant Alley in London, by consent of the said Church-wardens. The Decree of the Court of Judicature established to settle these disputes, does not appear in this case, but the Court usually added some additional term to the Lease for the encouragement of building, and abated for a time the amount of rent charge, so that all the parties might equitably bear a portion of the loss occasioned by the great Fire; but the Deerees did not affect the tenure by which lands and tenements were held. The value of these records, in a genealogical and archaological point of view, is very great, and the whole have been carefully abstracted, arranged and Indexed, though still in MS. by Thomas W. King Esq. F.S.A. York Herald.—*Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus.* 5,100, No. 52. The Founder's bequests are now paid by the Merchant Tailors' Company.

An.[no] 1629, a verdict [was given] touching y^e misemploy^t of a stock of money given tow.[ards the] maintenance of y^e Minister. *MS. Hulm.* 98, A. 16, 52.

2 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church.

The Free Gram.[mar] School here, (being a large stone build- Grammar School.
ing,) with a house adjoining for y^e use of y^e Master, was founded by John Harrison, Merch^t Taylour in Lond.[on,] who, by his Will left 55^l p.[er] an.[num,] viz. 30^l to a Master, 20^l to an Usher, and 5^l for repairs. Ever since y^e Fire of Lond.[on in] 1666, the 20^l to y^e Usher hath been withdrawn by y^e Merch^t Tayl.[ors'] Comp.[any,] (who are Governours of ye School, pay y^e Sal.[ary,] and name y^e Master,) Some of y^e Houses on w^{ch} y^e Stip.[end] was settled being burnt: But about 19 years hence, 'tis said the money will come in again, and an Usher be fixed.

Est by John Lurting and Jas Rice, 5^l each.

Charities.

An.[no] 1629, a Book of y^e Town Stock of Crosby, and of y^e rent for y^e same. *MS. Hulm.* 98, A. 16, 53.

WALTON.¹ Rect.[ory,] about 400^l p.[er] an.[num.] **R.**.....69.16.10½
Vic.[arage,] about 100^l p.[er] an.[num.] **V.**.....06.13.04
Patron of y^e Rectory, L^d Cardigan, who purchased y^e **Pr. A.** 0.13. 4
Advowson of L^d Molineux, for L^d Mol.[ineux]'s life, **Syn ...** 0. 2. 0
who is only Tenant for life himself. The Rectour names y^e Vicar, **Tri. ...** 0.10. 0
paid by Rectour.
Fam. 102
Pap. 61
Pap. Fam 20
Pap. M.
Diss. M. P
Diss. Fam 19
[P. 5. An. 14.]

¹ Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £294. Registers begin in 1586.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, Winestan held Waletone, and soon after the Conquest, William, Earl of Warren, gave to Walter, grandfather of Henry, son of Gilbert de Waletone, fourteen bovates of land lying in Waletone, Wavertree, and Neusum.

In the fifteenth century, the Manor was held, in portions, by the descendants of the original grantee, and one third of it was conveyed in marriage by Helen, daughter and heiress of Robert Walton, in the reign of Henry IV. to Robert Fazakerley of Fazakerley; and was purchased from the family of his descendant, the late Colonel

and y^e Vicar should name y^e Curates of y^e sev.[eral] Chappells, (as appears by *Ordinatio Vicariæ*,) but the ancient profits being ceased, they are now Nominated and paid by y^e Rectour.

Fazakerley, by James, Lord Strange, and now belongs to the Earl of Derby. The other two thirds were conveyed, in moieties, by Margaret, elder daughter and co-heiress of Roger Walton, to William Chorley of Chorley Esq. whose son and heir, William, was born in the year 1478. This portion of the Manor was sold by a Decree of Chancery, after the Rebellion of 1715, in which Richard Chorley Esq. had been implicated, to Abraham Crompton of Derby Gent. who devised it to his younger son, Abraham Crompton of Chorley Hall, whose descendant, Abraham Crompton, died at Skerton, in the year 1822, having alienated most of the Walton property of his family. Elizabeth, the younger daughter and coheirress of Roger Walton, married Richard Cross of Cross Hall, and conveyed Walton Hall and the other third portion of the Manor to him. Blanche, daughter and heiress of Richard Cross Esq. married Roger Breares of Walton Gent. in the sixteenth century, whose descendants, Roger Breares and Laurence, his sons, sold Walton Hall and the third of the Manor, in the year 1746, to J. Atherton Esq. from whose grandson, John Joseph Atherton, they were purchased by Thomas Leyland Esq. who dying in the year 1827, was succeeded by his nephew, Richard Bullen Leyland of Walton Hall Esq.

There was a Church at Walton at the Domesday Survey, and the Tithes of Everton and Walton, granted by Roger de Poietou to the Abbey of Sees, were confirmed by King John. Soon afterwards W. Prior of Lancaster, compounded with Stephen de Walton, Lord of the Manor, for the Tithes. In the year 1291, the Living was valued at £44, and was the largest in the Deanery of Warrington, being almost twice the amount of Winwick.

The Vicarage was ordained in the 20th Edward II. 1326, by Letters Patent, the King confirming the grant of the Church to the Abbey of St. Peter at Shrewsbury. The Advowson appears to have been purchased of that Abbey by Sir Thomas Molineux Knt. in the year 1470, and his son Edward, was the Rector in the time of Henry VII. (omitted in Baines's *Catalogue of the Rectors of Walton*.) From this period the Advowson was vested in the Molyneux family, but the right of presentation was frequently sold, probably owing to the family in the latter part of the seventeenth century being Roman Catholics; and Richard, fifth Viscount Molyneux, in the early part of the last century, alienated the Advowson to his brother-in-law, George, Earl of Cardigan. It was purchased in the year 1747 by Sir William Heathcote Bart. and was sold by his representative in the year 1810, to John Leigh of Sandhills, near Bootle Esq. who died in the year 1830, and is now vested in J. S. Leigh Esq.

In the year 1548 two Chantries, dedicated to St. John and St. Trinity, were dissolved in this Church.

In the year 1650 Walton-cum-Fazakerley was styled an ancient Parish Church. The Parsonage-house and lands were worth £4. 2s. 4d.; the Tithes of the Township

[The] Vicar sets the Tyths of Everton for 30^l p.[er] an.[num;] [the] Tyths of Linam, for 10^l p.[er] an.[num;] and the] Easter dues for 35^l p.[er] an.[num;] Lands in West Derby, given by one Stones, Clerk of Walton, for 11^l p.[er] an.[num.] The] Surp.[lice] Dues are about 9^l p.[er] an.[num.] Besides w^{ch} [the] Vicar has y^e herbage of y^e Churchyard, [and] a Vicarage-house and Garden. *Vic.[ar]'s Acc^t* an.[no] 1724.

These Lands (given by Stones) were left in Mr. Marsden's time,² on condition y^t 3 Vicars sh^d successively build a bay of building each, upon y^e premises, for a Barn, if he continued Vicar 2 years.

[The] Tyth-fruit in Kirkby and Simondswold, worth 2^l.10^s p.[er] an.[num, is] s^d to belong to [the] Vicar, by Mr. Green of Leverpool.

Ordinatio Vicariæ de Walton per Epūm Cov. et Litchf. an.[no] 1326. V.[ide] *Reg.[ister] B.[ook,]* 4. When this Ordinat.[ion] was made, the Patronage of y^e Rect.[ory] belonged to [the] Mon.[astery] of St. Peter's, Salop; v.[ide] Ordin.[atio,] in whom it continued till an.[no] 1470, wⁿ an ancestour of y^e pres^t L^d Molineux purchased it of y^e Mon.[astery.]

wife worth £65. 12s. 4d. a year; and the Tithes of Kirkdale, £26. 10s.; in the possession of Mr. William Ward, a godly able Minister. There was also one house, called the Vicarage, with a yard, orchard and garden, worth 30s. a year, then in the possession of Mr. Neville Kaye, the Vicar, who was godly, but apparently not a preaching Minister. He was inducted in the year 1621 to the Vicarage, and not disturbed, — which, I fear, says little for his consistency. He received £15. 15s. a year, from the small Tithes of Everton; and 30s. from Kirkdale. Rector and Vicar, *arcades ambo*, both had learnt the beneficial art of conciliating the Lay Prelates of the times, and rejoiced to be allowed to work in chains, whilst poor Dr. Andrew Clare, who had fearlessly done his duty as Rector, from the year 1639, was deprived of his Living, and had to endure a great deal of vituperation and cruelty from his persecutors, having been sequestered by the Parliament in the year 1644. He was Chaplain to Charles I. and a very learned man.—See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 220; who erroneously states that Neville Kaye, the Vicar, died in the year 1645. He suffered some hard usage from the soldiery. — Appendix, p. 419.

² The Rev. Thomas Marsden M.A. Vicar of Walton, died in the year 1720. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cunliffe of Hollins Gent. (who died aged ninety-three,) and his second wife, Mary, daughter of Ralph Chetham of Turton Tower Gent.

An Order [was made] by y^e Bp y^t y^e Rectour and his Successours shall allow Mr. Marsden y^e Vicar, during y^t Incumbency, 30^l p.[er] an.[num.] This was made by virtue of a power lodged in y^e Bp, by [the] Ordinat.[io] Vicar.[iæ.] an.[no] 1671. *Reg. [ister] B.[ook,]* 3, p. 63.

This Order the Rect.[or] promises to obey, under his hand. *Ib.*

An.[no] 1715, the Proportion of Duty to be performed by [the] Rect.[or] and [the] Vicar settled accord.[ing] to a former Agreement, v.[ide] *Reg. [ister,]* 4, wth Dr. Pearson, Chanc.[ellor] of York's Opinion upon y^e Case.

An.[no] 1506, [the] Rect.[or was] presented by Dudley,³ in Right of W. Molineux Esq. *Inst. [itution] B.[ook,]* 1, p. 3.

An.[no] 1543, S^r Will.[iam] Molineux presented in his own Right. *Ib.* p. 18.

TOWNS. 8. Walton, Formby, Derby, Kirkby, Fazakerly, Bootle, Kirkdale, [and] Everton.

1 Warden. 1 Assistant.

HALLS. 2. Croxteth,⁴ (L^d Molineux;) Bank Hall,⁵ (S^r Cleave More.)

³ On May 12th 1506 Richard Dudley was instituted to the Living, (on the cession of James Stanley, the Rector, consecrated Bishop of Ely, this year,) on the presentation of Edmund Dudley, by permission of the Crown, in right of William, afterwards Sir William Molineux. He died in the year 1543.

⁴ Croxteth Park was granted by Henry VI. in the year 1446, by Letters Patent, to Sir Richard Molyneux, and his heirs, and has been ever since the principal seat of the family. The south front of the Hall was rebuilt in the year 1702, of brick, with ornamental stone dressings, and a terrace is ascended by a broad flight of steps. The back of the house, formerly of timber and plaster, was rebuilt with brick, in the year 1805. The present noble owner is Charles William, tenth Viscount Molyneux, and third Earl of Sefton.

⁵ Bank Hall was originally the residence of the family of De la More, who, about the year 1280, were seated at More Hall near Liverpool, and in the same century built Bank Hall, which was surrounded by a moat. The entrance Hall was open to the roof. The house was demolished about the year 1772. Of this family was Sir Peter de la More, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Edward III.; William de la More, who fought at the battle of Poitiers; and Edward More, created a Baronet in the year 1675, and whose son and heir was Sir Cleave More M.P. who died the 23d of March 1729-30. On the death of his great-grandson, Sir William

In whom the School here was Founded is not known; and **School.** wh.[ether] Free or not is uncertain. There is a tradition y^t it was built by an old Man and his Wife, who sold Ale in y^e Town, and gave 300^l for maint.[aining] of a Master, 50^l of w^{ch} was lost about 60 years agoe: S^r Vivian Molineux, to whom it was lent, having died insolvent.⁶ [The] Land belong.[ing] to it is let for 5^l p.[er] an.[num;] and there is 150^l . 10^s, upon Bond. [The] Rect.[or] and [the] Vic.[ar] nominate y^e Master. [The] Writings were destroyed in the Rebellion. In 1613 Tho.[mas] Harrison left £120, in 1630 Alex.[ander] Molyneux gave £20, and in 1690 Richard Whitfield £10, to the Free School of Walton. Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1719.

Edward Tarleton left by Will in 1698, 50^l, the interest to be **Charities.** laid out in bread; 15^s a year to the Poor of Walton; and 45^s to the Poor of Liverpool. In 1696, Tho.[mas] Fazakerley gave Lands to the use of the Poor, for bread, &c. in West Derby. Tho.[mas] Berry gave, in 1601, 108^s a year, charged on a mess. [uage] called the Red Cross, in the Parish of St. George in Southwark, for bread to [be given to] the Poor of Walton and Bootle.

More, the fifth Baronet, on the 21st of May 1810, aged seventy-three, the title expired. — See *The Moore Rental*, edited by Thomas Heywood Esq.

⁶ Sir Vivian Molyneux was the fourth son of Sir Richard Molyneux, the first Baronet, and brother of the first Viscount, and was living in the year 1665. He died unmarried.

Antony à Wood states that Sir Vivian was son of Richard, Viscount Molyneux of Sefton, and travelled into several foreign countries; was at Rome, when, (though Puritanically educated by Samuel Radcliffe of Brasenose College,) he changed his religion, returned a well-bred man, was knighted, and in the grand Rebellion suffered for the Royal cause. He translated a Spanish book into English, in the year 1672. — *Fasti Oxon.* vol. i. p. 813. Samuel Radcliffe was no Puritan; and though Sir Vivian became a well-bred man at Rome, he would not have done amiss to have sedulously cultivated the good morals of Oxford, which, from the text, he appears to have grossly violated. He was probably a man, like Canning's "patriot of all countries, but his own."

Towns. 1.

Fam. 250

184

Pap. M. abt. 60

DERBY¹—WEST DERBY. Certif.[ied]
43^l. 02^s. 08^d, viz. paid by [the] Rect.[or] of Walton, 20^l. 16^s; from [the] Duchy Court, 3^l. 6^s. 8^d;
[rent of] House and Ground, 4^l; Contrib.[utions] from [the]
Inhab.[itants,] 15^l.An.[no] 1719, leave [was] given to build an Out Isle on each
side of y^e Chappell. V.[ide] Reg.[ister] B.[ook,] 4.

1 Warden.

School. **T**here is a School, Free to y^e Town; when it had its beginning
is not known; (but in 1667 Ann Dwerrihouse surrendered
Lands at the Manor Court of West Derby to the use of the Free

¹ Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £166. Registers begin in 1695.

West Derby, in the Saxon era, was probably the capital of the Hundred, and the castle erected here is indicated by the site still known as Castle Hill. In the 50th Henry III. the Honor of Derby with all the Manors and Lands, West Derby, Everton, and Crosby, were bestowed upon Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, on the attainer of Robert de Ferrers, eighth Earl of Derby. Dying in the 24th Edward I. the Earl of Lancaster was found to have held the Manor and Castle of West Derby, the Manor of Liverpool, and other possessions. His son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, granted the Manor of West Derby juxta Leverpoole, to Robert de Holland, which grant was confirmed by Edward II. in the year 1319. When Henry de Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, became King, this Manor merged in the Crown, where it remained until it was sold in the year 1628, to Edward Ditchfield, and others, who, in the year 1639, resold it to James, Lord Stanley and Strange. The Manor of West Derby was purchased by Isaac Green Esq. of the Legays, who had bought it of the Derby family, and has descended through the Gascoignes, to the Marquess of Salisbury, the present noble owner.

The Chapel was probably built anterior to the Reformation. In the year 1650 it was styled "an antient Chapel," and three miles from any other Church or Chapel. The Tithes were then worth £140 per annum, of which two parts were paid to Mr. Ward, the Minister of Walton; and the third part to Mr. Northcott, "a godly Min^r who supplies Derby Chappell." It was recommended as fit to be made a Parish Church, and also that it would be convenient to have a Church built near Prescot Lane in West Derby, the inhabitants being two miles from any Church. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The Chapel was repaired about the year 1680, and rebuilt in the year 1792. The Rector of Walton is the Patron.

School.) [The] Gifts and Legacies of sev.[eral] Inhab.[itants] amount to 8^l p.[er] an.[num,] w^{ch} is charged upon Lands and House; and y^e Sal.[ary] of y^e Master is made up by Contrib.[utions] from [the] Inhabitants, 20^l p.[er] an.[num,] and they name y^e Master.

Ann Dwerthouse left by Will in 1672, 12 penny loaves to 12 poor persons, every Sunday. Jas Woods in 1678 left 4 penny loaves to the Poor, and 2^s to the School, every Sunday. Andrew Mercer, in 1689, left 3^l a year, [to be given] in bread, every Sunday. Tho.[mas] Aspe, in 1698, gave lands to bind out apprentice a poor child, yearly. Eleanor Gleast, in 1699, gave 40^s a year, and some Land in Page Moss, for the same.

FORMBY,¹ Certif.[ied] 23^l . 04^s . 00^d, viz. 20^l paid by [the] Rect.[or] of

Walton; Surp.[lice] fees, 3^l . 4^s.
8 m.[iles] from Walton.

M. T.	
Towns. 1.	
Fam.	220
.....	172
Pap.	208
Pap.Fam.	56
Diss.	00

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £124. Registers begin in 1711.

Thomas de Forneby, and Alianora, his wife, were living in the year 1372, and seized of a moiety of the Manor, which has descended to John Formby Esq. The other moiety was given in the year 1296, 25th Edward I. by Simon de Walton to Nicholas de Blundell and descended to his late representative, Charles Robert Blundell of Ince Blundell Esq.

In the 40th Elizabeth, Robert Halsall, Vicar of Walton, bequeathed, by Will, to the Chapels of Formby, Derby, and Kirkby, vi^s viii^d each; and to the Parish Church of Walton, xl^s "and a Coafer." — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv.

In the year 1650 Formby Chapel was described as ancient and Parochial; and the Tithes, being £70 a year, and a Cottage worth 12d. a year, were received by Mr. John Walton, who is said to be honest, godly, and profitable to the said Township. He paid £10 a year out of his Income to the wife of Dr. Clare, according to an order of "the Honourable Committee of Plundered Ministers." The Chapel was said to be eight miles from the Mother Church, and ought to be made a distinct Parish of itself. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

In the year 1705 the Rev. Timothy Ellison, the Incumbent, stated that Formby Chapel was founded before the Reformation, but by whom he could not learn, although

2 Wardens.

Hall.

Formby Hall.²

School. **T**here is a School, built long agoe at y^e expense of y^e Chapelry; but no Sal.[ary] belonged to it till about 12 years since, when Rich.[ard] Marsh of London, left 300^l [£400] for two Masters, (by Will dated 9th Sep. 1703, he left £300 to the upper, and £100 to the under Master,) wth w^{ch} money an Estate was Bought, (in 1709, by Richard Formby Esq. and others,) [and is] now let for 21^l. 10^s. 00^d p.[er] an.[num.] The Masters are nominated by 7 Trustees. [The] Writings [are] in y^e hands of Mr. Ashurst. Certif.[ied], an.[no] 1718.

Charity. **R**ich.[ard] Marsh, (who endowed the School,) left 50^l to y^e Poor, for w^{ch} y^e Corp.[oration] of Liverpool have Given Security, and pay 3^l p.[er] an.[num.]

it was Parochial. The Tithes were paid to Mr. Richard Richmond, the Rector of Walton, and amounted to about £90 a year, out of which £20 a year was allowed to the Minister of Formby; and Mr. Thomas Masdin, [Marsden] the Vicar of Walton, allowed him also half the Easter Dues, amounting to about £3 per annum; the Rector and Vicar having the Donation of the Chapel. — *Notitia Paroch. Lamb. Libr.* vol. vi. p. 1537.

A Brief was obtained in the year 1742, and £1,154 having been raised, the site was changed, and the Chapel rebuilt in the year 1746. It was again enlarged in the year 1830. The Rector of Walton is the Patron.

² Formby Hall is an ancient stone mansion with plaster cast wings, built in the fifteenth century, and passed on the death of the Rev. Richard Formby L.L.B. in the year 1832, (Founder of Holy Trinity Church, Liverpool, in the year 1792,) to his eldest son, John Formby Esq. but is now occupied by Miss Formby. The Rev. R. Formby, married Anne, sole child and heiress of Henry Lonsdale of Field House near Bury Esq. and his wife — widow of Mr. Joshua Wareing of Bury (by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth Wareing, who married the Rev. Robert Hankinson Roughsedge M.A. one of the Rectors of Liverpool.)

 **WARRINGTON**,¹ Certif.[ied] 24^l · 00^s · 00^d, Chap.[ar].
 viz. paid by [the] Rect.[or] of Wal-
 ton, 22^l · 10^s · 00^d; by [the] ancient Inhab.[itants] of Symond's
 Wood,² 8^s; [a] parcell of Land, let for 18^{sh}, (ded.[uct] 8^d chief
 rent;) Chap.[el]-yard, 1^s · 8^d; Garden-spot, let for 3^s; Surp.[lice]
 fees very small; Contrib.[ution] from y^e Town-Stock, 5^l · 10^s · 00^d.
 No dwelling-house but an old Bay of Building, never inhabited,
 in w^{ch} a School is kept for Children. 40 years agoe the Curate
 received 9^l · 10^s out of y^e Town's Stock, w^{ch} has been lately aug-
 mented; but [the] payment to [the] Curate for 27 years past is
 Lesse than formerly. Certif.[ied] by [the] Curate, an.[no] 1719.

TOWNS. 1.
 Fam. 119
 156
 Pap. Fam. 8
 Diss Fam. 27
 [P.]

 **SCHOOL** School-house but an old building belong.[ing] to [the] **SCHOOL**.
 Curate. [The] Master teaches to read and write, and has
 4^l · 10^s out of Lands purchased in Billing, besides 50^s int.[erest] of
 money given by one Sandford, and 50^s p.[er] an.[num] by Mrs.
 Fazakerley. Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1722.

¹ Dedicated to St. Chad. Value in 1834, £92. Registers begin in 1678.

Roger Gernet, the kinsman of Warin Bussel of Penwortham, a Norman chief, and two others, held the fifth part of a Knight's fee, in Kyrkeby. Adam de Molyne, Lord of Sefton, son of Vivian de Molyne, in the reign of William II. married Annota, daughter and heiress of Benedict, son of Roger Gernet, and obtained the Manor, which has remained uninterruptedly in the noble family of Molyneux of Sefton ever since.

The Chapel was in existence at the Reformation. It was rebuilt by a Brief dated the 5th of March 1766. The Patron is J. S. Leigh Esq. The old Font is very antique, massive, and sufficiently large for immersion. Its base is decorated with two wreathed bands; and on the sides are several rude figures, supposed to represent Adam and Eve, and the Twelve Apostles.

"Kirby olim Kirkby Vic. Taxatio Vicariæ per Alexander (de Savenby,) Cov. et Litchf. Epūm. Dat. 12 Kal. Mart. A.D. 1237. Chartæ Miscellanæ in the Augment. Office, marked E. 34."—Ducarel's *Repertory of Vic.* But it may be doubted whether this Kirby is here meant.

In the year 1650 Kirkby was returned as an antient Parochial Chapelry, four and a half miles from the Mother Church. There belonged to the Chapel a little house, an orchard, a Chapel-yard, and a small croft of about three roods, worth altogether 12s. 4d. per annum. The Tithes of the said Township were valued at £52. 10s. per

Charities. **G**iven to [the] Poor 90^l, by sev.[eral] persons; 10^l p.[er] an.[num,] now called a Town's Stock, to be disposed of at y^e discretion of y^e Trustees; 5^l.10^s p.[er] an.[num,] in Land, to bind out poor Children in Kirkby and Derby.

R. 40.00.00
M. T.
Pr. A. 0.13. 4
Syn... 0. 2. 0
Tri... 0. 6. 8

Fam. 765
Pap. 69
[Pap. Fam. 23]
Diss. M.P.
Diss. Fam. 92
[P. 72. Q. 11.
An. 9.]



WARRINGTON.¹ Certif.[ied] 61^l.18^s.03^d, viz. 20^l, paid by [the] Impropr.[iator;] 1^l.4^s, rent of a field given by Mr. Barns; Small dues, at 4^d a house; heath ground, [at] 1^s per acre; some other ground, at 4^d per acre; wth other small Tyths, Easter Offerings, and Surp.[lice] Fees, 45^l.14^s.03^d. (Ded.[uct] 5^l charge for collecting y^m.)

annum, of which the Minister had received after the rate of £41. 6s. 8d. per annum; Mr. Kaye, the Vear of Walton, had received 23s. 4d.; and Mrs. Clare, wife of Dr. Clare, formerly Rector of Walton, and a delinquent, had had the residue allowed for her fifth part. Mr. Piekering, the late Minister, for some reason not assigned, had left his Cure there, and the place was then vacant. The Chapelry was recommended to be made a Parish. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

² Simonswood was a Forest, and enclosed after the coronation of Henry II. In the year 1227 it was stated to be an appurtenance of Kirkby belonging to the heirs of Richard Fitz Roger. The heiress of Fitz Roger married — Gernet, from whom Simonswood came to the family of Molyneux. The origin of this payment, which appears to be of some antiquity, is unknown.

¹ Formerly dedicated to St. Elfin, now to St. Helen. Value in 1834, £ . . Registers begin May 1581; defective from October 1595 to July 1599.

Shortly after the Conquest, Roger de Poietou stationed his own Baron, Paganus de Villiers, at Warrington, to command the important passage of Latchford. Almeric Pineerna, son of William Pineerna, who died about the year 1233, acquired the Barony of Warrington in marriage with Beatrice, daughter and coheirress of Matthew de Villiers, son of Paganus de Villiers, and was progenitor of the Butlers of Warrington. Sir William Botyler, son and heir of Almeric, obtained a Charter for a Fair on St. James's Day, within his Manor of Warrington in the year 1254; and was Sheriff of Lancashire, and Governor of Lancaster Castle, in the year 1258. The Manor was held by his immediate descendants until it was sold by Edward Butler Esq. (son of Sir Thomas Butler,) who died s.p. about the year 1586. The purchaser was Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who, by his Will dated the 1st of August 1587, empowered his Executor to sell all his lands in Lancashire, late belonging to Sir Thomas Butler, and Edward, his son, for the benefit of Sir Robert Dudley, his base

Patron, and Impropr.[iator, the] Lord of Bewsey, Mr. Atherton.

An.[no] 34 H.[enry] 8, the Impropriation was granted for 200 years; w^{ch} term expires an.[no] 1742.

Patron, (an.[no] Edw.[ard] 6. 3^{io}) of ye Church of Weryngton, Sr Thomas Butler. *Instit.[ution] B.[ook,]* 1, p. 45.

son. The Manor of Warrington, and its appurtenances, was the joint purchase of Richard Bold of Bold Esq. and Sir Thomas Ireland, afterwards of Beausy, Knt.; and the Manor was confirmed to the latter by the Queen, in the year 1599. In the year 1631 it was sold by Thomas Ireland of Beausy Esq. to William Booth Esq. son and heir of Sir George Booth, afterwards Lord Delamer, and in the year 1736 was transferred by Mary, daughter and heiress of George, second Earl of Warrington, to her husband, the Right Hon. Harry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford, by whom it was conveyed by sale, about the year 1766, to John Blackburne Esq. the maternal descendant of the Irelands of Beausy. It is now vested in his great-grandson, John Ireland Blackburne Esq. late M.P. for the Borough of Warrington.

A Church existed here at the Norman Survey; and by a deed, without date, Matthew de Villiers, and his brothers, granted to the Priory and Canons of Thurgarton, in the county of Nottingham, all the land of Lund, the service of Ralph de Sanchi, and the Church of Warrington. This donation was confirmed by Sir William Boteler, who names his wife, Dionysia, and Matthew de Villiers, his grandfather. He was, therefore, the son of Almeric Pincerna, and is mentioned in the Butler Pedigree as a ward of the Earl of Ferrers, in the year 1234. The Church of Werinton was valued at £13. 6s. 8d. in the year 1291. On the 10th Kalends of July 1357, John le Butler of Warrington presented, and Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, instituted John de Swynlegh to the "Vicarage" of Warrington; which he resigned before the 5th of July 1358.—*Lib. 2 fol. 134 A. in Cur. Lichf.* The Advowson was sold, with the Manor, by Edward Butler Esq. to Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Ireland of Beausy, whose grand-daughter, Margaret, sole heiress of Thomas Ireland of Grey's Inn Esq. married Sir Gilbert Ireland of Hutt and Hale Knt. but dying a widow, s.p. in the year 1675, she devised this Advowson and her large Estates to her cousin, Richard Atherton, son and heir of John Atherton Esq. and his wife, Eleanor, sister of the above named Thomas Ireland. In 1797, Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheiress of Robert Vernon Atherton Esq. conveyed the Advowson, and a portion of the Estates, to her husband, Thomas, second Baron Lilford, and they are now vested in her son, the Right Hon. Thomas Atherton Powys, Lord Lilford.

The Church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the intersections of the transepts. It is said to have been rebuilt in the reign of William III. The Chancel, of the decorated era, is one of the finest of that style in the County. The Crypt beneath the Chancel, is an interesting relic. There are two Chapels within the Church: one founded by the Butlers, and called "Butler's Chantry," in the year 1548, and afterwards "the Bewsey Chapel," containing the splendidly decorated tomb of Sir Thomas Butler, who died in the year 1522, and of Margaret, his wife, daughter

An.[no] 1684, 10^s p.[er] an.[num,] for a Sermon upon [the] Distrib.[ution] of 30^s p.[er] an.[num] to [the] Poor, given by Jos^h Barns.

The Parish is divided into 4 Quarters. The 2 Churchward.[ens] who serve for Warrington Quarter are, by Ancient custom,

of John Delves of Doddington in the county of Chester. In the year 1640, when Randle Holme visited the Church, there was "in the Chauncell a faire marble stone inlayed with brasse, and pillars and turrets, and in brasse therein a man wth a curious Cote, embrauthered, prayinge, and standing at his feete Delues Cote, and writt under—'Of your charity pray for the soule of Mr. Richard Delues, Canon in the Cathedral Church of Lichfeild, and parson of this church of Warrington; dyed the 22 of Nou-ember in the yeare of our Lord God 1527.'" His name does not occur in Baines's *Catalogue of the Rectors*. Holme also recorded that in the west window of Butler's Chapel is written—"Orate p Anima Tho. Butler, militis, et p'sp'o statu Margrete Butler, Vidue, ac Tho. Butler, ar. ac omnium filiar' dicti Margrete, quæ Margreta hanc fenestram fieri fecit An° D'ni M.C.C.C.C.C.XXIII."

It appears probable that at the time the window was made nearly all the individuals mentioned were living. Sir Thomas Butler died in the year 1522; his son, Thomas Butler Esq. (afterwards Knighted,) died in the year 1550; and Margaret, the widow, afterwards married Richard Butler of Rawcliffe Esq. The daughters, eight in number, were married into the best families in Lancashire and Cheshire.—*Lanc. Ped.* vol. xii.

The other Chapel in this Church was founded by the Masseys of Rixton, and was formerly called "the Rixton Chapel," and afterwards "Massey's Chapel." In the year 1640 Randle Holme noticed here "an auntient monument of a man in armour, lying vnder an arch in the wall, and reported to be a Massy." The Rixton Estate passed with Katherine, daughter and heiress of Alan Rixton of Rixton, in the 16th year of Edward III. to Sir Hamon Massey, second son of Hugh Massey of Tatton in the county of Chester, and the male line failed in the year 1760, on the death of Francis Massey Esq. one of whose daughters and coheiresses married Dr. Whitham, by whom this Chapel was sold to Thomas Patten of Bank Esq. The Chapel is now called "the Patten Chapel," and is the property of John Wilson Patten Esq. M.P. A third Chantry existed in the Church at the Dissolution.

The Font in this Church was the gift of two Stone-masons of the Parish.

In the year 1650 Warrington was returned as having a mansion-house, barn, and garden, one half in the possession of Mr. Robert Yates, Minister of Warrington Church, and worth 30s. a year; the other half in the possession of Mr. Peter Harrison, under a Lease from Mr. Thomas Ireland, deceased, and worth 30s. a year. The whole Tithes were worth £151. 1s. 8d. "The said Yates came in by the gift and presentation of Gilbert Ireland, Esq. Patron, and also by the free election of the Congregation. Mr. Yates is a man of a good life, howbeit he doth dissent from, and not submit to the present Government, and did neglect to observe and keep the days of Humiliation

named by L^d Warrington, and Mr. Legh of Lime; each names one. The 3 w^{ch} serve for y^e other Quarters are chosen by house-row. 4 Assistants.

These 4 Quarters contain 8 Townsh^{ps}. Q.[uarter] 1, [the] Town^p of Warrington. Q.[uarter] 2, Burtonwood. Q.[uarter] 3, Rixton and Glasebrook. Q.[uarter] 4, Woolston, Poulton, Martinscroft, and Fearnhead. Towns.

and Thanksgiving enjoyed by the present Parliament." He received £20 per annum from the said Mr. Ireland; and Tithe Corn in Warrington liberties, and a Tithe barn belonging to George Booth of Dunham Massey Esq. which are conceived to be worth £60 per annum; and some small Tithe worth 20s. per annum. Tithe Hay, worth £3 per annum, was received by Gilbert Ireland Esq. — *Parl. Inq. MSS. Lamb. Libr.* This refractory Minister was so strongly opposed to the Engagement that he was tried for his life at Lancaster for speaking against it, and prepared his dying speech, fully expecting that he should be capitally convicted and executed. — Calamy, vol. ii. p. 380. And yet on the 9th of September 1650, Oliver Cromwell, (and he was no hypocrite,) writing to the Governor of Edinburgh Castle, said, "the Ministers in England are supported, and have liberty to preach the Gospel. . . . No man hath been troubled in England, or Ireland, for preaching the Gospel." — Merle D'Aubigne's *Protector*, p. 184.

In the year 1705 the Rev. Samuel Shaw, the Rector, stated that the Tithes were all impropriated, and were then in the possession of the Earl of Warrington, John Atherton of Beausy Esq. and the Hospital at Warwick, no part of them belonging to the Church. At the making of the impropriation it was agreed that £20 a year should be paid to the Incumbent, which he received from Mr. Atherton, the Patron. 24s. a year was given to the Church, by — Unsworth, [in the text, Mr. Barns.] "The Valor of the Living is two years' profits, and I paid the £40." — *Notitia Paroch. Lamb. Libr.*

Samuel Shaw was instituted to the Rectory of Warrington January 10th 1690–1, on the presentation of James Holte Esq. M.A. of Castleton Hall, near Rochdale, the Guardian and Uncle of John Atherton of Atherton Esq. the Patron, then a minor. Mr. Shaw died here in the year 1717, and appears to have bequeathed a Legacy to the Chapel of Hollinfare. He was appointed one of the King's Preachers for Lancashire, and from a letter of his to Bishop Stratford, dated October 27, 1693, appears to have had some control over the appointment of the other Preachers. He says, "During the last half year, by me, and others for me, above 40 sermons have been preached." He had chiefly preached at Hollinfare, two Sermons in each month, and states that Mr. Hunter formerly preached monthly at Hollinfare, and Mr. Bell did so before him. (See Huyton, p. 179.) The following account of James the First's "Regulations" of these Preachers or Chaplains, first appointed by Queen Elizabeth, may not be inappropriately given here, in the words of the original, formerly in the possession of Mr.

[There are] 5 Wardens. 2 for Warrington; [and] 3 for y^e other 3 Quarters.

Halls.

Bewsey Hall,³ (Atherton;) Penketh,⁴ (Atherton;) Bruch,⁵ (Mr. Legh of Lime;) Bradley,⁶ (Mr. Legh of Lime;) Rixton.⁷

Grammar
School.

he Free School here was Founded an.[no] 1526, by Tho.[mas] Butler Esq. accord.[ing] to y^e Will of S^r Tho.[mas] Butler of Beusey, and Lands were purchased for y^e endowment of it, w^{ch} amount now (1718) to 60^l p.[er] an.[num.] The Master is to be a Priest, in order to say Masse for his Scholars. He is named by y^e

Shaw: "Right Reverend Father in God and Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas out of our zeal to God's Glory and care of the souls of many Thousands of our Subjects within the County of Lancaster, (there being great want of maintenance for Preachers in most places of that Shire,) we have appointed £200 of our free Gift and during our Pleasure to be paid yearly to four Preachers, who are to Preach in the several parts of that County among the Improprations there, by the appointment of the Bishop of the Diocese. We now understand that the said Preachers, after they are admitted to those Places, do accept of other Benefices remote from these. And namely James Martin, one of the said Preachers, hath now lately accepted of the cure of the Town and Parish of Preston, and yet intended to hold our said Pension contrary to our Gracious Meaning in bestowing the same. We have therefore thought it fit to let you know that our Pleasure is that henceforth those Pensions be paid to none but such as do wholly and only attend those Improprations for which we first conferred the same. And if any of those four Preachers now have or hereafter shall have any Benefice with cure of souls (unless it be some Vicarage lying among those Improprations where he is appointed to Preach) that you then presently nominate and assign some other sufficient and conformable Minister to this Pension. And our Pleasure is that you our Receiver of our said County, or any other our officers whom it may concern, do make payment and allowance thereof to such Preachers only as our said Bishop shall appoint. Given at Westminster the 2d of June, 1621."—*Lanc. MSS.* A Scotch King deploring the spiritual destitution of many thousands of his subjects, and acknowledging the great poverty of the Church, brings forward a notable project, and assigns £200 a year amongst four Preachers to meet the appalling want! It is said that there are, at the present time, six millions of Englishmen altogether destitute of religious teaching, and the plans suggested to remedy the evil are precisely in the spirit of this wise Monarch.

Warrington, eminent for its Charities and the number of its valuable Institutions, has had the honour of giving name to a Society, patronized by the Diocesans of Chester and Manchester, which appears to have originated in the benevolent minds of

Lord of Beusey; but if not named in a month, then y^e Rect.[or] of Warrington puts in; and if he neglect a month longer to appoint, then y^e Warden of Manchester has y^e Nomination. V.[ide] Found.[ation.] *New Reg.*

The Schoolm^r to take of any Scholar learning Grammar, four pennies in a year, viz. in the quarter after Xmas, a cock penny; and in the three other quarters, one potation penny; and for the same he should make a Drinking for all the Scholars in any of the s^d three quarters. And every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Master and Scholars to go to the Parish Church, to sing and join in the Service. And the Master sh^d have a Common Seal made, to be delivered from Master to Master.

Bishop Stratford and Archdeacon Entwisle, in the year 1697, having for its pious object the relief of the indigent Widows and Orphans of meritorious Clergymen who have officiated within the Archdeaconries of Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Charity is principally supported by annual subscriptions and donations, amounting to about £1,500 a year; and the relief is judiciously dispensed, in small grants, by a Committee, the Diocese of Manchester being the greatest recipient of its bounty and the smallest contributor to its funds.—See *Report* for 1849.

² I have not been able to discover whether this Joseph Barnes was of the same family as Richard Barnes D.D. who was born at Bold near Warrington, became Fellow of Brasenose College in the year 1552, was appointed Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of York in the year 1561, Bishop of Carlisle in the year 1570, and in the year 1575 Bishop of Durham, “and ever after a favourer of Puritanism.” He died on the 24th of August 1587, aged fifty-five. He once suspended that apostolical man, Bernard Gilpin, through the false information of Chancellor Barnes, (his brother,) but afterwards restored him, and became his friend.—See *Life of Bernard Gilpin*, by the Rev. W. Gilpin, 8vo. 1753.

³ Bewsey Hall, surrounded by a moat, still maintained in tolerable preservation, is now a building partly of brick, but erected anterior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was at an early era the seat of the Butlers, and Sir William Butler lived here in the year 1401; and upon his widow the flagrant outrage was committed by William Pool Esq. in the year 1425, alluded to by Lord Coke, 3 Inst. In the year 1617, James I. visited Thomas Ireland Esq. at this place in his royal progress from Lathom House, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. It is now the property of Lord Lilford.

⁴ Penketh Hall is in the Parish of Prescot, though adjacent to the Parish of Warrington.—See Note 7, p. 204, PRESCOT.

⁵ Bruch or Birch Hall, the old Manor House of Poulton-with-Fearnhead, passed with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Haydock, in marriage to Sir Peter Legh

Charities. he Benefactions to y^e Poor are contained in sev.[eral] large Tables hung up in y^e Church, w^{ch} are laid out in Land by certain Trustees, and amount to 46^l p.[er] an.[num.]

There is likewise 150^l in money, [the] Int.[erest] of which is given to y^e Poor at y^e discretion of y^e Trustees.

Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1725, y^t y^e Estates in Land vested in Trustees, for y^e Education of Poor Children of y^e Towns^p of Warrington, and binding y^m out Apprentices, was 48^l.5^s.00^d p.[er] an.[num;] and money at Interest, given by sev.[eral] persons for y^e use of [the] Poor, was 240^l.15^s.0^d, besides 15^l not yet put out.

Out of y^e Estate given to y^e Poor, 5^l p.[er] an.[num] is paid to y^e Master of y^e New School behind Trinity Chappell, for teaching 20 poor Boyes to read, write, or cast Accounts.

of Lyme Knt. who received his death wound on the field of Azincourt, and died afterwards at Paris, in the year 1422. This Manor was given by his descendant, Sir Peter Legh of Lyme M.P. who died in the year 1636, to his fourth son, Peter, whose son and successor, Piers Legh of Birch Esq. living in the year 1666, left issue an only daughter and heiress, Frances, who married her kinsman, Peter Legh of Lyme Esq. living in the year 1728, and thus conveyed again this Manor to the elder branch of the family. It has, however, been sold by the family, and was bought about the year 1825 by Thomas Parr of Warrington Esq. It is now a modern brick house.

⁶ Bradley Manor belonged to John de Heydock in the 3^d Richard II. 1379, and Sir Gilbert Haydock, in the year 1344, obtained a License for free warren in Bradele. The Estate passed to Sir Peter Legh of Lyme in marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Haydock, about the year 1412. In the time of Leland there was a Park, which has now disappeared; but two fields, called "the Parks," indicate its former existence. The moat and gateway of the old hall, alone remain. The building now called Bradley Hall, is a farm-house, the property of Thomas Legh of Lyme Park Esq. L.L.D. and F.A.S.

⁷ Rixton Hall, the seat of a family of the same name in the time of King John, whose heiress married in the early part of the fourteenth century, Sir Hamon Mascy, whose last male descendant died in the year 1760, leaving three daughters and co-heiresses, the eldest of whom married Stephen Tempest of Broughton in the county of York Esq.; the second married Dr. Whitham of the same county; and the third married Mr. Scroope. Dr. Whitham sold the Hall to Thomas Patten of Bank Esq. and it is now the property of John Wilson Patten Esq.—Baines's *Hist. of Lanc.*

The Hall (which contained a Domestic Roman Catholic Chapel,) was formerly surrounded by a moat, part of which still remains. This house was rebuilt in the year 1822.

BURTONWOOD.¹ Certif.[ied] that nothing certain belongs to it, but

Fam. 50
Pap. Fam. 99
Diss. Fam. 2
[P. 8. Q. 6.]

4^l.19^s.00^d, being Int.[erest] of money given. There is also due 2^l.5^s, rent of House and Orchard during a Lease for Lives; and 12^l.13^s.4^d from [the] Inhab.[itants,] by contract, during y^e life of Mr. Shaw, the Rectour, who is since dead.

There was a piece of Land given by Tho.[mas] Bold an.[no] 1605, in Trust, for y^e Building a Chappell thereon, to be called Burton-Wood, for Divine Service and Teaching School, according to the Will of Tho.[mas] Derbyshire. V.[ide] *Reg.[ister] B.[ook]*, 2, p. 285.

An.[no] 1627, [an] Inquis.[ition was held] conc.[erning] sev.[eral] sums of money given tow.[ards] Founding a Chappell near y^e Windebank in Burton-wood, and to y^e maintenance thereof, and tow.[ards] y^e maintenance of a Minister and Schoolmaster. *MS. Hulm.* 98, A. 16, 50.

An.[no] 1674, 1 Ward.[en, and] 1 Assist.[ant.] An.[no] 1675, 1 Ward.[en and] 1 Assist.[ant.]

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £50. Registers begin in 1668.

"Burntwood alias Burtonwood," according to *Ecton*. It was originally one of the great Lancashire forests, but was recommended not to be disafforested by the twelve Knights of the county who perambulated the forests in the year 1227, 12th Henry III. Here the Butlers had the privilege of getting timber for their castle, buildings, and fuel. In the 3d Richard II. 1379, John Butler had lands and a mill in Burton-wood.

The Chapel was founded by Thomas Bold of Bold Esq. by Deed dated the 27th of September 1605, by which he conveyed a plot of land, lately improved from the waste in Burtonwood, to Trustees, whom he directs "in convenient tyme to erect a Chappell or house of praier upon the said lands, which from henceforth shall be called Burtonwood Chappell;" and the Trustees shall "at all tymes after the buildinge thereof, sufficientlie repaire and upholde the same." They are further directed to "elect and choose lawfull and fit p'sons to reade dyvine service and teache Grammar Schole at the said Chappell, within convenient time after the same is erected," according to the intent of Thomas Darbishire. It appeared on an Inquisition taken before Bishop Bridgeman at Wigan, March 28th 1627, that Thomas Darbishire of Burtonwood, yeoman, by Will dated the 23d of January 1601, had designed to found a Chapel at Windybank in Burtonwood, and for this purpose bequeathed to Trustees, threescore

The Warden who serves for this Quarter is Church and Chap.[el] Warden too.

4 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Ch.[urch,] and 2 m.[iles] from any other Ch.[urch.]

School. **T**here is a School, Free to [the] Inhab.[itants, and the] Sal.[ary] of [the] Master 9^l.13^s.11^d, viz. Int.[erest] of money 2^l.9^s.9^d; Rent from house, Orchard, and small Field, during a Lease for Lives, 1^l.2^s.6^d, during y^e life of Mr. Shaw, y^e Rect.[or,] (since dead;) from [the] Inhab.[itants,] 6^l.1^s.8^d.

[The] Trustees for [the] Chap.[el] and School name y^e Master. Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1717. V.[ide] nom.[ination] of a Master, an.[no] 1700. *Pap. Reg.*

An.[no] 1627, [an] Inquis.[ition was held] conc.[erning] sev.[eral] sums of money giv.[en] tow.[ards the] maintenance of a Schoolmaster. V.[ide] Chappell.

[The] Trustees for [the] Chap.[el] Stock pay y^e Master one third yearly. His whole Sal.[ary] now amounts to abt 10^l p.[er] an. [num.] Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1725.

pounds, to purchase land or a rent charge for the maintenance of a Minister or Reader. The Jurors found that a Chapel had been built more than 20 years, according to the Testator's intention, at the common charge of the Town, and that it remained in the hands of the Trustees named in Mr. Bold's grant of the site. And they also found that about £60 had been left in various sums for the use of the Minister and Schoolmaster. — *Harl. MSS. 1722*, fo. 49.

Burtonwood Chapel in the year 1650 was said to be "very inconvenient for the use of the Township, and ought to be set in the centre of the said Township for the conveniency of all the Inhabitants, and to be made a Parish, and parts of Preseott annexed to it." There were several donations by various individuals for the maintenance of a Minister, amounting to £8. 6s. 8d. the benefit of which being 13s. 4d. was paid annually. The Tithes were held by Gilbert Ireland Esq. and were worth £50 per annum. "Mr. W^m Bagerley [Baguley] is the Min^r and came in by the election of all or most part of the Inhab^{ts}. We find him to be weake and not well qualified to teach, and that he doth constantly make Marriages contrary to the Directory and Rules appointed by order of Parliament. He hath, however, £40 out of Sequestrations, by order of the Committee of the County." — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. He was doubtless an Episcopalian, and was soon removed by the Independents, who brought in Mr. Samuel Mather, born at Much Woolton, and the author of an *Ireni-*

The Poor's Stock is 55^l, [the] Int.[erest] of w^{ch} is Distributed Charities. by 5 Trustees.

Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1725, y^t 158^l was collected at Different times; 2 thirds chiefly paid to y^e Curate, and one to [the] School Master, by Trustees for [the] Chappell and School.

HOLLINFARE,¹ alias HOLLINFERRY, Augm.
HOLLEN'S GREEN. Certif.[ied] 06^l. Fam. 82

02^s.00^d; paid out of y^e Dutchy 4^l.12^s.00^d; Int.[erest] of 30^l given by Mr. Shaw, [probably Rector of Warrington,] Moor, and Pakeman, (10^l each,) 1^l.10^s.

This Chap.[el] stands in y^e village of Glaesbrook, 4 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church.

cum. — See Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 357; and Calamy's *Noncon. Mem.* vol. ii. p. 355.

In the year 1705, the Incumbent stated that his only fixed and certain income from the Chapel was £3. 15s. and that the residue of his income arose from the contributions of his congregation. — *Notitia Paroch. Lamb. Libr.*

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £136. Registers begin in 1654.

This place is situated on the left bank of the Mersey, and is chiefly memorable as having been passed by the Duke of Cumberland when pursuing the Rebel forces in the year 1745. The old Ferry float was renewed in the year 1823 at a cost of £120, raised by subscription.

William Massey of Rixton Esq. by Will dated 30th Henry VIII. bequeaths "to the Chapel of the Holyne-grene on [one] Calfe, to mayntene goddys servyse ther." — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv.

In the year 1548 the Chapel of Hollingfare was returned amongst the Chantries of Lancashire, and was afterwards used for the reformed service of the Church. It is mentioned in the great Inquisition of the year 1650 as "a Chapel in Rixton and Glazebrook," and that £4. 12s. had been constantly paid out of the Duchy Revenues towards the maintenance of a Minister there. Richard Massie Esq. received the Tithe Corn for the use of Mr. Warde's Children of Capesthorpe, by virtue of a Lease made by Sir Thomas Ireland to the said Mr. Massie, then worth 22s. per annum, and received by Gilbert Ireland Esq. The Cure was supplied by Mr. Henry Atherton, who received the Pension from the Duchy and £40 per annum from the Public, paid out of the Sequestrations of the Hundred of Derby. He was said to be a man of good life and conversation, godly, painful, and well affected to the Government, but that he

There is a Chap.[el] yard and burying in it, and Children are Baptized in y^e Chap.[el] and [the] Sacram^t administered.

[The] Chap.[el] was] rebuilt abt 20 years agoe by Mr. Massey² of Wrexham, [a] Pap.[ist,] who was obliged by y^e Bp³ to it, he being L^d of y^e Town, who repairs it alsoe, the Inhab.[itants] being all his Tenants. It was built at first by his ancestours, and s^d to be Consecrated.

An.[no] 1674, 1 Warden, [and] 1 Assistant. The Warden for this Quarter serves for Church and Chap.[el] too.

Augm.[ented] by [the] Inhab.[itants] and Neighbours wth 200^l an.[no] 1722.

School. **A**n.[no] 1713, a School⁴ was erected in y^e Village of Glaesbrook by y^e Contrib.[utions] of [the] Inhab.[itants] and Neighb.[ours;] but there is no endowm^t. The Master teaches to read, and is named by y^e Inhab.[itants].

did not observe Thursday the 13th of June 1650, appointed for a Day of Humiliation by Act of Parliament.—*Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

² The Masseys of Rixton (in the text erroneously called Wrexham) were the feudal Lords of Rixton-cum-Glazebrook, and continued members of the Church of Rome until the extinction of their house in the male line in the year 1760. A Pedigree of twelve descents of this very ancient and respectable family is recorded in *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xii.

³ The Prelate who appears to have been invested with these large and somewhat remarkable powers, was the mild and unassuming Bishop Stratford, who, after all, probably "obliged" the Manerial owner to rebuild the Chapel of his ancestors more by the force of argument, and the influence of station and character, than by legal authority or compulsory injunction.

Baines states that this Chapel was built in the year 1735, which is not in accordance with the text, and appears to be an error. The Rector of Warrington nominates the Curate.

⁴ The first Master of this humble School was the Rev. John Collier, Curate of Hollingreen, ordained Deacon before the year 1715, and Priest by Bishop Gastrell on the 20th of June 1725. He married Mary Cook of Winwick, and had issue five sons and four daughters. His wife died at Hollingreen in the year 1726; and he died at Newton near Mottram, June 15th 1739. His second son, John Collier, memorable as a Poet, Satirist, Painter, Engraver, and Humourist, and well known by his soubriquet of "Tim Bobbin," was born in Urmston, (according to his own statement in his family Bible, now before me,) and baptised at Flixton, on the 6th of January 1708.

 **RENTED**,¹ a Chappell in y^e Town.
Certif.[ied] 17^l. 10^s. 00^d, viz. 10^l in

houses and shops of inheritance in Warrington; 5^l Rent Charge upon Lands in Disley, both given by Mr. Legh² of Lime; given since by Mr. Derbyshire, 1^l p.[er] an.[num;] 10^l by Mrs. Patten;³ 15^l by 3 other persons, [the] Int.[erest] of w^{ch} [is] 1^l. 5^s.

He became Usher to the Rev. Robert Pearson, Incumbent of Milnrow, in the year 1729, succeeded to the Mastership of the Free School there in the year 1739, and died at Milnrow in July 1786. He was assisted by his patron, Colonel Townley of Belfield, in his clever attack upon the Rev. John Whittaker, the historian of Manchester; and is mentioned by Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley, as a good Saxon scholar. Collier was an admirer and imitator of Hogarth, and, like the Distressed Poet of that accurate observer of mankind, appears to have been engaged, when in the abyss of poverty, in writing an Essay on the Payment of the National Debt, his walls being adorned with a plan of the mines of Peru! His father became blind, and was obliged to give up his Curacy and School at Hollingreen; and neither lived himself, nor taught his son to live like the pupils of Pere de la Salle, and the Christian brothers, but rather like the Otways, Savages, and Chattertons. Many of Mr. Collier's MSS. and Paintings, (including portraits of his father, himself, and his wife,) are in the possession of his great-grandson, Mr. James Clegg of Milnrow.

¹ Dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Value in 1834, £130. Registers at the Mother Church.

The site of this Chapel in Sankey Street, and the houses and shops named in the text, were given by Mr. Legh. The edifice was originally intended as an Oratory for the purpose of having Prayers read therein, and was only sixty feet by thirty-three feet, without any settled fund for repairs. It was therefore proposed about the year 1760, by Peter Legh Esq. and the Inhabitants of Warrington, that the Oratory, and the adjoining houses and shops, which belonged to the Trustees of the Chapel, should be taken down, and the Chapel enlarged and galleries erected. The Minister's Salary to be £70 a year at the least, arising from pews, in consideration of the houses taken down. The Minister is obliged to read daily Morning and Evening Prayers on week-days, Festivals, and Fasts, and on the Evening before the Holy Sacrament, either in the Chapel or Parish Church. He is to preach in the Chapel forenoon and afternoon every Sunday, Summer and Winter, administer the Eucharist on the third Sunday in every month, and to assist at the Mother Church on the Great Festivals. The Church was consecrated by Bishop Keene on Sunday the 20th of July 1760.—*Lanc. MSS. from the Registry, Chester.* It was re-edified about 1780.

Thomas Legh Esq. is the Patron.

² This liberal benefactor was Peter Legh of Lyme Esq. He was the eldest son of

This Chappell was consecrated an.[no] 1709, having been built a little before by [the] contrib.[utions] of Mr. Legh of Lime and sev.[eral] of y^e Inhab.[itants,] and endowed by y^e said Mr. Legh wth 16^l p.[er] an.[num,] in consideration of w^{ch} y^e Right of Nom.[inating] a Chaplain is lodged in him by y^e Act of Consecr.[ation,] who has leave to Preach only in y^e 4 Winter months.

Some Disputes betw.[een] y^e Curate and Rectour were regulated an.[no] 1714, v.[ide] *Reg.[ister] B.[ook,]* 4. Agreement then Confirmed by Bp.

R. £ s. d.
80. 10. 10
M. B. T.
Pr. A. 0. 13. 4
Syn... 0. 2. 0
Tri... 0. 10. 0

Fam. 1005
Pap. 594
[Pap. Fam. 116]
Diss. Fam. P.
Diss. Fam. 36
[P. 33. Q. 3.]



WIGAN,¹ above 300^l p.[er] an.[num] clear, all Curates paid.

[The] Rectour is Instituted to Wigan cum Capellâ de Holland. [A] Pens.[ion]² of 30 marks p.[er] an.[num is] paid to [the] B.[ishop] of Cov.[entry] and Litchf.[ield.] V.[ide] *O. R.* p. 484.

Richard Legh Esq. and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chieheley of Wimpole in the county of Cambridge Esq. He married his relative, Frances, daughter and heiress of Piers Legh of Birch Hall near Warrington, but dying s.p. after the year 1728, he settled his large Estates upon his four nephews.

³ Mrs. Patten was Rachel, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Barrow, Vicar of Laneaster. She married in the year 1668 William Patten of Warrington, Merchant, who died in the year 1698, and she in the year 1721. Their daughter, Dorcas Patten, married John Worsley M.A. Ineumbent of Trinity Chapel, Warrington.

¹ Dedicated to All Saints. Value in 1838, £2,230. Registers begin in 1664.

Wigan, called by the Saxons Wibiggin, which Camden derives from *Biggin*, a building, shortly after the Norman invasion was held as parcel of Newton Hundred by Roger de Poitou, and the Church of the said Manor recorded in *Domesday Survey* as endowed with a carucate of land, is unquestionably Wigan Church. The Barony of Newton in Makerfield was held by the family of Banastre from the time of Henry II. if not earlier, to that of Edward I. The subordinate Manor of Wigan was conferred upon the Rector, and his successors, before the reign of Henry III. as in the year 1245, 30th Henry III. a Royal Charter granted and confirmed to John Maunsel, Parson of the Church of Wygan, Chancellor of England, and the greatest Pluralist on record, (Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. i. p. 135,) that his Town of Wigan should be a Borough for ever, and enjoy sundry exemptions

Patron an.[no] 1506 Thomas Langton. *Inst.[itution] B.[ook],*

l. p. 3.

V.[ide] Present.[ation] by Sr Thomas Langton, Baron of Newton, an.[no] 1558. *Ib.* p. 19.

Patron, [the] Trustees of Sr Orlando Bridgman, who bought the Advowson, and conveyed it to Gilbert, Abp. of Cant.[erbury], and others, in Trust, for y^e s^d Sr Orlando and his heirs, at whose request the s^d Trustees presented Dr. Hall, B.[ishop] of Chester, afterw.[ards] B.[ishop] Wilkins, then B.[ishop] Pearson. This orig.[inal] Deed is said to be lost, (as well as y^e Purchase Deed,)

and privileges. And in the year 1257, 42d Henry III. a second Charter confirmed to John Maunsel, Parson of Wigan, and his successors, for ever, a weekly market every Monday, at their Borough of Wigan, and two annual fairs of six days' duration.

The Rectors of Wigan are still the Manerial Lords, but their dependence upon the Baronial Court of Newton is recognised. The tolls of the Monday market are payable to the Rector, and those of the Friday market to the Corporation. The Court of the former is held at Easter, and that of the latter at Michaelmas in each year.

By a Judgment delivered in the year 1280, 9th Edward I. it appeared that in the year 1277 the right to the Advowson of the Church had been disputed, but the Judges of both Benches then decided that Robert Banastre, holding of the King, was the true Patron. The patronage of the Church passed by the marriage of Alice, daughter and heiress of James Banastre, to Sir John de Langton; and in the year 1349, 23d Edward III. the Judgment given in favour of Robert Banastre in the year 1280, was revoked by reason of errors, and the King was adjudged to have his action against Robert de Langton, Baron of Newton, in right of his mother, the daughter and heiress of Robert Banastre. The Advowson appears at this time to have been obtained by the Crown, but the right of presentation was ultimately restored to the Barons of Newton, and exercised by them.

Anno d'ni 1303, die dñca in crast. S. Mathei Apli, in capit'l. Lich. p. Ep'um, ibi'em p'sent. et institut. fuit Robt. de Clederow, in ecc'lia de Wygan, ad p'sentacōem d'ni Joh'nis de Langeton patr. ecc'lie.—*Lib.* 1/2 fol. 96, *Reg. Langton, Cur. Lichf.*

On the 17th kal. of July 1334, John, son of John de Langeton, Clerk, was admitted to the Church of Wygan, and instituted on the presentation of Robert, son of John de Langeton, the Patron, on the death of Dom. Robert de Cliderhou. Dated at Hope.—*Lib.* 2/3 fo. 109 b. *ex Cartul. Epi. Lichf.*

On the 4th Ides of March 1349, a Commission was granted at Heywod by Roger, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to Henry de Chaddesden, Canon of Lichfield, to institute John de Winwick to the Church of Wygan, on the presentation of the King. The Letters Patent, for his institution are, however, given at "Wyndsore, xxvi Apr. 24th Edward III."—*Lib.* 1/2 fo. 126/6, *ex Cartul. Epi. Lichf.*

but in subsequent Deeds of Trust it is said, *that Sr John Bridgman Knowing his Father's intentions to be, that His Heirs should not take y^e same to their own use, &c. pursuant to y^e pious intention of his Father, grants, bargains, and sells to H.[enry,] B.[ishop] of London, &c. the said Advowson, in Trust, y^t they shall present the B.[ishop] of Chester, or some other person, as they, in y^r judgment, shall think fit, &c.*

Upon Pearson's death B.[ishop] Cartwright was presented, and after him B.[ishop] Stratford; then Mr. Edward Finch, (in 1700,) and afterwards (in 1714,) Mr. Samuel Aldersey, the pres.[ent] Rectour, an.[no] 1722, [who died in 1740.]

On the 6th Ides of July 1359, Richard de Langeton, Clerk, was presented to the Parish Church of Wygan, then vacant, by D. Robert de Langeton, the true Patron, Stephen de Chetaston, Rector of Warrington, having been appointed a special Commissary for the institution, which took place in the Chapel of the said Sir Robert, at Newton, in his presence, and he, the said Richard, made oath (*juravit tacto libro*) that he would pay an annual pension of xx^s, due to the Cathedral of Lichfield, by equal portions, at Michaelmas and Easter.—*Lib.* 4, fol. 6, *ib.*

On the 4th of September 1359, Robert de Lostock, Presbyter, was instituted to the same Church on the resignation of Richard de Langeton, the Rector, on the presentation of Sir Robert de Langton, Patron.—*ib.* fol. 6/6, *ib.*

On the 4th of January 1361, Dom. Robert de Lostock resigned the Rectory to R. B^p of Cov. and Lichf. and Dom. Walter de Campden was instituted on the presentation of John, Earl of Lancaster, Patron for this turn, owing to the minority of his ward, Ralph de Langeton, kinsman and heir of Robert de Langeton. The Rector binds himself to pay xx^s a year to the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.—*ib.* fol. 80 a, *ib.* [Langeton must have been at this time aged twenty, for he was forty-five in the year 1386, (*vide Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*;) and his grandfather's Post Mortem Inquisition says he was of full age.]

On the 10th of February 1366, Campden obtained a Licence from the Bishop to absent himself from the Church of Wigan, "as long as his Lord pleased."—*Lib.* v. fol. 12/6, *ib.*

On the 9th kal. of August 1370, at Heywode, James de Langeton, "habendo tonsuram clericalem," was presented to the Church of Wygan by Ralph de Langeton, Patron, on the death of Walter de Campdene, late Rector, and he swore, after institution, to pay a pension of 20^s a year, due to the Cathedral. It appears by a record of Roger de Yealand, that thirty marks per annum were granted out of the endowment of the Church of Wygan, by "that noble man Sir Robert Banastre, Patron" of the same, and Mr. Richard Reet of the same; and it is covenanted that ten marks should be annually paid towards the sustentation of the fabric of the Cathedral, ten

An.[no] 1618. By a Decree of 4 persons to whom y^e King referred the Differences betw.[een] y^e Rect.[or] of Wigan and y^e Corporat.[ion,] (viz. [the] Abp. of Cant.[erbury,] the B.[ishop] of Ely, and 2 Chief Justices,) upon their Petition to him it was adjudged y^t Wigan was a Manour, of Right belonging to y^e Rec-tour, and it was ordered y^t y^e Monday Market and Holy-Thursday Fair, with all profits, &c. should be y^e Parson's in his own Right; and y^t Fryday Market and St. Luke's Fair sh^d be y^e Town's; that

marks should be expended in bread for the poor and be distributed by the Sacristan, and the residue should be for the use of the Sacristan; and if at any time the See of Lichfield should be vacant, the Archdeacon of Chester should compel the payment of the said sum. This donation was attested and dated at Lichfield vith Ides of July a^o d'ni 1265.—*Ib.* fol. 85/6, *ib.*

In August 1373, the Bishop granted a Licence of non-residence to Mr. James de Langeton, Rector of Wygan, for one year.—*Lib.* v. fol. 28, b. And on the 11th of September 1374, a similar Licence was granted to him on payment of v marks.—*Ib.* fol. 30, a.

On the 9th of August 1503, Sir Thomas Langton, Capell. was presented to the Rectory of Wigan on the death of Sir John Langton, the last Rector, by James Anderton, William Banastr, Thomas Langton, brother of Gilbert Langton of Lowe, and William Wodeokke, Patrons for this turn, by the scoffment of Ralph Langton Esq. deceased.—*Lib.* 13, fol. 53, a, *ib.*

On the 10th of August 1506, Mr. R. Wyett S.T.B. was instituted on the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Henry VII.—*Lib.* 13, fol. 54/6, *ib.*

On the 10th of October 1519, Thomas Lynacre M.D. was instituted on the resignation of Richard Wyott S.T.P. on the presentation of Thomas Langton Esq. the true Patron.—*Lib.* 13, fol. 60/6, *ib.*

On the 24th of March 1534, D'n's Richard Kyghley, Clerk, was instituted on the death of Richard Langton, the last Rector, on the presentation "egregii viri d'ni Thome Langton, Militis." He made oath that he would pay to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield an annual pension of xx^{li}b, at the Feast of the Annunciation of St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Michael the Archangel, according to ancient custom.—*Lib.* 13, fol. 34, *ib.*

² Ducarel assigns this Pension wholly to the Sacristan or Sexton, who, at the time it was given, was the Vestry keeper of the Cathedral, and had the care of the Ecclesiastical vestments. Ordinatio Pensionis xxx marcar. solvend. Sacrist. Eccles. Cathedr. Lichf. per Rectorem de Wygan. Dat. Lichf. 6 Id. July, A.D. 1265.—*Reg. Stretton*, fol. 85, b. — *Repertory, Lamb. Lib.*

On the 10th of May 1558, Sir Thomas Langton Knt. Baron of Newton, the true and undoubted Patron, assigned the next presentation to the Rectory to John Fleetwood of Penwortham and Peter Farington Esqrs. and they, on the 6th of August

y^e Easter Leet sh^d belong to y^e Parson, and Mich.[aelma]s Leet to y^e Burgesses: that y^e use of y^e Moot-hall sh^d be common to both, and y^t y^e Prentice Plea and Court of Pleas sh^d be y^e Corporation's. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook,] 2, p. 90, 203, &c.*

1558, presented to Cuthbert, Bishop of Chester, for institution, "the Rev. Father in Christ, Thomas Stanley, by Divine Providence, Bishop of Sodor."—*Original Letters in the Registry, Chester. Lanc. MSS.*

Dr. Bridgeman, afterwards Bishop of Chester, was presented to the Living by James I.; and Sir Orlando Bridgeman, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Bishop's son, purchased the Advowson, shortly after the Restoration, of Sir Thomas Fleetwood of Calwich and Penwortham, the descendant of the Langtons, and it is now vested in his representative, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford.

These Episcopal Rectors are all omitted in Baines's Catalogue of the Incumbents of the Parish.

The Living was valued at £33. 6s. 8d. in the year 1291.

The Commissioners of the year 1650 reported that there was a mansion house called the Parsonage of Wigan, and certain glebe lands worth £30 per annum, chief rents about £30 per annum, and Tithe Corn and Priory Tithe in the town worth £40 per annum. The whole Tithes were estimated at £417. 10s. 8d.; but there was a rent charge of £20, as the Commissioners were informed, payable out of the Rectory to the Cathedral of Lichfield. "On the delinquency of Dr. Bridgeman, late Bishop of Chester and Rector of Wigan, (appointed to the Living by King James in the year 1615, and not in the year 1600, as stated by Baines,) by an Order from the Committee of Plundered Ministers, Mr. James Bradshaw, now Incumbent, came in, (about the year 1645, on the deprivation of Bishop Bridgeman, who did not vacate the Benefice in the year 1604, as recorded by Baines,) and supplied the Cure there, and is a painfull, able, preaching Minister, and hath observed the Cure upon the Lorde's Dayes, but that, he having notice, did not observe the Fast on the 13th of June last, contrary to the Order of Parliament." Half of the Tithes of Haigh belonged to Roger Bradshaigh Esq. and his ancestors, and they paid £16 per annum to the Rectors of Wigan, for divers years, and also to Mr. Bradshaw; but they only paid £3. 6s. 8d. per annum before Dr. Massie's time, Rector of the said Parish Church [in 1604].—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* Bradshaw's offence, shortly afterwards led to his removal, and he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Hotham, a person who had studied Judicial Astrology, and who searched into the secrets of Nature.—See Calamy's *Nonconf. Mem.* vol. ii. p. 181.—See HINDLEY CHAPEL.

Mr. Henry Preseott of Chester, in a letter to Bishop Gastrell, then at Oxford, dated November 9th 1717, says, "Ever since Mr. Finch took down the Gallery in the Church of Wigan where the Corporation sate together, they have sate promiscuously, or absented themselves from the Chureh. Mr. Shakerley, however, has now generously offered to build or buy a proper seat for them. [It is built wth oak, all finisht, and will hold 80 persons.—*Note.*] A Gallery, erected by voluntary contri-

Wigan, Pemberton, Holland, Dalton, Winstanley, Billing, Towns, 12. Haigh, Aspull, Hindley, Abram, Ince, Orrell.

2 Wardens, [and] 18 Assist.[ants,] who serve jointly for y^e whole Parish, chosen accord.[ing] to [the] Canon; seven of y^e Assistants are for y^e Town, y^e rest for y^e Parish.

butions, at the west end, and confirm'd in Trust, to the Rector, for the use of the Organ, viz. for the Repair or Beautifying of it, (a Salary of 20^l per ann. being otherwise settled on the Organist,) is the place fix'd upon. I staid at Wigan several days after the Visitⁿ ended on this affair. S^r Roger Bradshaigh solliciting the matter on y^e behalf of Mr. Shakerley and the Corporatⁿ. The Gallery when sett to persons who wanted Seats, made uncertain Rates, sometimes £5, sometimes £6, and at others but £4 p. an. Therefore the sum of £100 was demanded by Mr. Aldersey, or in his behalf, of Mr. Shakerley, for it, for hee delights to have it his own Gift, and to have no Contributor to y^e Beneficence. Hee yet hesitates at y^e sum, and thinks itt too high. If the matter proceed, part of the money will build a sufficient Gallery, with Seats, on the north side, for the meaner sort who want Seats, w^{ch}, wth the rest of y^e money, is to be converted as above to the use of the Organ. And this will be a means to reduce the Corporation to a good Temper, and perhaps to make Mr. Shakerley a Representative of it." I am sorry that so good an act should, in the end, be made to originate in so questionable a motive.

The present Church consists of a Tower, Nave, Aisles, Chancel, and two Chuntries, the latter being dissolved in the year 1548, one belonging to the Bradshaighs, and the other to the Gerards. In the former Chapel stands an altar tomb containing the effigies of Sir William Bradshaigh and Dame Mabella his wife. It was sketched by Dugdale in the year 1664. The Knight appears to be in chain mail, cross legged, with his sword partially drawn from the scabbard on his left side, with a shield charged with two bends, being the arms of Bradshaigh. The Lady is in a long robe, veiled, her hands elevated, and conjoined in prayer. This Chantry of St. Mary the Virgin, was founded by Dame Mabella, widow of William de Bradshaw Knt. with the assent of Roger, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the Earl of Lancaster, Seneschal of England, and John de Langeton, Rector of Wigan. It was endowed with a messuage in Wigan, then in the tenure of Henry Banastre, and with premises in Haghe. The attesting witnesses were D^{no} Thoma de Lathum, D^{no} Robto de Langeton, D^{no} Ricō de Hoghton, D^{no} Willō de Lee, Militibz. D^{no} Henr. de Walsch, p^{sona} ecc^{lie} de Standish, D^{no} John de Langeton, p^{sona} ecc^{lie} de Wigan, Gilbert de Haydock, Will^{mo} de Worchlu, Will^{mo} de Kureton, et alii. Dat. apud Haghe die d^mca in crastino S^ci Jacobi Apli, a^o dⁿⁱ mill^o ccc^{mo} xxx^{mo} octauo, et a^o r.r. Edwardi t^{cii}. post cong. duodecimo.—*Libr.* 3, fol. 58, a, 59, in *Cur. Lichf.* being an Inspecimus. On the 2d of September 1338, John de Sutton, Presbyter, was instituted by Roger, Bishop of Lichfield, to the Chantry of the Altar of St. Mary in the Parish Church of Wigan, founded by Dame Mabella, formerly wife of Sir William Bradshaw Knt. and now by her presented to the same, as true and undoubted

Halls. Brickley, (S^r W. Gerard;) Haigh,³ (S^r R. Bradshaw;) Winstanley,⁴ (Mr. Banks;) Ince,⁵ (Mr. Walmsley;) Low,⁶ (Mr. Langton;) Abram,⁷ Bamfurlong,⁸ Wigan.⁹

Patroness.—*Lib.* 2-3 fol. 112/6, *ib.* In the Gerard Chapel are the family arms and an inscription on a tablet in memory of the Gerards of Ince in Makerfield, Lords of Ince and Aspull for centuries, whose remains are interred here.

Although the late fabric was not very ancient, being in the third pointed style of debased architecture, except the Tower, the first stage of which was built in the thirteenth century, the foundation is of an early period. A mutilated monument of a Priest of the Norman era, has recently been discovered and exhumed, having been used by the masons about the year 1621 as a foundation stone of the late Chancel. A portion of a Norman arch, probably belonging to a doorway, has also been found, together with the bases and cylindrical piers of the Church, in the first pointed style of architecture. The Church is said to have been destroyed by fire about the time of the Reformation. The whole has just been admirably rebuilt, except the Tower, in the third pointed style. In the year 1845, the Chancel, rebuilt by Bishop Bridgeman in the year 1621, in a debased style, having become dilapidated, was again entirely rebuilt of free stone, along with the North and South Aisles, of the same, (the latter of which is the family Chapel of the Balcarres family,) the whole being raised about four feet in height.

The East Window is the offering of the Misses Kenyon of Swinley in Wigan, and the stained glass is executed by Mr. Wailes. Another stained Window has been erected at the West end, representing the twelve Apostles, the four Western and four Eastern Doctors, and four English Bishops representing the ancient British, the Saxon, the Norman, or Middle age, and the Reformed Church; the triangular spaces being filled with six representations of four Archangels. Another window will be shortly set up near the Font, representing the events of our Lord's childhood, with symbols of Holy Baptism introduced. The Font, designed by Mr. Carpenter, architect, and sculptured by Mr. Thomas, sculptor to the new Palace of Westminster, was presented to the Church by the ladies above named. The Baptistry Window was executed some years ago by Mr. Wailes, and presented by a former Curate. The Pulpit and Reredos were designed by Messrs. Sharpe and Paley, and are exquisitely sculptured in Caen stone by Mr. Thomas. The Roof is painted in colours, and gilded, the panels being spangled with stars. The floors of the Sacrarium and Chancel are laid in encaustic tiles, and on each side are carved stalls and benches for the Clergy and Choir, the Organ standing in the first bay of the North Aisle. The floor of St. Mary's Chapel will be laid down in ornamented tiles, and a parclose will separate the Chapel from the Church. It is intended that the windows shall be filled with stained glass. These extensive restorations are to be attributed to the devotion, taste, and well-timed zeal of the Hon. Colin Lindsay.

³ Haigh was in the possession of the Le Norreys family in the reign of King John, and passed with Mabella, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Norris, Lord of Haigh

Here is a Free Gram.[mar] School here, built and endowed **School**. by one Banks above 100 [years] agoe. W^t was given by him, and by Bullok,¹⁰ and [Edmund] Molineux, (in 1613,) Citizens of London, and some late Feoffees, amounts to 48^l. 8^s. 4^d, viz. 20^l p.[er] an.[num] Rent Charge, out of a Messuage and tenem^t in Billingsgate Par.[ish, in] London, called the Chalice and Shepherd; 6^l. 13^s. 4^d rent charge, out of an Estate called Achurst

and Blackrod, to Sir William Bradshaigh, Knight of the Shire for Lancashire in the 7th, 9th, and 19th Edward II. and 2d and 4th Edward III. and Dame Mabella, who survived him, was living in the 11th Edward III. anno 1337, exercising the rights of the Lady of the Manor of Haigh, and in the following year presented a Priest to her Chantry in Wigan Church. Their descendant, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, was created a Baronet in the year 1679. Sir Roger, the fourth Baronet, dying without male issue, the Estate passed with Elizabeth, his eldest sister, to John Edwin Esq. son of Sir Humphrey Edwin, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Edwin, married to Charles Dalrymple of North Berwick Esq. whose only child, Elizabeth Dalrymple, married, in the year 1780, Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarres, father of the present Earl, in whom the Bradshaigh Estates are now vested.

Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII. says, "Mr. Bradshaw hath a place called Hawe, a myle from Wygan. He hath founde moche Canal like Se Coole in his Grounde, very profitable to him." And afterwards he adds, "One Bradshaw dwellith at Hawe." The old house of the Bradshaighs has been superseded by a splendid stone mansion built by the present noble owner, the Right Hon. the Earl of Balcarres and Crawford.

⁴ Winstanley was purchased by William Bankes, second son of Richard Bankes of Bank Newton in Craven, about the year 1585, and continued in the direct male line until the death of William Bankes Esq. (Sheriff of Lancashire,) in the year 1800, when the Estates passed to his cousin, the Rev. Thomas Holme, son of Hugh Holme of Upholland House Esq. and his wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Bankes Esq. He died in the year 1803, and was succeeded by his son, Meyrick Holme, who relinquished his patronymic, and assumed the surname of Bankes only, and was father of the present owner, Meyrick Bankes Esq.

Winstanley Hall was rebuilt in the year 1618, and has been recently much enlarged and improved. A sketch of the old hall is given in Gregson's *Fragments of Lancashire*.

⁵ Ince was conveyed to John Gerard on his marriage with Ellen, daughter and heiress of Richard de Ynce, by dispensation, in the year 1399, 1st Henry IV. being related in the fourth degree of consanguinity. Eight members of this family were Colonels in the army of Charles I. and others of them suffered for the Royal Cause. Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas Gerard, who died in the year 1673, married John Gerard Esq. son of Sir William Gerard, the third Baronet, but dying s.p. the

in Orrell, [in] Wig.[an] Par.[ish;] 12^l.15^s.00^d p.[er] an.[num,] from a tenem^t in Aspull, called Backshaw's Lands; 3 small Closes called Brown Meadows, 6^l p.[er] an.[num;] a house and croft called Boor's H.[ouse] and Croft, 3^l p.[er] an.[num;] all in y^e Par.[ish] of Wigan. Ded.[uct] ev.[ery] year about 6^l p.[er] an.[num] for Taxes and Repairs.

The Master and Usher are nominated by the Feoffees, and y^e Writings are in y^e hands of y^e Town Clerk of Wigan. Cert.[ified] an.[no] 1719.

Manor of Ince was sold by Thomas Gerard Esq. before the year 1673, to his cousin, Colonel Richard Gerard, son of the second Baronet. The Manor was sold by William Gerard of Ince Esq. to Alexander, sixth Earl of Balcarres; whilst Ince Hall passed in marriage with Mary, sister and coheirress of William Gerard Esq. to John Walmesley Esq. and is now the property of John Walmesley Esq. of Bath, a stranger in blood.

Ince Hall, surrounded by a moat, is a picturesque structure of wood and plaster, built about the time of Henry VII. A view of it is given in Gregson's *Fragments of Lancashire*, p. 238.

⁶ Lowe Hall in Hindley, which Manor was a subinfeudation in the Makerfield fee, is now a farm house. This branch of the Langtons, (descended from Robert, second son of Sir Robert de Langton, Baron of Newton, in the time of Edward III.) recorded their Pedigree at Dugdale's visitation. Robert Langton Esq. born in the year 1657, was the fourth in descent from Richard Langton Esq. and Philippa, his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Leycester of Tabley in the county of Chester, and lived at Lowe in the early part of the last century. Edward Langton, the last of Lowe, left his property to Catharine his wife, and to nephews and nieces, named Pugh, by Will dated the 4th of September 1731; probate issued the 22d of August 1733. A family of the same name, who settled at Kilkenny in the year 1486, claimed descent from the Langtons of Lowe, as appears by their Pedigree in the Office of Ulster King at Arms, Dublin.

⁷ Abram, originally Adburgham, was held by Richard de Adburgham by gift of Henry II. in fee farm, and Isabella, daughter and coheirress of John Abram of Abram Esq. having married temp. Henry VII. James Holt of Gristlehurst Esq. conveyed the Estate to him. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 277. The house is moated, and is the property of John Whitley Esq. by purchase.

⁸ Bamfurlong Hall, a building of timber, plaster, and brick, with a private Roman Catholic Chapel, was the seat of the Ashetons in the fifteenth century, and now belongs to William Gerard Walmesley Esq. Of this house were the Ashetons of Clegg Hall in the Parish of Rochdale, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. — See Asheton's *Journal*, pp. 102-3.

⁹ Wigan Hall is the Rectory House, and is a large edifice chiefly of brick, at the

An.[no] 1629, [An] Order made relat.[ing] to [the] Free School here. *MS. Hulm.* 98, A. 16, 39.

100^l [was] given by Mr. Orl.[ando] Bridgman¹¹ for building a new School house, w^{ch} is now made use of, an.[no] 1725.

[There is] a School free to [the] Inhab.[itants] of Haigh only, ^{Haigh School.} built about 60 years agoe by y^e town, to w^{ch} was given by Miles Turner about 8^l p.[er] an.[num,] in land at Billing. S^r Rog.[er] Bradshaw nom.[inates] y^e Master, and keeps y^e Writings.

A School house was built in Goose Green in this Towns^p, by ^{Pemberton School.} Tho.[mas] Molineux of Pemb.[erton;] no endowm^t, only a house for y^e Master.

bottom of Hallgate Street, and was much improved by the Hon. George Bridgeman, the late Rector; and also by the Rev. H. J. Gunning, the present Rector, who has made considerable alterations in it.

¹⁰ Hugh Bullock, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, by Will dated the 25th of July 1618, devised five Messuages in Mincing Lane in the Parish of St. Dunstan in the East, and a Messuage in the Parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, to Roger Bullock of Wigan, his nephew, son of his brother, John Bullock of Wigan, in fee, charging the Messuage in St. Botolph's, called the Chalice and Shepherd, being the corner house, with an annuity of £20 to the Corporation of Wigan, towards the maintenance of the Free School there; and to the Parish of Barking an annuity of 40s. for four Lectures, yearly, and £5. 4s. to the Poor of Barking. These premises were afterwards devised by Will to Ellen, daughter of John Bullock, who married William Page, and the houses being burnt down in the great Fire of London, and the annuity lost, Sir Roger Bradshaigh Knt. Ralph Markland, and William Laithwayte, Aldermen of Wigan, appeared on the 15th of April 1668, before the Court, (see p. 220, Note,) as Defendants against the Petitioners, Page and his wife, and the Charity was maintained. It appeared that on the 27th of November 1618, Roger Bullock the nephew, settled the annuity by Deed, (Alice Bullock, widow, having her dower out of the premises,) on the Corporation of Wigan; "but forasmuch as the said Deed is in paper, and the distance betweene the towne of Wigan and the city of London is so great, and by reason whereof it is very hazardous to have the said Deed carried to and fro as oft as there may be occasion to produce it," the Court ordered it to be enrolled.—*Add. MSS.* 5,071, No. 19, *Brit. Mus.* Hugh Bullock appears to have given £100, in his life time, to the Poor of Wigan. The Charity Commissioners were unable to obtain any accurate information respecting these benefactions.—See their *Report, Wigan*, pp. 263 — 287. John Bullock, the son of Roger, charged the Messuages above-named in London with a yearly rent charge of £5 to the Poor of Wigan; but this Charity appears to be lost.

¹¹ By Indenture dated the 11th of January 1619, James Leigh granted to Roger

Charities.



Eff to y^e Poor of Wigan, 3^l. 10^s. 00^d p.[er] an.[num,] by one John Guest of Abram, (in 1653,) charged upon Land there, to be distributed in Linnen Cloth; 11^l p.[er] an.[num] in Rainford, (bought with Mason's and Bullock's money;) 7^l p.[er] an.[num, rent of] a Meadow in Wigan, bought in 1639 with £140 given by Henry Mason,¹² Clerk, of London; Land purchased wth money given by sev.[eral] Persons mentioned in Tables hung up in y^e Church, of w^{ch} 225^l by Mr. Edward Holt, in 1704, [the] Int.[erest to be given] in Bread; [100^l by Henry Mason, Rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft, London, in 1632; 100^l by Hugh Bullock of London;] given by Rob.[ert] Sixsmith, (in 1688,) 6^l p.[er] an.[num; by] Ald.[erman] Mason 3^l p.[er] an.[num,] for binding out Apprentices ev.[ery] year; by B^p Stratford, 20^l; Oliver Markland, Citizen and Innholder of London, gave Lands in Furness to the Poor; John Bullock, by Will in 1642, gave £5 per annum, charged on messuages in the Parishes of St. Dunstan in the East and St. Botolph.

An.[no] 22 Jac. 1, [an] Inquis.[ition was held] ab^t money

Dounes Esq. and others, as Trustees, and their heirs, an annual rent of £6. 13s. 4d. issuing out of a Messuage and Lands in Orrell, called the "Ackhurst," towards the maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Wigan, for bringing up poor Scholars of the Town and Parish of Wigan, for ever. In the year 1723, £100 was given by Sir John Bridgeman Bart. and not by Mr. Orlando Bridgeman, as stated in the text, which, with £110 subscribed by the Inhabitants, purchased half an acre of land and a house in Mill Gate, Wigan, and a new School was built. The property of the School was regulated by an Act of Parliament in the year 1812, and fresh Statutes were made for its government.

¹² The Rev. Henry Mason B.D. was born at Wigan in the year 1573, and entered of Brasenose College, Oxon, in the year 1592. In the year 1602 he was appointed Chaplain of Corpus Christi College. He afterwards became Chaplain to Dr. John King, Bishop of London, and Rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft, in that city, but was ejected, or, as Wood says, "vexed out of his Living," by the Presbyterians in the year 1641. He retired to his native place to live in privacy, but was much harassed by the Republicans. He died in the year 1647, aged seventy-four, having given in his life-time the Charities named in the text to the Poor, and to bind indigent children apprentices, as well as many Bibles to the Poor, and his valuable Library to the Grammar School. He published numerous learned controversial Treatises and Sermons, and appears to have been a consistent Member of the Church of England. He

given for a Workhouse here, and [an] Order [made] upon it.
MS. Hulm. 98, A. 16, 37.

To the Poor of Winstanley 57^l, all or most of it Given by y^e
 Ancestours of Mr. Banks.

BILLINGS,¹ Certif.[ied] 34^l.00^s.08^d, Chap.Par.
 viz. paid by [the] Rect.[or] of Wigan, Augm.

6^l p.[er] an.[num; an] Estate called Edleston house, left by
 the Will of Mr. John Edleston, dated 14th June 1672, [worth]
 15^l, in w^{ch} is a Stone Delf set for 2^l; [an] Estate in [the] posses-
 sion of J. Woodward, 2^l.6^s.8^d; [the] Int.[erest] of 100^l left by
 Mr. Wells, 5^l; [the] Int.[erest] of 94^l in sev.[eral] hands, 4^l.14^s.
 Ded.[uct] 1^l p.[er] an.[num] Chief Rent to Mr. Blackburn.

Fam. 178
 157
 [Pap. Fam. 10]
 Diss. Fam. 14
 [P. 10. Q. 4.]

This Chappell was rebuilt an.[no] 1717.

left a folio volume of Theology, in *MS.* in the hands of his friend, Dr. Gilbert Shel-
 don, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, from whom it passed to Dr. Dolben,
 Archbishop of York. He was younger brother of the very learned Francis Mason,
 whose "*Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*," in five books, and other Works, are not likely
 to be forgotten.

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £234. Registers begin in 1696.

In the reign of Edward I. Mary de Billinge, the heiress of the chief line of the
 local family, married Henry de Heyton, and had a son, Robert de Heyton, who held
 the Manor. His four daughters and coheiresses left descendants, all living in the
 20th Henry VI.; and from Avicia, the second daughter, whose sole issue, Margaret,
 married Roger de Bispham, about the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. the fourth
 part of the Manor of Billinge descended to Margaret, (born in 1701 and died in 1762,) daughter
 and heiress of Thomas Bispham Esq. who married Thomas Owen, whose
 two coheiresses married Edward Leigh of London, and Holt Leigh of Whitley Hall
 Esq. whose descendants now possess the Estate.

The Chapel existed anterior to the Reformation, and in the year 1650 the Com-
 missioners reported that, "by a late Ordinance of Parl^t the whole town of Orrell,
 half of Billinge, and a fourth of Winstanley is divided from the Parish of Wygan,
 and annexed to the Parish of Holland." The Tithes of Billinge were at that time
 worth £46 per annum, and were received by Mr. Richard Bowden, (spelt Baldwin,
 under Holland,) Minister of Holland. Mr. John Wright supplied the Cure of
 Billinge Chapel, being honest in life and conversation, but kept not the last Fast,
 and had £50 per annum paid by Mr. James Bradshaw of Wigan; a donation of

There is an Estate [of the value] of 10^l p.[er] an.[num,] left (by Mr. John Eddleston in 1672,) to y^e Chap.[el] School, or [to the] Poor, at y^e discretion of y^e Feoffees; now bestowed upon y^e Curate, an.[no] 1705, v.[ide] *Curate's Account, Pap. Reg.*

Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1720, wth 200^l by Tho.[mas] Banks, Esq^e.

1 Warden.

Hall.

Bispham.²

3 m.[iles] from Wigan.

Charities.

Deft to y^e Poor by Rich.[ard] Atherton 26^l, in y^e hands of Mr. Banks of Winstanley; by Ma.[ry] Corles, 5^l; [by] Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes, 1^l. 10^s.

Chap. Par.

Fam. 160
153
Diss. M. P.
[betw. 3 and 400]

INDULGED,¹ Certif.[ied] 38^l. 13^s. 06^d, viz. Rent Charge upon Lands left by

John Ranicars, 6^l; Rent Charge upon Lands in Mobberley, left by Mrs. Frances Duckenfield, 29th Sep. 1662, 2^l. 10^s; Rent of Houses and Lands given by R. Collier, 10^l. 7^s; Charge upon Land

46s. 8d. to the said Chapel by Mr. Thomas Billinge; and £4 per annum, given by the Inhabitants of Billinge and Winstanley. It is recommended to be made a Parish, being four miles from Wigan, and two and a half miles from Holland. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. On its being rebuilt in the year 1717, Mr. James Seabroke of Liverpool, Merchant, contributed £200 towards the cost of the erection; whilst Thomas Bankes of Wigan Esq. second son of William Bankes of Winstanley Esq. contributed a similar sum towards improving the endowment. The Rector of Wigan is the Patron.

² Bispham Hall is an ancient house, the residence of the Bisphams from the early part of the fifteenth century until the middle of the last century, and now the seat and estate of John Holt Esq.

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £88. Registers begin in 1698.

In the time of Henry II. Swanc, the son of Lofewinc, gave to Gospatric half a carucate of land in Hindle, in free marriage, and Roger, the son of Gospatric, held that land of Thomas Burnhul, in the reign of King Henry. Adam de Hindele held two bovates in Hindele, of ancient feoffment. Robert, the father of Richard de Hindele, gave to the Hospital [of St. John of Jerusalem?] thirty acres of the half caru-

left by Mr. Prescott, 10^s; out of an Estate left by Mr. Crook of Abram, 11^s.6^d; crop of Hay Grasse in [the] Lower Meadows by H. Platt, 15^s; Int.[erest] of 50^l given by Widow Collier, 2^l.10^s; Int.[erest] of 30^l, [given] by 3 persons, 10^l each, 1^l.10^s; Int.[erest] of 100^l left by Mr. Wells; Int.[erest] of money improved during sev.[eral] vacancies, 5^l.14^s; Int.[erest] of 6^l [given] by 2 persons, 6^s; for a Sermon on St. Thomas's day, left by Tho.[mas] Lythgo, 1^l; Manse, 2^l.

This Chappell was built and y^e Chap.[el] Yard enclosed an.[no] 1641, by [the] contrib.[utions] of [the] Inhabit.[ants,] the Ground for y^t purpose being given by G. Green, Gent. It was Consecrated an.[no] 1698.

cate, in the time of King Henry; and the same Robert, in the time of King John, gave two acres and a half to the Hospital, and six acres to the Abbey of Cokersand.—*Testa de Nevill*, fol. 406. The Manor of Hindley was granted by Robert Banastre, Baron of Newton, temp. Henry III. and Edward I. to Fulco Banastre, and in the following reign was the inheritance of his son Robert Banastre, who held of John de Langton, husband of Alice, the grantor's heiress, by homage and fealty, and the service of a pair of gilt spurs, and the King's scutage. Banastre alienated the property to Jordan de Workesley, whose daughter and heiress, Margaret, with her husband, Thurstan, son of Richard de Tildesley, contested their right to it with Sir Robert de Langton. It appears, however, that in the 9th Edward III. Robert, then Baron of Newton, son of John de Langton, was seized of the Manor of "Hindleigh," and of twenty messuages, twenty gardens, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, one thousand acres of pasture, two hundred acres of moor, and 10d. rent, &c. within the same, and levied a fine of these premises, of one-third of the Manor of Langton in Leicestershire, (West Langton, whence this family sprang,) of a carucate of land in Hendon in Middlesex, of half the Manor of Golburne, and of premises in Walton-le-dale; under which settlement the junior branch of Langton, residing at Lowe, inherited.—Vide *Inq. p. m.* on Robert Langton of Lowe, in the 37th Elizabeth. The tenure of the Manor of Hindley as then recorded, was of the Baron of Newton, in free soccage, by a yearly rent of three peppercorns for all service.

A family of the name of Hindley resided in this Township from a very early period in uninterrupted succession, until the middle of the seventeenth century, when the Estate is found in the possession of James Dukinfield Esq. a Barrister, who resided at Hindley Hall. The Hindleys appear to have remained here after having parted with their Estate; and Thomas Hindley Gent. having married ———, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whalley M.A. of Hindley, and Mary, his wife, daughter and coheiress of William Walker of Lower Place near Rochdale Gent. had two sons, John Hindley of Hindley Gent. and Mr. Robert Hindley, Rector of Aughton, both living in the year 1703.

The Dissenters attempted to seize this Chapp.[el] and to pervert y^e Gifts and Legacyes to it to different Uses; but after a long and obstinate Suit, they were cast by y^e Bp, who obtained a definitive Decree in y^e Dutchy Court some time before y^e Consecration. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook]*, 3, p. 233.

An.[no] 1708, some of y^e principall Inhab.[itants] and Feoffees having pretended to a Right of nominat.[ing] y^e Curate, upon farther examination of y^e matter, Renounced that Right and Signed an Instrument to y^t purpose, and soe it continues wthout dispute in y^e Rect.[or] of Wigan. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook]*, 4.

[The] whole yearly value an.[no] 1705, 28^l.6^s.7^d. *Curate's Acc^t Pap. Reg.*

3 m.[iles] from Wigan.

Hall.

Hindley.²

Lower
School.

 here was a School built here an.[no] 1632, by Mrs. Mary Abram.³ Sal.[ary] to [the] Master, 10^l.6^s.6^d, viz. y^e School

In the year 1650 the Inquisitors returned Hindley Chapel as lately erected, and builded upon the charges of many of the Inhabitants, as well as of some of the Inhabitants in Abram and Aspull. Mr. William Williamson, able, godly, and painful, executed the Cure, and received £80 from the Rector of Wigan, or in default the Tithes of Hindley and Abram by order of Parliament. The Chapel was said to be three miles and forty poles from the Mother Church, and ought to be severed from the Parish and made independent. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. The Chapel was held in the year 1662, by Mr. James Bradshaw, a Presbyterian, who had been removed from the Rectory of Wigan by the Independents, and who, having partly conformed after the year 1662, held the Chapel of Rainford in Prescott; but engaging in Monmouth's Rebellion, was imprisoned, and is classed amongst the Nonconformists. This man, to the dishonour of Brasenose, which had given him more pious and sober foundations, took occasion, before his Patrons at Wigan, to profane Jeremiah, xv. 14, by attempting to prove that Lady Derby was the scarlet lady of Babylon! — *History of the Siege of Lathom House*, 1643–4, p. 14. About the time mentioned in the text a Meeting House was built for him at Hindley, which is now possessed by the Unitarians.

Hindley Chapel was rebuilt in the year 1766, partly by a Brief amounting to £1,291, and it probably obtained Parochial rights when consecrated by Bishop Stratford in the year 1698. The Rector of Wigan appoints the Curate.

² Hindley Hall, a massive brick edifice of the last century, was the residence and property of Sir Robert Holt Leigh Bart. M.P. for Wigan, son of Holt Leigh of

Closes, 2^l; Int.[erest] of 135^l in Mr. Langton's hands, 6^l.15^s; given by Mrs. Duckenfield, 1^l; [by] Mr. Crook, 11^s.6^d.

[The] School [is] Free only to [the] Inhab.[itants] of Hindley and Abram.

[The] Writings [are] in [the] hands of Mr. Langton.

An.[no] 1627, [an] Inquis.[ition]⁴ was held ab^t misemployment of money given tow.[ards] the use of a Free School for Hindley and Abram. *MS. Hulm.* 98, A. 16, 50.

iven by Ran.[dal] Collier, 40^l, [the] Int.[erest] to be laid Charities. out in Linnen Cloth, [and] the Int.[erest] of 10^l more for a Dinner for y^e Trustees; by his widow, (Mary Collier, in 1684,) 20^l to y^e same Use; by Rob.[ert] Cowper, 20^l; [by] Edw.[ard] Green, 10^l; left by Mrs. Frances Duckenfield, alias Croston, in 1662, Lands in Mobberly in the county of Chester, [worth] 4^l p.[er] an.[num,] for poor, aged, needy, or impotent Housekeepers in Hindley or Abram; y^e share to Hindley, by agreement, 49^{sh} p.[er] an.[num,] 8^s.8^d p.[er] an.[num,] out of [the] Charity left by Guest of Abram to [the] Poor of Wigan Par.[ish.]

Whitley Hall Esq. and his wife Mary, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Owen of Bispham Esq. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, graduated M.A. when seventy years of age, created a Baronet by Patent dated the 22d of May 1815, with remainder to the issue male of his father, none of whom surviving, on the death of Sir Robert on the 21st of January 1843, in his eighty-first year, unmarried, the title became extinct. The Estates are now in the possession of his nephew, the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton Leigh, Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.

³ "26th Aug. 1656, Mary Abraham, late of Abraham, widow, deceased, towards the maintenance of a free School for the townships of Hindley and Abram to be free; hath given £100, and Abraham Langton of Lowe Esq. hath 50^{li} thereof in his hands, and Abr. Laur^{ce} of Abram hath the other 50^{li}; and 15^{li} is remaining in the hands of Ann Aspul of Hindley, widow, for [the purchase of] one acre of ground, given by Mr. Abram Langton and Mr. John Culcheth, for the use of the free School of Hindley, for ever." — *Kuerden's MSS. in Chetham's Library.*

The following inscription is upon the School:—"This School was built by the Gift of Mary Abram, widow, whose soul, I trust, triumpheth now among the Just. A.D. 1632."

⁴ It was found by this Inquisition, taken at Wigan on March 28th 1627, before Bishop Bridgeman, and others, that "diverse yeares since Mary Abraham of Abraham

Chap. Par.

Fam. 435
 Diss. M. P. 433

HOLLAND¹—UP-HOLLAND, Certif-
 [ied] 27^l.2^s.8^d, viz. 25^l, paid by [the]

Rect.[or] of Wigan; 2^l.0^s.8^d, an old Rent from y^e House of
 Ralph Atherton in y^e Town; Surp.[lice] Fees, 2^l; Contrib-
 [utions] from the sev.[eral] Towns.[hips] in y^e Chappelry, abt 16^l
 p.[er] an.[num.]

Church-rents, 3^s.8^d *Curate's Acc^t* an.[no] 1706, *Pap. Reg.* but
 [there was] 20^l p.[er] an.[num] paid by [the] Rect.[or,] as he in-
 formed me. 1724.

An.[no] 1310, Sr Rob.[ert] de Holland, Patron. *MS. Hulm.*
 95, l. 11, *ex cartul. Ep̄i. Cov. et Litchf.*

2 Wardens.

3 m.[iles] from Wigan; 2 m.[iles] from [the] next Chap.[el.]

in the Parish of Wigan, did lend unto Miles Gerard, late of Ince Esq. the some of
 Fourescore Poundes, in Trust, for the use of a Free School to be erected in Hindley,"
 and the misemployed money was, consequently, after this Inquisition, rightly appro-
 priated.

¹ Dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Value in 1834, £136. Registers begin in 1620.

Up-Holland, so called in contradistinction to Down-Holland in the Parish of Halsall.
 Before the year 1310 a Collegiate Church was founded here by Sir Robert de Holland,
 but afterwards changed into a Priory of Benedictine Monks by Walter de Langton,
 Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Sir Robert de Holland was in the wars in Scot-
 land in the 31st Edward I. and owed his advancement to his becoming Secretary to
 Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Lancaster, for previously he had been but "a Poor
 Knight." In the 1st Edward II. he obtained large territorial grants from the Crown,
 and in the 8th Edward II. was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. He fell into
 disgrace with his Patrons, the Earls of Lancaster, and appears to have been murdered
 in the year 1328, when his Estates were confiscated, but were restored to his family
 before the 46th Edward III. and passed in marriage with Maud Holland, his great-
 grand-daughter, about the year 1374, to John Lovel, fifth Lord Lovel, of Tichmersh,
 K.G. and being forfeited by the attainder of Francis, Viscount Lovel, after the battle
 of Bosworth in the year 1485, were granted by Henry VII. to Thomas, first Earl of
 Derby. The Manor of Holland was conveyed by sale, in the year 1717, to Thomas
 Ashurst of Ashurst in this Parish Esq. by Henrietta Maria, Countess of Ashburnham,
 only surviving daughter and heiress of the ninth Earl of Derby, and being sold by
 Henry Ashurst Esq. in the year 1751, to Sir Thomas Bootle of Melling and Lathom,
 has descended to his representative, the Lord Skelmersdale.

Here is a School, built about an.[no] 1667 by Rob.[ert] Wal-
 thew² of Pemberton, Gent. and endowed by him (22d March
 1668,) by a messuage and lands in Holland, [of the value] of 9^l
 p.[er] an.[num;] given since by Edw.[ard] Leigh of the Abbey,
 5^l p.[er] an.[num,] Rent Charge; by Jam.[es] Marshall, 20^{sh}
 p.[er] an.[num,] Rent Charge.

[The] right of Nominat.[ing the] Master and Usher is [vested]
 in Mr. Markland of Pemberton, heir to Mr. Walthew, y^e Founder.
 V.[ide] Nom.[ination] by 3 Trustees, (Robert Markland one,)
 an.[no] 1705. *Pap. Reg.*

Given by Edm.[und] Molineux an.[no] 1613, 6^l. 13^s. 4^d, Charities.
 secured upon Lands in Essex; by Hen.[ry] Prescott, an-
 [no] 1638, 20^l; [by] J. Crosse, 6^l. 13^s. 4^d, secured by an As-
 signment of Tenem^{ts} in Leland; [by] Ri.[chard] Walthew, (in

This ancient Church, now degraded to a Parochial Chapelry, but formerly the Church of the Priory of Up-Holland, was transferred at the Dissolution, to the Inhabitants of Up-Holland, Orrell, Billinge Higher End, Winstanley, and Dalton; and these Townships are liable to keep it in repair. It consists of a Tower, Nave, Aisles, and Chancel. The Tower is low and strong, and partly covered with Ivy. The noble East Window is the glory of the sacred edifice. All the windows contain a profusion of stained glass, but broken, and irregularly jumbled together.

In the year 1650 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners found that "the Parish Church of Holland was formerly a Chapel belonging to the Parish Church of Wigan, until by a late Ordinance of Parliament it was made a distinct Parish Church; having neither Parsonage nor Vicarage belonging to it, only in the same Township there is a Glebe worth 4s. per annum, in Tithe Corn £80, and small Tithe 20s. Mr. Richard Baldwin is the Incumbent, a very able Minister, and a man of honest life, but kept not the late Fast day, and has for his maintenance the Glebe, the small Tithes, and £12. 13s. 4d. out of the profits of the Tithe Corn. The residue of the latter was formerly received by the Earl of Derby, but is now taken by the Agents for Sequestration. The Church is three miles from Wigan and Billinge, and fit to be continued a Parish."—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* In the year 1705 Mr. William Birchall, the Curate, stated that the Chapel was founded by — Holland of Holland, and converted in the reign of Edward II. from a Collegiate Church of Canons Secular, into a Priory of the Order of St. Benet, consisting of a Prior and twelve Monks. The Tithes were partly impropriated to the Earl of Derby, and the rest were in the Rector of Wigan, who nominated the Incumbent, whose Income, being about £30 a year, arose from an allowance by the Rector of Wigan and Benefactions

1643,) 130^l, upon Land security; [by] Mrs. Alice Birch, 20^l, (w^{ch} is lost;) [by] J. Guest, 9^s.4^d p.[er] an.[num,] upon Land; [by] Th.[omas] Eddleston, 10^l, upon Land; [by] Th.[omas] Barton, (in 1674,) 3^l.6^s.8^d p.[er] an.[num,] upon Land; [by] A.[nn] Whalley, 20^l, upon Land security; [by] Dr. James Fairclough, (in 1636,) 100^l, of w^{ch} 50^l [is] upon Land security, [and] y^e other 50^l upon a Tenem^t; [by] J.[ames] Fairclough, his son, 200^l, [the] Int.[erest] of w^{ch} before it was paid came to 50^l more, w^{ch} sum of 250^l is out upon Land Security to Dr. Worthington.

R. £ s. d.
102. 09. 09½
Pr. A. 0. 13. 4
Syn ... 0. 2. 0
Tri ... 0. 10. 0

Fam. 930
Pap. 461
[Pap. Fam. 107]
Diss. Fam. 70
[P. 65. Q. 5.]



WITHINCH,¹ reckoned about 800^l p.[er] an.[num;] Curates paid. Patron, [the] E.[arl] of Derby: now L^d Ashburnham's daughter, heiress-at-Law, by her Mother, to [the] E.[arl] of Derby.

from the People. — *Notitia Paroch. Lamb. Libr.* The Rector of Wigan is still the Patron.

The Priory was granted in the 28th Henry VIII. to John Holcroft Esq. for £344. 12s. with all the demesne lands in Holland, Orrell, Wigan, Markland, and Pemberton, in the Parish of Wigan, being of the clear yearly value of £18. 11s. 2d. The Priory was afterwards sold to the Bisphams of Bispham and Billinge, from whom it descended to Sir Robert Holt Leigh Bart. and on his death it became vested in his kinsman, Thomas Pemberton Leigh Esq.

The Castle of Holland, formerly the residence of the Lords Holland, and which was fortified in the year 1307, 1st Edward II. by royal license, has long since disappeared.

² Robert Walthew of Walthew House in Pemberton Esq. had issue Elizabeth, his daughter and coheiress, who married about the year 1647, Ralph Markland of the Meadows in Wigan Esq. eldest son of Ralph Markland Esq. M.P. and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Gerard of Ince Hall Esq. — See Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.* vol. iv. p. 657.

¹ Dedicated to St. Oswald. Value in 1834, £3,616. Registers begin in 1563.

At the Conquest this Church was endowed with two carueates of land. In the reign of Henry III. Richard, Parson of Winwick, held two parts, and Robert de Walton the third part of this land. Alured de Ince held of the same Robert four bovates, and Hugh de Haidock three bovates of that Church land, in fee farm. — *Testa de Nevill*, p. 405. Robert de Walton was probably Robert Banastre,

An.[no] 1306, Winwick *Vicaria*. Patr.[on, the] Priory of St. Oswald de Nostell. *MS. Hulm.* 95, l. 11, *ex Cartul. Epī. Cov. et Litchf.*

Baron of Newton, so named from his other residence and Manor of Walton-le-Dale.

The Rector is still the Manerial owner, and the whole Township of Winwick belongs to the Church, with the exception of half an acre which belongs to the Free School. By the 4th Victoria, c. 9, this extensive Parish was divided, by a splendid act of liberality on the part of the munificent Rector, and the modern Parish of Winwick, with a reduced Income, and a smaller Rectory House, consists of the Township of Winwick and Hulme, Hoghton and Arbury, which contained in the year 1845, a population of 838 souls.

The Church of "Wyneswyk" was valued in the year 1291 at £26. 13s. 4d. On the 8th of February 1306, at Carlisle, John de Bambourgh, Presbyter, was instituted to the "Vicarage" of Wynquike, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of St. Oswald of Nostel; and after his admission he was sworn to residence within the said Vicarage. — *Lib.* 1/2 fol. 11 a, in *Cur. Lichf.* On the 11th Ides of December 1349, Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, addressed a letter from Eccleshall to Geoffrey de Burgh, "Vicar" of Wynwyk, respecting pensions, &c. and also a pastoral letter to the Prior and Convent of St. Oswald of Nostel, the Patrons of Winwick. — *Lib.* 2/3 fol. 125, b, *ib.* On the 10th kal. July 1357, John de Swynlegh, "Vicar" of the Church of Wynwyk, was presented to the Church of Warrington, by John le Botyler. — *Lib.* 2/3 fol. 134, a, *ib.*

A Vicarage does not appear to have been ordained in this Church, notwithstanding these references to the Vicar of Winwick:—"Processus habitus super reformatione certarum rasurarum in Registro Roger de Northbur. et Walter de Langton *concernent. Vicar. de Wynwyk.* Dat. apud Heywoode 8th Kal. Oct. A.D. 1376. *Ordinatio Alexandri Cov. et Lichf. Epī. super dict. Eccl. de Wynwyk.* Dat. Lich. 5 non. Martii A.D. 1231.—*Reg. Stretton*, fol. 59, b, ad fol. 61, b.

Modus for Hay and Small Tithes of the Rectory. See the case of Finch v. Maisters, et. al. Apr. 7, 1724. Bunbury, 231.—*Ducarel's Repert. of Vic. Lamb. Libr.*

In the year 1433, 12th Henry VI. the Priory of Nostell sold the Advowson of Winwick to Sir John Stanley of Lathom K.G. with a reservation of an annual pension of 100s. to the Prior, since which period the Living has been in the noble family of Derby, having descended in the year 1732, on the death of Lady Henrietta Bridget, unmarried, to Sir Edward Stanley Bart. who succeeded to the honours of his ancestors as the eleventh Earl of Derby.

In the year 1334, 8th Edward III. Sir Gilbert Haydock of Haydock in this Parish founded a Chantry in the Church of Winwick, as appears by his Petition to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to which Chantry in the year 1542, his descendant, Sir Peter Legh of Lyme and Haydock presented a Priest.

On the South side of the Nave in the Legh Chapel is a sepulchral monument of

[The] Chantry of the Trinity in Winwick Church [was] Instituted by Gilbert Haydock, an.[no] 1334. *Ib.*

An.[no] 1405, Licence [was granted] to Rob.[ert] Langton to

brass, having incised figures of a male and female, being effigies of Ellen, (who died in the year 1491,) wife of Sir Peter Legh, and daughter of Sir John Savage Knt. and also of Sir Peter Legh, Knight and Priest, who died at Lyme on the 12th of August 1527.—See *Illustrations of Monumental Brasses*, published by the Cambridge Camden Society, and also Waller's *Series of Monumental Brasses from the 13th to the 16th Century*, for engravings of this beautiful monument.

Robert Banastre, Lord of Makerfield, in the year 1284, gave to God and St. Oswald, an annual rent of 12d. on the feast of St. Oswald the King, to procure wax for the light of St. Mary the Virgin in the Church of Winwick, in consequence of his having had permission granted to have a Chantry, or free liberty to have masses celebrated, in his Chapel of Rokedene. — *Dodsworth*, vol. cxxviii. p. 121.

On the North side of the Nave is the Chapel of the Gerards of Bryn, described in the year 1492, as “the burial place of their ancestors;” and on the oak gate is a grotesque and rudely executed carving, exhibiting the crest and initials of Sir Thomas Gerard and his wife,—

“T.G. E.G. IN THE YERE OF OVR LORD M.C.C.C.C.LXXI.”

The characters do not appear older than the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the year was probably intended to be 1571, and the record was designed to commemorate Sir Thomas Gerard and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Port of Etwall. Baines concludes it to be the monument of Sir Thomas Gerard, Knight of the Shire in the 17th Richard II. 1394!! and his wife *Elizabeth*, or *Ellen*!

In the year 1650 the Commissioners reported that there was a Parsonage House, Glebe, and Housing, of the yearly value of £161; three water Corn Mills, worth £30 a year; the Rents of some Tenements, worth £28 a year; and the Tithe of Corn, and Small Tithe, worth £445. 2s. a year. Mr. Charles Herle was the Incumbent, an orthodox, godly, preaching Minister, but did not observe Thursday, the 13th of June inst. as a day of Humiliation. He was presented by the Earl of Derby, who claimed to be Patron. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

Croft, with Southworth, was constituted a separate Parish and Rectory, (for all Ecclesiastical purposes,) by the 4th Victoria, c. 9, and Christ Church, built there in the years 1832–3, was made the Parish Church, and endowed with the Tithes of the Townships of Croft and Southworth. The population in the year 1845 comprised 1,155 souls.

By the 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 6, the Townships of Lowton and Golborne were constituted a distinct and separate Parish and Rectory. The Chapel of Lowton, built in the year 1732, and enlarged in the year 1813, was made the Parish Church, and the Tithes of Lowton were annexed to the Rectory, with a condition in the event of Golborne being hereafter made a Parish. In the year 1845 the population of Lowton was 2,150, and that of Golborne 1657. A Church is now ready for Consecration in

have Divine Service performed in [the] Chap.[el] of Rokedene in [the] Parish of Winwick. *Ib.*

An.[no] 1551, [the] E.[arl] of Derby presented. *Inst.[itution]* B.[ook,] 1, p. 39. An.[no] 1610, D^o, Mr. John Ryder.²

Golborne, which Township will thenceforward be a separate Parish (under the Winwick Rectory Act) endowed with its own Tithes, commuted for £158 per annum. The Church has been built by subscription, principally of two manufacturing houses, the one giving £500, the other £250. The population is now nearly 2,000.

In the years 1847-8 the Chancel of Winwick Church was built anew on the old foundations, and was completely restored in its original form, and in more than its original beauty and propriety.

The old edifice furnished instances of every portion of chastened Christian architecture, except the exact patterns of the tracery of the windows. These were destroyed in the wars of the Commonwealth, and had been replaced in the coarsest way, without any regard to retrospective art. The date (about the year 1370) indicated the era, and certain stone remains in the East window suggested the character of the style to be adopted. In every other portion of the building the ancient designs and models which remained have been accurately followed and replaced. The Chancel windows are filled with resplendent stained glass by Hardman of Birmingham, the East containing figures of the Holy Evangelists and Inspired Writers of the Canonical Epistles, with appropriate emblems and devices; in the other three principal windows are seen three several emblematical representations of Christ, who is everywhere in the Chancel the capital figure. The fourth window is "a memorial of a true son of the Church, a loyal subject of the Crown, a faithful soldier of Christ,—one who died in the cause of his Church, his King and his Country,—one in whom this our Parish claims a personal interest, and with whose blood it is an encouraging admonition to the noble race that springs from him, to be allied. James, seventh Earl of Derby, long a Christian hero, was glorified as a martyr in a holy cause. Here, where doubtless, in the days of his flesh, he has worshipped, and partaken of the Christian sacrifice; here, fitly we commemorate, by the blazonry of his armorial bearings, that he was the heir of all but Royal nobility, and by the record of his last words, that in true and perfect allegiance he was better ennobled by the King of kings."—*Extract from a Sermon preached in Winwick Church on the Opening of the New Church, by the Rev. J. J. Hornby M.A. Rector,* (printed, but not published,) 1848. The Chancel screen is of richly-carved oak, and the "seats" are placed stall-wise; the reredos is elaborately sculptured in Caen stone; and the sedilia are of the same, after the pattern of the old ones. The Communion Table is of carved oak, and the pavement is laid with rich encaustic tiles. The roof is of fine carved oak, beautifully decorated with paint and gilding. The stone was obtained from the Stourton Hill quarry, near Eastham in Cheshire.

These noble works of faith have been undertaken in a reverent spirit by the Rector, who has faithfully observed the command of the Church, that "Chancels (and

[The] Tenants of y^e Glebe renew wth every new Rect.[or,] and once in 21 y.[ears,] if he continue Rect.[or] soe long.

W^t is paid by tenants upon every renewall amounts to a^bt 1000^l, but [the] Rect.[or] is not obliged to renew.

4 Wardens, [and] 4 Assist.[ants,] chosen acc.[ording] to [the] Canon, who serve for y^e 4 quarters they live in, viz. Winwick, Haydock, Ashton, [and] Culcheth.

Towns. Winwick-cum-Hulme, Ashton, Culcheth, Lowton, Newton in Makerfield, Croft-cum-Southworth, Golborne, Haydock, Houghton, Middleton and Arbury, and Kenyon.

Halls. Winwick,³ Haydock Lodge,⁴ Byrom,⁵ Kenion,⁶ Culcheth,⁷ Hol-

Churches) shall remain as they have done in times past;" and Mr. Pugin would seem to have caught the unrivalled spirit of the ancient models, and to have preserved not only the architecture, but also the Christian character of this interesting Church.

² John Ryder D.D. was born at Carrington in Cheshire, entered of Jesus College, Oxford, in the year 1576, became Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, near London, Rector of Winwick before 1606, Archdeacon of Meath, Dean of St. Patrick, and in the year 1612 Bishop of Killaloe. He was much revered for his religion and learning. He resigned Winwick before the year 1616. Wood gives a list of some of his Writings. He died on the 12th of November 1632.—*Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. p. 495.

³ Winwick Hall is the Rectory House, and has all the marks of being a Manerial residence.

⁴ The Manor of Haydock was held by Hugh de Eydock, one of the Jurors on the Gascon Scutage for West Derby, in the reign of Henry III. and the superior Lord was the Baron of Newton. In the 18th Edward III. Gilbert de Haidoc, the descendant of Hugh de Eydock, had a License for Imparking Haydok, and for free warren in Bradele. The Manor passed with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Haydock, in marriage to Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, who died in the year 1422, and is now the property of his descendant, Thomas Legh Esq.

⁵ Byrom Hall is a brick mansion of the seventeenth century. In the reign of Henry VI. it was the scat of Henry de Byrom, and continued in the direct line until the death of John Byrom Esq. when it became the property of Edward Byrom Esq. who dying unmarried in the year 1724, it descended to his next and only brother, John Byrom M.A. F.R.S. of Kersall, near Manchester, the poet and philosopher. He was the younger son of Edward Byrom of Manchester Gent. who married at Bury, on the 19th of April 1680, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Allen of Redivales, and whose son, Edward Byrom Esq. (founder of St. John's Church, Manchester,) dying in the year 1773, without issue male, the Estate descended to his daughters and coheiresses,

croft,⁸ Old⁹ and New Hall,¹⁰ Pesfurlong,¹¹ Risley,¹² Southworth,¹³ and Peel¹⁴ of Houghton.

he School here was built an.[no] 1618, by Sr Peter Legh of Lime, and by him and Walter Legh, (his great uncle,) jointly endowed wth 20^l p.[er] an.[num,] w^{ch} is now augmented to 34^l p.[er] an.[num] by y^e pres.[ent] Mr. [Peter] Legh of Lime, School.

Ann and Eleanor. The latter died unmarried in the year 1838; and the former married in the year 1780, Henry Atherton of the Middle Temple Esq. by whom she had two daughters, Miss Eleanor Atherton, now of Kersall Cell; and Lucy, who married on the 17th of July 1819, Richard Willis of Halsnead Park Esq.

⁶ Kenion Hall is a house of the seventeenth century, recently enlarged. Jordan, son of William de Lauton, held the Manor of Kenion, and was called Jordan de Kenion, 23d Henry III. and 18th and 20th Edward I. Ameria, daughter and heiress of Adam de Kenyon, married in the year 1358, Sir Richard Holland of Denton in the county of Lancaster, and conveyed the Manor to her husband, in whose male descendants it continued until it passed in marriage about the year 1682, with Elizabeth, [who ob. 31st May 1701,] daughter of William, and sole sister and heiress of Edward Holland of Heaton and Denton Esq. to Sir John Egerton of Wrinehill Bart. [who ob. 4th Nov. 1729, aged seventy-three,] whose descendant, Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, first Earl of Wilton, having married Robert, first Marquess of Westminster, the Manor is now in the possession of his Lordship's second son, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton.

⁷ Culcheth was held in the time of King John by Henry de Culcheth, who gave, by Deed, all his lands in Hindley to his eldest son, Richard de Culcheth; and his descendant, Gilbert de Culcheth, according to Dr. Whitaker, left two, but according to an original Deed among the Culcheth Papers, four daughters and coheiresses, one of whom, Margaret, married William de Radclyffe of Radclyffe Tower, who, in her right, was siezed of Culcheth 20th Edward I. The Manor appears to have been sold in the 6th of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Radcliffe, K.G. grandson of Robert Radcliffe, Baron Fitzwalter, to John Culcheth Esq. He was descended from Margery, elder daughter and coheiress of Gilbert de Culcheth, who married in the year 1272, Richard de Culcheth, son of Hugh de Hindley. The family was much harassed and severely fined by the Republican party in the seventeenth century, and for some years reduced to dependency on their friends, but recovered some of their property at the Restoration. On the death of Thomas Culcheth Esq. s.p. about the beginning of the last century, (after the year 1725,) the Estate passed to his aunt, Katherine, fifth and youngest daughter of Thomas Culcheth Esq. She married in the year 1688, John Trafford of Croston Esq. and conveyed the Estate to him. It is now the property of Ellames Withington Esq. having been purchased by his father.

⁸ Holcroft was obtained in marriage in the reign of Edward I. by Thomas, second

(an.[no] 1719,) who nominates y^e Master, v.[ide] Nom.[ination] an.[no] 1705, and an.[no] 1696, *Pap. Reg.*¹⁵

There is a Charity School lately built for 20 poor Children. Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1719.

Charities. **G**iven by J. Guest, 60^l, of w^{ch} 6^l was spent in y^e recovery of it; by Rich.[ard] Sherlock D.D. late Rectour, by Will dated 14th June 1689, 201^l. 10^s. 00^d, (the sum was £235 in 1698;) [by] Joh.[n] Brotherton, 45^l; [by] Mrs. Barbara Visitelli, 20^l,

son of Hugh de Hindley, (who assumed the name of Holcroft,) with one of the four coheiresses of Gilbert de Culcheth. It was the seat of Sir John Holcroft, the memorable and rancorous spoliator of Church property in the time of Henry VIII. The unhallowed violence of this successful Court minion was short lived. By injustice and vituperation, he added to his paternal Estate; but the additions were unhappy, and the whole Estate soon passed from his family. The house, which is a stone fabric, is now occupied by a yeoman.

⁹ Old Hey Hall was long the residence of a family of respectable gentry of the name of Brotherton, who recorded a Pedigree of a few descents at the last Visitation. The property was sold by Mr. Brotherton at the beginning of the present century to Thomas Legh of Lyme Esq. Dr. C. Leigh notices several curious experiments in Natural History by Thomas Brotherton of Hey Esq. in the year 1671.—Book ii. p. 29.

¹⁰ New Hall was built by the Launderers about the year 1692, and was purchased by Sir William Gerard, the eleventh Baronet, who died in the year 1826, and is now the residence of his nephew and successor.

¹¹ Pesfurlong Hall is now a farm house. Adam, third son of Hugh de Hindley, obtained Pesfurlong, and assumed the surname, by marriage with one of the four daughters and coheiresses of Gilbert de Culcheth. It was the property of the Bamfords in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The present owner is William S. Standish of Duxbury Park Esq.

¹² It appears from the Culcheth Pedigree, accurately deduced and substantiated by Deeds, that in the early part of the reign of Edward I. Robert, fourth son of Hugh de Hindley, who had obtained lands from Robert Banastre, married one of the four daughters and coheiresses of Gilbert de Culcheth, and having obtained Risley with his wife, assumed that surname. The Estate continued in that family until the last century, when it was sold by John Riseley Gent. and is now held by John Ireland Blackburne Esq. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv.

¹³ Southworth was a Manor held of the Baron of Newton by Gilbert Southworth in the 10th Edward II. and his son, Sir Gilbert, before 6th Edward III. having married the daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Ewyas, Lord of Samlesbury, appears to have made the latter place his chief residence. The Manor of Southworth was in the

(and for Communion Plate, 20^l;) [by] Tho.[mas] Firth, 2^l.10^s; [by] Tho.[mas] Brotherton, 2^l. For all w^{ch} money there are six Feoffees in Trust. William Leadbeater, in 1685, gave his Estate in Lowton and Golborne to the Poor. In 1712 Nicholas Turner gave 20^s a year, in linen.

ASTON,¹ Certif.[ied] 1^l.12^s.00^d,
viz. 1^l for [an] Anniv.[ersary] Ser-
[mon;] 12^s, Int.[erest] of or given by sev.[eral] persons; but the
Rect.[or] being obliged to provide for it, allows the Curate 50^l
p.[er] an.[num;] and the Inhab.[itants] have Subscribed 7^l p.[er]
an.[num] for a Curate, to reside among y^m, and read prayers
ev.[ery] Wednes.[day,] Fryday, and Holiday.

Fam. 200
Diss. M. P.
[about 60.]
Pap. M.
[about 100.]

possession of Sir John Southworth, an intractable subject of the State, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, (Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 431, Note,) and also of his grandson, John Southworth Esq. who died in the 12th James I.; but was alienated by Thomas Southworth before the 11th Charles I. Having passed through many hands, by purchase and sale, it is now the property of John Greenall of Middleton Esq. Southworth Hall existed in the time of Henry VI., and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth contained a Roman Catholic Chapel. It is now a farm house, of wood, plaster, and brick.

¹⁴ Peel Hall within Houghton, was held by the Southworths as of the Barony of Newton, and continued in the possession of the family at the death of Sir John Southworth in the 39th Elizabeth. It appears to have been sold, with Southworth, by Thomas Southworth Esq. who married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Tildesley of Ufford, and died in the year 1636. The Estate is now the property of John Greenall Esq. The Hall has been removed, but the moat and a deep well remain to indicate its site.

¹⁵ This statement varies from that of the Charity Commissioners in their 20th *Report* in the year 1828.

¹ Dedicated to St. Thomas. Value in 1834, £181. Registers of Baptism begin in 1698, and of Marriages in 1712.

Ashton-in-Makerfield, or in the Willows, is the most populous township in the Parish of Winwick. In the reign of Henry III. Alan le Brun held here two bovates of land of Sir Henry de Lee, who was Sheriff of Lancashire in the years 1274 and 1282. The Manor passed in marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Peter de Bryn, to William Gerard Esq. in the reign of Edward III. and his descendant,

This Chappell was rebuilt an.[no] 1716, upon S^r W. Gerard's ground, (as 'tis said,) who Has let a lease of y^e Chap.[el] yard.
Halls. Bryn,² Garswood.³

School.  n this Chappelry there is a Free School, Built by Rob.[ert] Birchall, Yeoman, (in 1588,) for teaching English and Latin, and Endowed by Him wth 60^l, afterwards increased and laid out in 1629 in a house and land [of the] val.[ue of] 8^l p.[er] an.[num,] to w^{ch} is since given by sev.[eral] persons, 200^l, [the] Int.-[erest] 10^l.6^s p.[er] an.[num.] Ded.[uct] 2^l from y^e whole for Taxes, to [the] Church, and Poor, and Lord's rent. The Nom.

Sir Thomas Gerard, in the tenth generation, was created a Baronet in the year 1611. The Manor is now held by Sir John Gerard, the twelfth Baronet, Sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1835.

The Chapel was in existence in the year 1577. In the year 1650 Ashton was returned as being four miles, one hundred and thirty-two poles, and two yards from the Parish Church. The Minister was Mr. James Woods, a very godly preacher, but he did not keep the last Fast, "for he had no orders." He received the Tithes of Ashton, being worth £120 a year, by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers, "and came in by the free election of the whole town." He had also a donation of 9s. 6d. paid by John Humfryson. It was recommended to be made a separate Parish Church. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. Baines mentions that the edifice was rebuilt in the year 1715, which is a year earlier than the date in the text; that it was enlarged in the year 1784, and again enlarged in the year 1816. The latter date should be 1815.

By the Act 8th and 9th Victoria, to amend the 4th Victoria, c. 9, entitled "An Act for the Division of the Rectory of Winwick," it is enacted that from the 21st of July 1845, that part of the Township of Ashton-in-Makerfield called the Town End, and the whole of the Township of Haydock, shall form a separate Parish and Vicarage, to be called "the Parish and Vicarage of St. Thomas, in Ashton-in-Makerfield," and that the present Church of St. Thomas in Ashton shall be the Parish Church, and be endowed with the Tithes of Haydock.

By the same amended Act, the whole of the Township of Ashton, except the Town End, is constituted a separate Parish and Rectory, and the Church of the Holy Trinity, built in the year 1837, is made the Parish Church of Ashton-in-Makerfield, and endowed with the Tithes of that Township, charged with a perpetual payment of £50 per annum to the Vicar of St. Thomas's, which was heretofore charged upon the Tithes of the Rectory of Winwick. The Rector of Ashton to be the Patron of St. Thomas's.

² Bryn Hall was visited in the latter part of the last century by Mr. Barrett, the

[ination] of the Master is, by [the] Founder's Will, in 12 Feoffees, the most substantiall men of the Lordship. The Writings are kept by them in a Chest, made for that purpose.

Robert Birchall, in 1588, gave £14; 1620, James Byrom, Charities. £5; 1636, Mr. Charles Herle, £20; 1647, Tho.[mas] Hey, £10; Tho.[mas] Harrison, in 1692, gave £50, [the] Int.[erest] to buy grey woollen cloth, to be made into Coats called Jumps, edged down the seams with Red, and with a Red Cross upon the right shoulder, to be dealt yearly, at the house he then inhabited in Ashton, to the most poor and aged men and women. James Pilkington devised his lands in Blackley, in 1671, for binding poor apprentices.

CHURCH.¹ Certif.[ied] y^t Fam. 50
nothing belongs to it but [the] Int.-

[erest] of 50^l. The Rect.[or] allows y^e Curate 50^l p.[er] an.-[num.] Not known who gave y^e 50^l.

5 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church.

Manchester antiquary, who described it as in ruins. A spacious court-yard was approached by a bridge over a moat with a gate-house. Over the entrance-hall chimney were the arms of England of the reign of James I. On one side of the hall was a railed gallery supported by double pillars in the front of pilasters, forming open arches, or passages to the various rooms. The pillars and arches were richly carved, but the wood was decayed by age and moisture. Some painted glass remained in the windows of the age of Henry VIII.; and a private Chapel, in the house, was then used by the neighbouring Roman Catholics. Sir William Gerard Bart. resided here at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but the house was shortly afterwards deserted.

³ Garswood Hall, with a Domestic Chapel, was the seat of Sir Thomas Gerard, the eighth Baronet, in the last century; but it was taken down about fifty years ago, when New Hall was purchased.

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £101. Registers begin in 1591—1599.

The New Church in Culcheth existed shortly after the Reformation, and Sir John Holcroft of Holcroft senr. Knt. by Will dated the 2d of December 1559, says, "I will that if the tenants of Culcheth purchase vi^l xiii^s iii^d of land to be made suer for ever,

School.



School-house in Culcheth on y^e Common, built by John Guest of Abram.

Charities.



William Smith of Culcheth, gave by Will in 1626, £60; Richard Garton, in 1670, gave £5 a year.

to hyer a pryst with, and that he shall have for his wages vi^l xiii^s iiiii^d, and the Clarke xv^s, then I wyll and gyve towards the same my best Cheane of Gold; and in case that they wyll bye no land, then I gyve them x^{li} of money towards y^e hyering of a Pryst." — *Lanc. MSS.* It was rebuilt in the year 1743, (Baines says 1733,) by subscription, and a Brief to defray the expense was obtained in the year 1742. In the year 1691 the pious and apostolic Bishop Wilson was the Curate of this humble foundation. Bishop Cartwright, on the 10th of February 1687, gave a License to Thomas Wilson B.A. Deacon, to be Curate of Newchurch in Winwick, upon Dr. Sherlock's letter. — *Diary*, p. 31. See Note 4, p. 160, *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. i. The Tower was rebuilt a few years before Bishop Wilson's appointment to the Curacy, and is now in its original state; and the Communion Plate and Table, hallowed by his use, also remain.

The Committee of Plundered Ministers recommended, and the Parliament ordered on the 2d March 1646, that £40 per annum should be paid out of the Tithes of Culcheth, sequestered from John Culcheth Esq. a Papist and Delinquent, for the increase of the maintenance of the Minister of the Chapel of Newchurch in Winwick, there being but £5 a year belonging to the said Chapel. After wrongfully depriving the brothers and sisters of Mr. Culcheth of these Tithes, which had been settled by their father, John Culcheth senr. Esq. by Deed dated the 14th of July 16th Charles, 1640, on his younger children, this plundering order was rescinded on the 29th of August 1648, although the grossly injured parties did not receive the benefit of the tardy and reluctant justice which was done them until the year 1650. — *Culcheth Papers, Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxiv.

In the year 1650 Mr. William Leigh was the godly and painful Minister of Culcheth Chapel, but had not observed the Fast on the 13th of June. He received £3. 19s. 9d. as a donative, but the donor was unknown, from Jeffrey Holcroft Esq. Ellis Hey, and Thomas Richardson, as Trustees; and £40 from the Sequestrations of Derby Hundred; and £10 a year from Mr. Herle, Parson of Winwick. The Tithe of Culcheth was worth £53 per annum, but sequestered, owing to the delinquency of John Culcheth Esq. who claimed it by prescription, "as we conceive." Fit to be made a separate Parish, being four miles and a Quarter and two poles from Winwick Church. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

By the Winwick Rectory Act of the year 1845, the Townships of Culcheth and Kenyon are constituted a distinct Parish and Rectory, to be called "the Parish and Rectory of Newchurch," and not to be a Vicarage as originally intended, and so made by an Order in Council, dated the 28th of November 1844. The Rectory is

NEWTON,¹ Certif.[ied] 38^l.09^s.00^d, viz. Pens.[ion] out of y^e Dutchy, settled by Edw.[ard] 6th, 3^l.1^s.7^d; Rent of Common or Waste grounds in Newton, inclosed by Rich.[ard] Legh of Lime and y^e Charterers of the Borough, an.[no] 1684, w^{ch} is now (an.[no] 1718,) 25^l p.[er] an.[num]; Int.[erest] of 215^l given by sev.[eral]

M. B. T.

endowed with the Tithes of Culcheth and Kenyon. In the year 1845 the former contained 2,193, and the latter 323 souls.

¹ Dedicated to St. Peter. Value in 1834, £114. Registers begin in 1735.

Newton in Makerfield, or Newton in the Willows, gave name to one of the Hundreds of Lancashire before the Conquest and the distinction was retained after the Norman Survey; but subsequently this Hundred, with the neighbouring one of Warrington, merged into that of West Derby. Roger of Poietou was the first superior Lord after the Conquest; but at the date of Domesday, his lands were in the King's hands. In the time of Henry II. we find Robert Banastre invested with the Makerfield fee, otherwise the Barony of Newton, probably by grant of the Earl of Chester, who had succeeded to a large portion of Earl Roger's possessions in these parts. The descents of the family of Banastre are given in a Note at p. 113 of the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, vol. x. CHETHAM SOCIETY's publications. Robert Banastre, the last Baron of that name, died about the 14th Edward I. and his son, James Banastre, had issue a daughter and heiress, Alice, who married (1) John de Byron, by whom she appears to have had no issue; and (2) Sir John de Langeton, who, in the 29th Edward I. obtained Charters for Markets, Fairs, and Free Warren in Newton and Walton-le-Dale. The Langtons continued to hold the Barony of Newton, in uninterrupted succession, until the death of Sir Thomas Langton K.B. in the year 1604. His grandfather, Sir Thomas Langton, having made a settlement of his Estates to the exclusion of the issue of his second wife, Ann, daughter of Thomas Talbot, a cadet of the Talbots of Salesbury, the Barony then passed to Richard, grandson of John Fleetwood of Penwortham Esq. who had married Joan, the eldest daughter of the first Sir Thomas Langton Knt. Sir Thomas Fleetwood, the second Baronet, sold the Barony of Newton to Richard Legh of Lyme Esq. who died in the year 1687. Henrietta, sole daughter of Thomas Fleetwood Esq. and grand-daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Fleetwood, the third Baronet, conveyed other Estates in marriage to Thomas Legh of Bank Esq. younger brother of Peter Legh of Lyme Esq. and great-grandfather of Thomas Legh of Lyme Esq. the present Baronial owner.

The original Chapel of Newton is supposed to have been known by the name of Rokeden, and to have been situated where the present Church stands. In February 1284, Richard, (de Wavertree, who died in the year 1291,) Prior of St. Oswald of Nostell, granted to Sir Robert Banastre, and his heirs, in consequence of his distance

persons, 10^l.15^s; besides which the Rect.[or] allows 20^l p.[er] an.[num.]

An.[no] 1620, Curate admitted, "ad Curam, sive Locū prædicatoris perpetui, in Cap. de Newton." *Subscr.[ription]* B.[ook] that year.

from the Mother Church, a License to have a Chantry in his Chapel of Rokedene within the Parish of Winwick, saving all the rights of the Mother Church, and empowering the "Vicar" of the same, for the time being, to suspend the Chaplain of Rokeden if he should withhold the accustomed rights and obventions.—Dodsworth's *MSS.* vol. cxxxviii. p. 432. For this privilege Sir Robert Banastre gave an annuity of 12d. towards the Light of St. Mary the Virgin in the Mother Church of Winwick. See p. 262.

The Licence was renewed on the 12th of December 1405, when the Bishop of Lichfield, then at Eccleshall, granted to Sir Robert de Langton, Baron of Newton, the privilege of having divine offices celebrated before him and other faithful Christians, in the Chapel of Rokeden within the Parish of Winwick, by fit Chaplains, without entailing any burden on the Mother Church.—*Lib.* v. fol. 157, in *Cur. Lichf.*

The Chapel of Rokeden does not appear to have superseded the supposed necessity of having an Oratory in the Manor House of Newton, as an Episcopal Licence for that purpose was obtained for three years on the 8th Ides of April 1367.—*Id.* fol. 16, a, *ib.*

In the year 1650 it is styled "an antient Chappell," two miles from the Parish Church, and fit to be made a Parish of itself. There was a stipend of £3. 1s. 7d. per annum, paid out of the Duchy of Lancaster; and a donation of £20 per annum, given by Mr. Richard Blackburne, late of Newton, for a Preaching Minister. The Tithes of Newton were valued at £60 per annum; and £83. 1s. 3d. was lately received by Mr. Thomas Norman, deceased, as his Salary. The Minister was Mr. Thomas Blackburne, who came to the place by the general consent of the whole Chapelry. He was a Preaching Minister, and supplied the Cure diligently, but did not observe the last Fast. He had £23. 1s. 7d. as his Salary.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. The Chapel was rebuilt by Richard Legh of Lyme Esq. M.P. eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Legh, Rector of Sefton and Walton, (who died in the year 1639,) and his wife Lettice, daughter and coheirress of Sir George Calveley of Lea. Mr. Legh, succeeded his uncle, Francis Legh Esq. in the Estates, and dying the 30th of August 1687, was buried at Winwick. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chicheley of Wimpole in the county of Kent, he had issue Peter Legh Esq. his heir.

Baines states that the Chapel was rebuilt in the year 1682, which date disagrees with the text, the accuracy of which may probably be relied on, although the Chapel was stated to be small and ruinous in the year 1680, and efforts were then made to enlarge and rebuild it. It was not consecrated, however, in the year 1686, as Bishop Cartwright records, December 14th:—"I received a Letter from Mr. Legh of Lime that his Chapel could not be ready for Consecration till my return from London,

[A] Borough Town² and Market by Charter from Edward I, but [the] Market is now discontinued.

[The] Chap.[el was] rebuilt by Mr. Legh of Lime an.[no] 1684; the old Chap.[el] joined to y^e Court-house, and had a door open.[ing] into it.

Newton Hall.³

Hall.

An.[no] 1646, John Stirrup built a School here upon a small School. parcell of Barren Land, and soon after dying, left y^e Int. [erest] of 50^l to a Master, in y^e hands of Mr. Legh of Lime. Nothing else belongs to it. The Town choose y^e Master.

In 1634 James Low, and others, gave for the Poor's Stock, Charities. £273.

because of the Lord Derby's not being there, who is Patron of Wigan, (Winwick,) and must consent to it." — *Diary*, p. 18. In June 1687, the Bishop wrote to Mr. Richard Legh of Lyme about the Chapel consecration. — p. 59. Thomas Legh Esq. M.P. enlarged the Chapel in the year 1819, and it was still further enlarged and improved in the year 1835. By an Order in Council, dated the 3d of February 1845, a district was assigned to this Chapel, and all Ecclesiastical rights allowed and confirmed to it.

By the 4th Victoria, c. 9, intituled "An Act for the Division of the Rectory of Winwick," it was enacted that the Township of Newton in Makerfield should become a distinct Parish and Rectory, and that the Church of Emanuel, (built in the year 1841,) should be thenceforth the Parish Church, and be endowed with the Tithes of that Township. The population in the year 1845 amounted to 3,126.

Leland describes the place as "Newton on a Brooke, a little poore Market, whereof Mr. Langton hath the name of his Barony." The Market having been long disused, the ancient and chartered privilege was some years ago revived.

² This was not amongst the ancient Lancashire Parliamentary Boroughs, as the earliest exercise of the elective privilege was in the year 1558, and the right was taken away by the 2d William IV. cap. 45, commonly called the "Reform Act."

³ The Baronial Mansion of Newton has entirely disappeared, but its site must have been on the same eminence where the Church and Parsonage House now stand. Sir Robert de Langton in the time of Edward III. obtained a Licence to embattle it, [kernellare.] The period of its demolition is unknown, but some vestiges of the ancient materials are supposed to have existed until a recent period. Newton Hall is the property of Thomas Legh of Lyme Esq.

Deanry of Blackburn,¹ in Lancashire.

V. £ s. d.
M. T.
Pr. A. 1. 0. 0
Syn... 0. 3. 0
Tri... 1. 6. 8
Pens. 0. 8. 10
Fam. ... 1800
in [the] whole
Parish.
Pap. 532
[In Par. 1024.]
Pap. M. 3.
Diss. M. 3 P.
Diss., 844 P.



BLACKBURN,² about 150^l p.
[er] an.[num.] John Lacy, E.[arl]
of Lincoln, Grandson to John, the
Founder of Stanlaw Mon.[astery,]
gave y^e mediety of this Church to
that Mon.[astery,] and Edmund his
son, gave the other mediety. D.[ug-
dale's] *Mon.[asticon,]* v. 1, p. 906.

An.[no] 1555, [a] Vicar [was] presented by K.[ing] Ph.[ilip]
and Q.[ueen] Mar.[y.] *Inst.[itution]* B.[ook,] 1, p. 47. Ever
since by [the] AP of Cant.[erbury.]

¹ This Deanery appears to have been at an early period an independent Shire, being called Blackburnshire; but it is now, and has long been, recognized as one of the seven Hundreds of Lancashire.

² Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £893. Registers begin in 1600.

According to the *Status de Blagborneshire*, there was a Church at Blackburn, the chief town of the Shire, in the year 596,—in the sixth century after the introduction of Christianity into this country. The Manor was held by Edward the Confessor, and granted by William the Conqueror to Roger de Poietou, from whom it passed to his mesne tenants, Roger de Busli and Albert de Greslet, and shortly afterwards became vested in the Crown, owing to the attainder of Roger, the chief Lord. In the year 1160 Henry de Blackburne, Clerk, held the Manor and Church as they had been held by Gamaliel, Gilbert, and John, three of his predecessors by hereditary succession, being severed during the existence of the Deanery from the original Parish of Whalley. This clerical Manerial owner had two sons, Richard and Adam, between whom the property was divided in equal moieties. Roger, the son of Adam, sold his moiety to John de Laey, Earl of Lincoln, who, in the year

An Award [was made] conc.[erning] an Oratory or Chap.[el] in this Church, 10 Jam.[es] 1; [and] confirmed by y^e B^p an.[no] 1617. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook]*, 2, p. 342, 344.

The Right of choosing the Par.[ish] Clerk adjudged to Alex.[ander] Osbaldeston Esq. accord.[ing] to ancient custom, an.[no] 1662. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook]*, 3, p. 10.

The Vicar names y^e Curates of all y^e Chappells.

In Balderston, [the] Inhab.[itants] pretend to pay a prescription Rent in Lieu of all Tyths.

Given to this Church by A^bp Juxon, beyond the old Pension of 26^l.13^s.4^d, 70^l p.[er] an.[num.] *Kennett of Impropr.[iations]*, 256.

1251, assigned half of the Advowson to the Abbey of Stanlaw, as he had previously given, about the year 1230, the other half of his moiety to the same religious house.

The other mediety of Henry de Blackburne's Estate descended from Richard to his son Adam, who left two daughters and coheirresses, Agnes, the wife of David de Hulton; and Beatrice, the wife of William de Hulton. From Richard, son of David and Agnes, this portion of the Manor, which had absorbed the privileges, passed in the 8th Edward III. to Robert, younger son of Richard de Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower, and from his family to the Bartons, first of Holme, and afterwards of Smithills. In the seventeenth century it was conveyed with the heiress of that family, to Henry, first Viscount Fauconberg, whose descendant, Thomas Bellasys, sold it in the year 1721, to William Baldwin, Henry Feilden, and William Sudell, Gents. for £8,650. The "so entitled" Manor remained in the representatives of these three families until the whole is said to have become vested, by subsequent purchase of the remaining shares, in Joseph Feilden of Witton House and John Feilden of Mollington Hall Esqrs.; the latter being grandson, and the former great-grandson of Henry Feilden Gent. above named, and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Sudell. It will be observed that in the text "the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the ancestor of Lord Fauconberg, about one hundred years ago," viz. in the year 1617, "are recognised as the two Lords of this Town." The Manor is still a dependency of the Honor of Clitheroe, and pays an acknowledgment to the superior court.

The Rectory of Blackburn, "together unquestionably with half the Manerial rights as well as half the ancient Manerial demesnes of the town of Blackburn," continued part of the possessions of the Abbey of Whalley until the year 1537, when, on the attainder of Abbot Paslew, they passed to the Crown, and were given, inter alia, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, along with the Advowson of the Vicarage, in exchange for other Manors and Advowsons belonging to that See, in the year 1547. See *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. part i. p. 130, Note 16.

The Vicar.[age] house was rebuilt by Fran.[cis] Price, Vicar, and y^e building [was] approved by y^e Bp [in] 1680. *Reg.[ister] B.[ook],* 3, p. 96.

Patron and Impropr.[riator, the] A^{bp} of Canterbury.

About 100 years agoe the A^{bp} of Cant.[erbury] and the ancestor of L^d Falconberg, the 2 Lords of this Town, agreed to enclose y^e Common Lands, and the Vicar, as Charterer, had 22 Acres for his share, w^{ch} are now in possession of 5 tenants, who pay only 12^d an Acre p.[er] an.[num] to y^e Vicar, w^{ch} they call *a Prescriptive Rent*; but 'tis said they have alwayes paid small Fines at y^e death of every Vicar or Tenant, and all of them paid the present Vicar Fines at his coming in: But y^e person to whom

The appropriation of a mediety of this Church to the Abbey of Stanlaw by Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, (saving 20 marks to the Vicar,) is printed from the original in the Augmentation Office, in Madox's *Formulare*, p. 311. Dat. London in Crast. S^{ci} Luce Evangel. A.D. 1259.—Ducarel's *Repert.* And see the Charter for the Triple Ordination of the Viarages of Roehdale, Eeeles, and Blackburn, by Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, dated apud Heywood, 14th kal. Maii 1277, in the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, vol. i. p. 85. In the year 1309 William de Laeh, perpetual Viar of Blackburn, obtained a Lienco of absenec from his said Viarage, to enable him to travel for one year. Dated London, 2d kal. May in the 13th year of the Consecration of Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.—*Libr.* 1/2 fol. 57, *Reg. Langton.* William de Lench, or Lenches, according to Whitaker, was the first Viar, and occurring in the year 1289, and dying in the year 1317, was probably the same person. In the year 1291 the Church and Chapels were valued at £33. 6s. 8d.

The Church was rebuilt about the reign of Edward III. in the 51st of which reign, 1377, William Wetherley, the Vicar, was the Custos Regalitatis of the Duchy of Lancaster, in which office he was succeeded by Henry, Earl of Derby. The Nave and Choir were re-roofed, in compartments, in the reign of Henry VIII. and various alterations were subsequently made. In the year 1820 the old Church was taken down, and, in the walls of the Aisles, several fragments of Norman architecture were discovered, consisting of sculptured capitals, and portions of arches, evidently the remains of a door-way.—See Palmer's *Architectural Description of Manchester Collegiate Church.* In the year 1826 a Church, on a large scale, adapted, in some measure, to the wants, and suited to the wealth and importance of the Parish, was consecrated.

The Chantry of our Lady in the South Aisle of the Church, was founded by the second Earl of Derby in the year 1509, 1st Henry VIII. (Whitaker says in the year 1514, from a defective copy of the Foundation Deed,) for the souls of Thomas,

5 Acres were lest [leased] in May last, refuses to pay any Fine to y^e Vicar, or to Give him possession. *Vicar's Account*, Dec. 1717.

All y^e dues y^e Vicar pretends to in Harwood, Lango, Law, and Samlesbury, are Surp.[lice] Fees, and a half-penny for every Communicant, w^{ch} he Allows the Curates to take. *Vic's. Acc^t* an. [no] 1705. *Pap. Reg.*

4 Wardens, [and] 4 Assist.[ants.] 1 Warden [is] chosen by Ralph Livesey (of Livesey Esq.;) 1 by Alex.[ander] Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston Esq.; 1 by John Warren of Dinkley Esq.; 1 by [the] Ab^p of Cant.[erbury,] Mr. (Wm.) Baldwin, Mr. (Henry) Feilden, and Mr. (Wm.) Sudell, Gent^a.

Earl of Derby, deceased, and his Lady, George Stanley, Lord Strange, the Lady Jane, and their children, their posterity, and all the Parishioners. It was endowed with Lands for the maintenance of a Priest, who should sing and say Mass and teach a Grammar School and Song School, if such a one could be had, and if not, for a Song School in the town of Blackburn. The Chantry was dissolved by Edward VI. and the lands granted for life to Thomas Burgess, then Chantry Priest; it was restored by Queen Mary, and sold in the reign of her successor. It was divided in the year 1614 between the Talbots of Salesbury, who had the North part, and the Walmsleys of Dunkenhalgh, to whom the South part was appropriated. The Rushtons of Dunkenhalgh, descendants of the feudal Rectors of Blackburn, are supposed to have had some beneficial interest in this portion of the Church before the foundation of this Chantry.

In the North-east Aisle of the Church was a Chantry, founded by the Osbaldestons of Osbaldeston, and their place of sepulture. Elena, widow of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, directed by Will dated 1560, that three stones, with inscriptions in brass, should be laid in her family Chapel within Blackburn Church, over the remains of herself, her husband, and Sir Thomas Tyldesley of Morleys, her brother.

By Inquisition made at Blackburn on the 21st of June 1650, it was found that the Vicarage was presentative by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, (Laud,) the Appropriator; that Mrs. Mariana Fleetwood was farmer of the Tithes, by lease from the said Archbishop; that there was a demesne, called Hadley, then in lease under the said "Bishop," to the said Mrs. Fleetwood, for eight years, or thereabouts, demised for £80 per annum and an old rent of £35. 14s., besides fines of tenements and one Water Corn Mill, all then in lease, and the Tithes in various Townships. There was one Vicarage-house and thirty acres of land, worth £20 per annum; other ancient tenements which prescribed to pay a rent of £2. 16s. 10d. per annum to the Vicar; and £26. 13s. 4d. from the said Mrs. Fleetwood; and an augmentation of £50 a year from the Committee of Plundered Ministers; "but as yett Mr. Leonard

Halls. Haudley,³ Pleasington,⁴ Showley,⁵ Little Harwood,⁶ Livesey, Sailsbury,⁷ Carr.⁸

Towns. 19. Blackb.[urn,] Billington, Balderston, Clayton-le-Dale, Upper Darwen, Lower Darwen, Great Harwood, Little Harwood, Livesey cū Tockholes, Mellor cū Eccleshill, Pleasington, Rishton, Ramsgrave, Sailsbury, Witton, Walton, Wilpshire cū Dinkley, Yatebank, Piccop-bank.

Clayton M.A. the Vicar, hath received no benefit thereby." The Parish contained nineteen Townships and seven Chapels. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

Archbishop Juxon, by Indrē dated 18th Febr. 14th Car. 2d. gave to Blackburn £70 for Vicars, beyond the old pension of £26. 13s. 4d. Confirmed by another Indrē dated 24th Dec. 28th Car. 2d. Lambeth Leases. — Ducarel's *Repert. Lamb. Libr.*

There are now twenty-three Chapels, all more or less dependent on the Mother Church of Blackburn, scattered over this extensive and populous Parish.

³ Haudley Hall was the mansion of the Rectory in the reign of Henry VIII.; and in the 3d Edward VI. was in Lease to Sir Thomas Talbot, who prosecuted Alice Livesey, and others, in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, for setting fire to the Parsonage Barn, and to the Mansion House called Hawdley. — *Cal. Plead.* Sir Thomas Talbot of Hawdley, in his Will dated the 27th of September 1557, names his Lease of the Parsonage of Blackburne, which he bought of John Comberford, and Robert Bellet Gent. and which was then valued at £300. In the years 1616 and 1647 the house is described as being built of stone, timber, and brick, half a mile from Blackburn, and having certain lands called Hadley Demesne, being 143a. Or. 10p. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 220. It is now called Audley, and is a farm house.

⁴ Pleasington was the property of Henry de Plesyngton, living in the reign of Henry III.; and his descendant, Robert de Plesyngton, was living in the 2d Edward III. Pleasington Priory is a modern-built house.

⁵ Showley was the residence of Richard, second son of Thomas Walmsley of Dunkenhalgh Esq. in the time of Henry VIII.; and his descendant, Richard Walmsley Esq. living at the time of Dugdale's Visitation, had a son Richard, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury Esq. by whom he had issue a daughter Elizabeth, living in the year 1666, and afterwards married to Mr. Thomas Cottam of Dilworth. — *Lanc. MSS. Ped.* vol. xiii. p. 55. This fine old house is tenanted by a farmer.

⁶ Little Harwood has been the property of the Clayton family since the reign of Edward III. and was, probably, vested in Henry de Clayton, Steward of Blackburnshire in the time of Edward I. It passed, by Will, on the death of Thomas Clayton of Carr Hall Esq. in the year 1835, to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Every Esq. second son of Sir Henry Every Bart. who assumed in August 1835, by Sign Manual, the surname of Clayton. Colonel Clayton was the last male represen-

 he Free Gram.[mar] School here was Founded by Q.[ueen] Eliz.[abeth.] an.[no] R.[egni sui] 9. The endowment amounts to 45^l.17^s.04^d, viz. [a] Pension of 4^l.7^s.4^d Given by Q.[ueen] Eliz.[abeth.] (having been recommended by Sir Walter Mildmay to Edward VI. but not claimed by the Master,) and payable out of y^e Dutchy, and Confirmed by a Decree of Chancery; 20^l p.[er] an.[num] Rent Charge upon [the] Manour of Farnhill, Yorks.[hire,] purchased (with certain arrears due to the School, 60^l given by the Qucen, and subscriptions,) by y^e Gov.[ernors] of y^e School, an.[no] 36 (32) Eliz.[abeth,] of Edmund Eltoftes Esq. the same year her [Majesty's] Pension was Given, [and] now in [the] possession of Lord Bingley; 29 acres of Land in Mellor, purchased (with money left by John Astley in 1608, and other sums,) by [the] Gov.[ernors] an.[no] 1 Char.[les] 1, Leased now for 21 years, for [a] clear Rent of 12^l p.[er] an.[num;] Int.[erest] of 190^l given by S^r Edw.[ard] Asheton and other Gentle-

Grammar
School.

tative of his house resident at Little Harwood in unbroken lineal succession for more than four centuries, when the principal family residence was transferred to Carr Hall near Colne, which was obtained in the year 1754, by John Clayton, in marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Townley Esq. the eighth in descent from John Towneley of Towneley Esq. Colonel Clayton was fifty-eight years in the Commission of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and was the father of the Magistracy and Deputy Lieutenancy of the County. He was nominated by George III. to succeed the Earl of Wilton as Colonel of the Royal Lancashire Volunteers, and served with his regiment many years in Ireland, before the Union. He was High Sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1808; and in the year 1821, received the public thanks of the Hundred of Blackburn, together with a Service of Plate, valued at five hundred guineas, raised by subscription, as an acknowledgment of his active exertions in the preservation of the peace of the district during a period of great insubordination. He was born on the 16th of May 1755, and died on the 12th of February 1835.

⁷ Salesbury was held by Award de Salebury, who granted lands in Salebury to the Monks of Stanlaw about the time of Edward I. It passed to John Talbot, Esq. living in the year 1414, in marriage with Isabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Mauliverer, by Sybil his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Clitheroe of Salebury. Of this family were Thomas Talbot of Salesbury Esq. who perfidiously betrayed Henry VI. to the Yorkists, whilst he was at dinner at Waddington Hall, in the year 1461; and Thomas Talbot, Clerk of the Tower Records in the year 1580, the friend of Camden, and himself a celebrated antiquary.

men, wⁿ they were chosen Governours, (between 1685 and 1696,) 9^l.10^s p.[er] an.[num.] The Governours are, by y^e Patent of Q.[ueen] Eliz.[abeth,] to be chosen out of y^e FREEHOLDERS AND CHIEF INHAB [ITANTS] of y^e Parish not exceeding 50; and [they are] to nominate the Master and Usher. V.[ide] *Nom.[ination] of a Master*, an.[no] 1703, *Pap. Reg.* and an.[no] 1706, *Ib.* V.[ide] *Nom.[ination] of an Usher*, 1690 and 1705. *Ib.*⁹

Charities.

fft to y^e Poor by a Person unknown, long agoe, 20^{li}; Ra.[lph] Clayton of London, Grocer, (before 1703,) 30^{li}; Mr. Edw.[ard] Clayton, (Master of the Free School of Manchester, by Will,) 6^l.13^s.8^d, half of w^{ch} is lost; Mr. [Wm.] Yates, in 1694, 20^{li}; Jo.[seph] Yates Esq. of Manchester, and his sisters, Mrs. Mary Mosley, and Mrs. Abigail Drake, at the Funeral of their Mother in 1696, 20^{li}; Mr. Jos.[eph] Yates of Blackburn, in 1710, 100^{li}; Mr. Wm. Yates, his brother, by Will, in 1711, 105^{li}; Mrs. [Elizabeth] Wilkinson, in 1706, 20^{li}, at the Funeral of her brother, Mr. Francis Price, late Vicar of Blackburn; Joseph Yates of Manchester Esq. by Will, in 1704, 10^{li}; Mr. [Henry] Maudisley (of Ousbooth, at the funeral of his brother, Thurstan Maudisley,) 10^{li}, to w^{ch} 3^{li} Interest has since been added; all w^{ch} summs, except 25^l w^{ch} is now in the hands of the Vicar, and y^e last named 13^l (in the hands of Mr. John Sudell of Blackburn,) are let out upon Land security, and [the] Int.[erest]

⁸ Carr, formerly the seat of the Townleys, and now the residence of Edward Every Clayton Esq. by marriage with the heiress of Colonel Clayton, the descendant and representative of the Townleys of Carr.

⁹ The School will, perhaps, always be memorable as having laid the foundation of the astonishing learning of Robert Bolton, born at Blackburn in the year 1572, of mean parents, educated here by Mr. Yates, and pronounced "the best scholar in the School." He wrote Greek better than either English or Latin, and disputed in Greek with as much facility as in Latin. In the year 1602 he became Fellow of Brasenose, and in the year 1609 Rector of Broughton in Northamptonshire, where he died on the 17th of December 1631. His published works, chiefly on Practical Divinity, are very numerous. There is an old portrait of him, on panel, at the Holme. His son, Dr. Samuel Bolton, died Prebendary of Westminster, in the year 1668.

is] distributed every Christmas by the Vicar, Curate, and Churchwardens. An Account of w^{ch} is entered by the present Vicar in a book kept for that purpose, and shewed to, and allowed of by, the Gentⁿ of y^e Parish every year. Certif.[icate] of [the] Rev. John Holme, Vicar, and [the] Churchwardens, 28th Oct. an.[no] 1718.



BALDERSTON,¹ Certif.[ied] that no Endowment belongs to it. An.

Fam. 69
Diss. M.
Pap. M.

[no] 1705 Certif.[ied] y^t 7^l belonged to it, viz. 5^l from Thornly, and 2^l from [the] Rect.[or,] w^{ch} was divided among y^e Curates of y^e other Chappells, who supply this Chap.[el] in their turns, only the first Sunday in every month, at w^{ch} time there is no Service in their own Chappells. V.[ide] *Vic's Acc^t* an.[no] 1705. *Pap. Reg.*

¹ Dedicated to St. Leonard. Value in 1834, £90. Registers begin in 1767.

Balderstone afforded a name to a family at an early period, of which was William de Balderstone, living in the 8th Henry III. supposed to be descended from the Osbaldestons of Osbaldeston in this Parish. In the 28th Henry VI. William Balderstone died, leaving by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Stanley Esq. two coheirresses, of whom Isabel married before the 26th of May 1461, Sir Robert Harrington of Bads-worth and Hornby Castle; and Jane was betrothed or married to (1) Sir Ralph Langton, and (2) Sir John Pilkington. By Will dated January 2d 1497, this Lady Pilkington, then a widow, bequeaths her body to be buried in the Nun's Quier of Monkton, in her Habit, holding her hand on her breast with her Ring upon her finger, "having taken in my resoulis the Mantle and the Ring," (i.e. having actually taken the Vows, which Dodsworth says she took in the Church of Wakefield, from William, Bishop of Dromore.) She gives her moiety of the Manor of Balderstone, and other Lands, to Sir James Harrington Knt. her sister's son, for his life; and after his decease, her Trustees, Sir Henry Huntingdon, Priest, and Roger Radcliffe Gent. were to stand seized of the same to the use of Thomas Talbot of Bashall, son and heir of Edmund Talbot Esq. and Jane his wife, daughter and coheirress of Sir Robert Harrington of Hornby Castle, Knight, and Isabel his wife, sister of the Testatrix, and the heirs of the body of the said Thomas Talbot, [who ob. a minor,] for ever; and to the use of Richard Radcliffe [of Wimmersley,] and Ellen his wife, sister of William Balderstone, father of the Testatrix, and to the use of Richard Osbaldeston, [ob. 37 Henry VII.] son and heir of John Osbaldeston and Elizabeth his wife, [married 1st Edward IV.] another sister of the said William Balderstone, and their heirs for ever. Sir Robert Harrington was attainted at Leicester, in the 1st Henry VII. and ob. ante the 2d of

The six other Chappells in this Par.[ish] are supplied by 3 Curates; those two w^{ch} ly nearest to one another being annext by A^bp Sancroft's order, viz. Darwen and Tockholes, Harwood and Lango, Law and Samlesbury. V.[ide] *Vic's Acc^t* an.[no] 1705. *Pap. Reg.*

The Lands given to these Chappells were bought by A^bp Sancroft in Thornly cū Wheatly. V.[ide] *Pap. Reg. Ib.*

4 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church; [and] 2 m.[iles] from any other Chap.[el.]

[The] Inhab.[itants] of Bald.[erston,] Osbaldeston, and part of Mellor resort to it. Circumf.[erence] about 7 m.[iles]. No Warden.]

Halls.

Bald.[erston,] and Osbald.[eston.]²

No School.

Charities.

Margaret Radcliffe gave two Cottages and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of Land, for poor house-keepers; in 1716 Michael Waterhouse gave

January 1497. His son, Sir James Harrington D.D. afterwards Dean of York, above-named, petitioned the King and Council for the forfeited Estate, in the 19th Henry VII. and appears to have regained this portion of it, notwithstanding the claims of Thomas, Earl of Derby, and Sir Edward Stanley. The Dean's Will is dated the 2d of September in the 13th Henry VII. He died in the year 1512.

The other moiety of the Manor passed to the Dudley family; and on the execution of Sir Edmund Dudley, along with Empson, for high treason, in the 1st Henry VIII. the Manor was returned, on an Inquisition, as an Escheat of the Crown. It became the property of Joseph Feilden of Witton House Esq. by purchase, about the year 1821.

The Chapel of Balderstone is of uncertain antiquity, but probably somewhat earlier than the Reformation. In the reign of James I. it had gone to decay, but has since been repaired. — Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 431. It is named in the year 1559; and was without endowment and Minister in the year 1650, although eighty families resorted to it. It was enlarged in the year 1755, and again in the year 1818.

² Osbaldeston Hall was the property and residence of one of the first and oldest families in Lancashire, seated here immediately after the Conquest, and supposed by Dr. Leigh to be derived from Osalveden, signifying Oswald's Town, a Roman vill in this neighbourhood in the time of Tacitus, and continued in the direct male line until the death of Edward Osbaldeston Esq. in the year 1689, his son, Thomas Osbaldeston Esq. dying a minor in the year 1701; after whose decease, "the remains of the Estate" passed to a collateral branch of the family, and being sold in the middle of

10^s a year; John Livesey of Balderston gave to the Poor of Balderston 15^l, now in the hands of Mr. Osbaldeston of Sunderland, and the Int.[erest] is distrib.[uted] on St. Thomas' Day, by John Jackson of Preston, the Trustee. Certif.[ied by] Mr. Holme [in] 1718.



DARWEN¹—UPPER DARWEN, Certif.

Augm.

[ied] 9^l.16^s.8^d, viz. out of [the] A^{bp} of Cant^y's Lands at Thornley, 5^l; Rect^y of Blackburn, 2^l.6^s.8^d; Int.[erest] of 50^l, 2^l.10^s.0^d.

Fam. 95.
Diss. M.P.

9^l.4^s.9^d *Vic's Account*, an.[no] 1704. *Pap. Reg.*

[The] same Curate serves Darwen and Tockholes.

Circumf.[erence] about 12 m.[iles.] Upper Darwen, Yate-Bank, Piccop Bank, Eccleshill, and part of Lower Darwen, resort to it.

the eighteenth century, to the Warrens of Poynton, are now held by their noble representative, the Lord de Tabley.

The Park is destroyed; but the shell of the old House, a large, though irregular pile, remains nearly entire.—Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 432. Dame Elena, widow of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, in the year 1560, gave by Will, to her son, John Osbaldeston Esq. certain things belonging to the Altar in the Chapel at Osbaldeston, "to remayne as erlomes."

¹ Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £125. Registers begin in 1829.

Darwen was a member of Walton, and granted in the reign of Henry II. to Robert Banastre, and passed in the thirteenth century by the marriage of Alice, his granddaughter and heiress, to Sir John de Langton the first Baron of Newton.—See p. 271. In the 5th Henry VIII. the Manor of Nether Derwyn was held by William Bradshaw; and in the 17th Elizabeth, by his descendant, John Bradshaw. In the 13th Charles I. "the Manor of Netherdarwynd and Lowerdarwent" is found amongst the possessions of Sir Thomas Walmsley of Dunkenhalth Knt. and is now the property of his descendant, Henry Petre of Dunkenhalth Esq.—Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 333. Whitaker states that the Manor of Overderwen belonged to the Osbaldestons.

A Chapel existed here probably before the Reformation, and is mentioned by Harrison in the year 1577. In the year 1650 the population, including part of the Forest of Rossendale, consisted of four hundred families, and they desired to be made Parochial. Their Chapel was without endowment, but the Committee of Plundered

All Div.[ine] Offices [are] performed every other Sunday.

[No Warden.]

Hall.

White-Hall.

Augm.[ented] an.[no.] 1719 with 220^l, by Mr. Eccles, and others.

3 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Ch.[urch]; and] 2 [miles] from any other Ch.[urch.]

No School.

No Charities.

Fam. 126

HARWOOD=MAGNA,¹ Certif.[ied]
14^l.15^s.04^d, viz. from y^e Exchequer,
4^l.6^s.8^d, [given out of the Duchy of Lancaster by Edward VI. ;]
Thornley, 6^l; Rect.[or,] 2^l.6^s.8^d; given by [the] Ancestours of
Mr. Tho.[mas] Cockshutt, 40^l, [being] 2^l.2^s.0^d a yr.

Ministers allowed Mr. Joseph Barnard, their Curate, "a very able Divine," £40 a year.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.*

A Brief was obtained, and 1s. 6d. collected at Milnrow, for Upper Darwen Chapel in the county of Lancaster, September 22d 1722.—*Milnrow Register.*

St. James's Church at Lower Darwen, and Trinity Church at Over Darwen, built by her Majesty's Commissioners, were consecrated in the year 1829.

¹ Dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Value in 1834, £126. Registers begin in 1560.

Henry de Lasey granted the whole Manor of Great Harwood to Richard flytton, Justice of Chester, in the year 1233, which grant was confirmed by his son, Robert de Lasey, who died in the year 1193. Richard, son of John flytton, brother of the original grantee, had the Manor conveyed to him by his kinsman, Edmund flytton, and was living in the year 1237.—*Coucher Book*, pp. 845-6. He left three daughters and coheireses, of whom Matilda married Sir William Hesketh, living in the 23d Henry III. seized of two Carueates of land in Magna Harwode, which Hugh flytton formerly held of the Earl of Lincoln; Amabel, the second daughter and coheiress, married Edmund Leigh of Croston; and Elizabeth, the third, married Roger, son of Adam de Nowell of Great Mearley; and the Manor became divided into three portions. Of these the Heskeths purchased that of the Leighs; and the Netherton portion of the Nowells continued in that family until it was alienated by Alexander Nowell Esq. who died in the year 1772. The present Lord of the Manor of Great Harwood is James Lomax of Clayton Hall Esq. who succeeded to it in the year 1849, on the death of his elder brother, John Lomax Esq.

11l. 15s. 4d (endowment.) *Vic's Acc^t. 1704. Pap. Reg.*

[The] Curate has Surp.[lice] Fees, and [a] half-penny for every Communicant. *Ib.*

[A] Caveat [was] entred by y^e Vicar agst Granting a License to Harwood and Lango, an.[no] 1690. V.[ide] *Subs.[cription] Book.*

Harwood-magna, Tottleworth, and [the] East end of Rishton resort to it.

[The] same Curate serves Harwood and Lango.

2 Wardens; chosen by [the] Min.[ister] and [the] principall Inhab.[itants.]

Martholme Hall.²

Hall.

3 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church; [and] 2 m.[iles] from any other Ch.[urch.]

Here is a School, built by Coll. Nowell,³ but not endowed; *School.* and there is no teaching in it, [for a Master cannot get a maintenance.]

In the 13th Richard II. 1389, John Nowell Esq. did homage for his Estate of Netherton to Thomas Hesketh Esq. in the Chapel of Harwood, which proves a higher antiquity for the foundation of the Chapel than that assigned to it in Ecton's *Thesaurus*, viz. of the year 1505; or by the *Liber Regis*, of the year 1507. It was apparently rebuilt about the latter period. On the North side the original Windows remain; but the rest appear to have been renewed along with the roof, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the East Window of the South Aisle are three panes of stained glass, with the garbs and the letters I. H. — Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 434.

In the year 1631 Mr. Richard Hargreaves was Curate of Harwood; but in the year 1650 there was "noe Minister nor maintenance, except £4 a y^r p^d out of the Duchy lands," although there were two hundred families, and their Chapel Parochial. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

² Martholme was the ancient Manor House of the ffyttons, and occasionally the residence of their successors the Heskeths, by one of whom it seems to have been nearly rebuilt about the year 1561, that date, with the arms, and cypher T. H. still remaining on the gateway. On the North side are some ancient trefoil lights. The whole was surrounded by a moat, and the house is a handsome specimen of an Elizabethan Hall of the second order. It is now occupied by a farmer.

³ Roger Nowell Esq. was born in the year 1605, married at Rochdale in the year 1626, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Holte of Stubley and Castleton Esq. and died in

Charity.



Given to y^e Poor by Sr Edm.[und] Asheton, (before 1691,) 30^l, secured by Trustees. *Curate's Acc^t*. 8^{br} 27, 1718.

Fam. 100



LANGHO,¹ Certif.[ied] 7^l.6^s.8^d, viz. out of Thornly, 5^l; Rect.[or,] 2^l.6^s.8^d.

This Chappell in K.[ing] Jam.[es] 2d's time was seized by Mr. Walmesley, a Papist; but upon [the] Petition of Mr. Price, Vicar of Blackburn, to y^e King, the Case was referred to L^d Chancellor Jeffereys, and he Ordered the Chap.[el] to be restored to the Petitioner. V.[ide] O.[ld] R.[egister,] p. 491.

the year 1695 aged ninety. He was an active Magistrate, a zealous Churchman, and a warm supporter of the royal cause, being a Colonel in the army of Charles I. His Portrait is in the possession of his representative, Mrs. Nowell of Netherside in Craven.

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £125. Registers begin in 1733. Marriages at Blackburn.

In the year 798, Duke Wada unfortunately engaged Ardulph, King of the Northumbrians, at Billangho, now contracted into Langho. In the year 1836, as Thomas Hubbersty, the farmer at Brockhall, was removing a large mound of earth in Brockhall Eases, about five hundred yards from the bank of the Ribble, on the left of the road leading from the house, he discovered a Kist-vaen, formed of rude stones, containing some large human bones and the rusty remains of some spear heads of iron. The whole crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. Tradition has uniformly recorded that a battle was fought about Langho, Elker, and Buckfoot, near the Ribble; and this tumulus was opened within two hundred yards of a ford of the Ribble, (now called Bullasey-ford,) one of the very few points, for miles, by which that river could be crossed. The late Dr. Whitaker repeatedly, but in vain, searched for remains of this battle, as he appears to have erroneously concluded that the scene of it was higher up the river, and near Hacking Hall, at the junction of the Calder and Ribble. In the reign of Stephen, the Manor of Billington, in which Langho is situated, was granted by Henry de Lasey to Hugh, son of Leofwine, whose descendant, William, Lord of Alvetham, granted it to Ralph, son of Geoffrey de Billington. Adam de Billington, probably son of Ralph, was one of the Jurors on the grand Inquest in the 13th John, and held the moiety of a Knight's fee in Billington, which he conveyed to Adam de Huddleston in the year 1288, (*Coucher Book*, p. 973,) whose nephew, Sir Richard de Huddleston, in the year 1322, conveyed the reversion of it after the death of Thomas, son of Sir Geoffrey le Scrop, to the said Sir Geoffrey, who, in the year 1332 granted it, in fee, to the Abbey of Whalley. After the Dissolution, it

Sal.[ary] 6^l.13^s.4^d; 13^l Stock lost. *Vic's. Acc^t* an.[no] 1704.

Pap. Reg.

Circumf.[erence,] about 9 m.[iles.]

[The inhabitants of] Billington, Dinkley, and Whilpshire resort to it.

Div.[ine] Service performed every other Sunday.

was obtained by Sir Thomas Holcroft, along with the other moiety, which, being granted for life to Adam de Huddleston by Henry de Lascy, the reversion was conveyed to the Abbey by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in the 12th Edward II. — *Coucher Book*, p. 937. The Manor soon passed from the Holcrofts to Ralph Asheton of Great Lever Esq. and was given by him, in marriage with Ann his daughter, in the year 1554, to Edward Braddyll of Portfield Esq.

Langho Chapel was in existence shortly after the Reformation, and is supposed to have been built with materials brought from Whalley Abbey. In the year 1650 it was without any endowment, but Mr. Churchlowe, the Minister, had £40 allowed by the County Committee. It was said to be six miles from the Parish Church; and Langho then consisted of three hundred families, who desired to be made a separate Parish, and to have a settled allowance for a Minister. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. Libr.* Nearly a century later the population was returned to the Bishop as being four hundred, and the Church two miles nearer to Langho. King James the Second's famous declaration in favour of Liberty of Conscience induced Bartholomew Walmesley of Dunkenhagh Esq. to seize upon Langho Chapel and fit it up for the service of the Church of Rome, and Mass was actually celebrated in it in 1687–8. On this intrusion Mr. Francis Price, the Vicar of Blackburn, petitioned the King, and stated that the Chapel of Langho had, time out of mind, been a Chapel of Ease, wherein Prayers, Preaching, and Sacraments had been celebrated by the Vicar of Blackburn, and his Curates; that the said Chapel had been, from time to time, repaired, both walls and roof, and the seats uniformly placed, and the Bell thereof bought, at the cost of the adjacent Townships; that some other endowments had been given to it according to the abilities of the neighbourhood, and that, particularly, seats in it had been assigned to ancient families and Estates: that Mr. Bartholomew Walmesley, a neighbouring gentleman, had, notwithstanding, seized on the said Chapel, pretending a right to it, and had dispossessed the Petitioner of his just and undoubted right, as appeared from ancient records, and he prayed to have the case referred to competent authority. At the Court at Whitehall, on the 29th of May 1688, Lord Sunderland stated that his Majesty referred it to the Lord Chancellor, who, on the 16th of June following, decreed that the Chapel should be forthwith delivered to the Vicar of Blackburn; and, as Mr. Walmesley had expended several sums of money on the repairs of the Chapel, the Bishop of Chester (Cartwright) should determine what portion of the same should be refunded by Mr. Price and his Parishioners. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxx. Bartholomew Walmesley Esq. left England on the 5th of February 1685, in the train of Roger,

Sev¹ of [the] Inhab.[itants] are said to goe to Mass to S^r Nich.
[olas] Shireburn's at Stonihurst.²

Halls. Braddyll,³ Hacking,⁴ Dinkley Hall.⁵

4 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Church; [and] 2 m.[iles] from
any other.

No Warden.

Earl of Castlemain, who was sent as Ambassador from James II. to Pope Innocent XI. at Rome. His chief attendants were Thomas Arundel Esq. grandson of Lord Arundel of Wardour, (Privy Seal;) Henry, eldest son of Sir Henry Tiehborne Bart. (Lieutenant of Ordnance;) the Hon. Thomas Ratcliffe, son of the Lord Ratcliffe; and Thomas Eceleston of Eceleston Esq. It was on his return from Rome that he obtained the forcible possession recorded in the text.

² Stonyhurst was conveyed by Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Sir Richard de Sherburn, to Richard de Bayley, before the 46th of Edward III. whose son Richard assumed the surname of Sherburn. The building of this "princeely mansion of the Sherburnes" was probably begun by Sir Richard Sherburne, who died in the year 1594, and finished by his son. A Licence for an Oratory was granted to Richard de Bayley in the year 1372, and the Domestic Chapel remained above the gateway until the middle of the last century. The Estate was conveyed in marriage, in the year 1709, by Maria Winifreda Francesca, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Sherburne Bart. to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and on her Grace's decease in the year 1754, s.p. it passed to Edward Weld of Lulworth Castle Esq. grandson of William Weld Esq. who married in the year 1672 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst Esq. Stonyhurst was converted into a Roman Catholic Seminary by Thomas Weld Esq. who died in the year 1810, and his son and successor obtained a Cardinal's Hat in the year 1829.

³ Braddyll is situated on the warm and fertile bank of the Ribble, and was the residence and parent house of the Braddylls from the reign of Henry II. to the beginning of the last century, when Conishead Priory came into the family by the marriage of John Braddyll Esq. with Sarah, daughter of Miles Dodding Esq. On the death of his grandson, Thomas Braddyll Esq. in the year 1776, the Estates passed by Will to his kinsman, Wilson Gale of High-head Castle in the county of Cumberland Esq. who assumed the name of Braddyll, and dying in the year 1818, was succeeded by his son, Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll Esq. The present owner of Braddyll is John Taylor of Moreton Hall and Whalley Abbey Esq.

⁴ Hacking Hall was the residence of Bernard de Hacking about the year 1200, whose great-grandson, William de Hacking, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. left a daughter Agnes, married to Henry de Shuttleworth, and the eighth descendant of this marriage, Ann, daughter and heiress of Richard Shuttleworth Esq. having married in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Walmesley Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas, conveyed the Estate to that family. Catherine, sole heiress of Bartholomew Walmesley Esq. who died in the year 1701, married in the

Hir Edmund Asheton of Whalley Bart. and others whose Charities. names are not known, gave to the Poor of Billington 100^l, with w^{ch} an Est.[ate] called Dinkloe Moor is purch^d, and the rent is yearly distrib^d by Mr. Wm. Hayhurst, Mr. Edward Chew, John Smalley, Richard Ryding, and Richard Craven of Billington.

WALTON, or LOTTENHURCH,¹ als Chap.Par.

WALTON IN LE DALE. Certif.[ied] 15^l.18^s.08^d, viz. from Thornly, 6^l; Vic.[ar] of Blackburn, 4^l; Rect.[or,] 2^l.6^s.8^d; Int.[erest] of 50^l given by Henry Houghton Esq. 2^l.10^s; out of Mr. Crook's Estate at Whittingham, 2^l.2^s.0^d.

Fam. 220
Pap. M. 4 or 5.
Diss. M. 2.
[P. l. A. l.]

Sal.[ary] 17^l.03^s.03^d. Vic's. Acc^t. an.[no] 1704. Pap. Reg.

30^s p.[er] an.[num] given by [the] Will of Mr. Crook of Abram to Law and Samlesbury. *Ib*.

Circumf.[erence] about 11 m.[iles.]

Walton and Cuerdale resort to it.

year 1712, Robert, seventh Lord Petre, whose great-grandson, Henry Petre, of Dunkenhalgh Esq. is the owner of this Estate, possessed by his ancestors seven centuries ago. The house is beautifully situated at the confluence of the rivers Ribble and Calder, and remains as it was left by Judge Walmesley, who rebuilt it.

⁵ Dinkley Hall was the property of Robert Morley in the 20th Edward IV. and his descendant, Thomas Morley died seized of it in the 24th Henry VIII. It was, however, in the 9th Elizabeth in the possession of Roger Nowell of Read Esq. and afterwards passed to the family of Talbot. Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Talbot of Salebury, married in the seventeenth century, Edward Warren of Poynton Esq. and conveyed the Estate to him. This gentleman resided here, and is justly commended by Dr. Stukeley for his care of the Roman Altar, then at Dinkley, (*Itiner. Curios.* vol. ii. p. 158,) but which has since been removed to Stonyhurst. Sir George Warren K.B. his son and heir, died in the year 1801, and his daughter and heiress having married Thomas James, Viscount Bulkeley, this Estate is now in the possession of her Ladyship's representative, George Warren, Baron de Tabley.

¹ Dedicated to St. Leonard. Value in 1834, £156. Registers begin in 1653.

The Manor of Walton was granted by the first Henry de Lasey, about the year 1130, to Robert, son of Robert Banastre, whose descendant, Alice Banastre, conveyed it in marriage to Sir John de Langton, (see NEWTON, p. 271,) whose son, Sir Robert de Langton, was knighted in the 12th Edward III. The Manor was surrendered by his descendant, Thomas Langton, about the year 1592, to the family of Thomas

Div.[inc] Service [is] performed every forenoon one Sund.[ay,] and ev.[cry] afternoon y^e other, in Summer time; and ev.[cry] other Sunday in Winter.

[The] same Curate serves Law and Samlesbury.

2 Wardens; one chosen by S^r H.[enry] Houghton of Houghton Bart. [and] one by [the] Min.[ister] and [the] principall Inhab.[itants.]

Halls. Walton,² and Cuerdale Hall.³

Hoghton of Houghton Esq. as a peace offering, owing to his having accidentally slain Mr. Hoghton, in a riotous affray, (and not "in a duel," according to Whitaker,) at Lea, in November, 32d Elizabeth, 1589.

This Chapel is the only one on the old foundation, that is, of the twelfth century, under Blackburn, and was endowed like most of the rest with two oxgangs of land, being about thirty Lancashire acres. It was called, at a very early period, Law Chapel. Adam de Blackburn, at the request of John de Lascy, his Lord, granted to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlaw, in the year 1229, the Chapel of Walton, with the lands, tithes, and obventions belonging to it, subject to a payment of twenty marks per annum, to Richard, son of the Dean of Whalley, until he should be promoted to a similar or better benefice by the said John de Lascy.—*Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, p. 83. In the year 1238 the Abbey obtained the Advowson of the Chapel, without any condition, from the same bountiful Patron.

Ralph Langton, Baron of Newton, who died in the 18th Henry VII. left by his Will, twenty marks, to make and repair the Lawe Church, if the Parishioners would build the same while his son was under age.

The South part of the Chancel belongs to the Hoghtons of Houghton Tower, and was repaired by Sir Gilbert Hoghton Bart. who died in the year 1647. There are many monuments of the family in this Chapel. The North part of the Chancel belongs to the Asshetons of Downham and Cuerdale.

In the year 1650 Law was styled a Parochial Chapelry, nine miles from the Parish Church, containing two hundred families. The Inhabitants complained that £40 a year had been allowed them for a Minister by the Committee of Plundered Ministers, out of the Sequestered Tithes of James Anderton Esq. a delinquent Papist; but that in regard of other Charges laid upon these Tithes for the maintenance of other Ministers, the Order had done the Inhabitants no good. In addition to which they had formerly had £4 per annum paid to their Minister by the Viciars of Blackburn, but which for three years last past had been detained, so that they were both without Minister and maintenance. The Inhabitants desired to be made Parochial.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The Vicar of Blackburn is the Patron.

² Walton Hall was the Manerial residence of Robert Banastre, and became successively the principal mansion of the Langtons, and of the Hoghtons, when, about

7 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Ch.[urch];] and 2 m.[iles] from any other Ch.[urch.]

The School here, (w^{ch} is free only to [the] Inhab.[itants] of School. the Town,) was built by [the] Inhab.[itants] upon ground Given by S^r Rich.[ard] Houghton,⁴ an.[no] 1672, (the Children being taught in y^e Chap.[el] before.) Given to [the] Master by Pet.[er] Burscough, an.[no] 1614, (1624,) 100^l, out of the Int.[er]est of which] was raised 30^l more during y^e vacancy of y^e School in y^e [time of the] Rebellion. By Mr. And.[rew] Dandy, Citiz.[en] of Lond.[on,] 100^l; by Tho.[mas] Hesketh of Walton, 20^l; by Mr. Crook of Abram, the tenth part of his Estate in Auston [Alston] and Whittingham, Leased for 11^l. 10^s. 00^d p.[er] an.[num.] No Governours being appointed by y^e Benefactours, (except y^e heirs of Mr. Crook for w^t was given by him,) the Inhab.[itants] have named six Trustees, but they keep y^e Right of Nominat.[ing] y^e Master.

Given to y^e Poor, an.[no] 1624, by [the Will of] Pet.[er] Charities. Burscough (of Walton-le-Dale, Yeoman,) 10^l p.[er] an.

twenty years since, it was abandoned and pulled down. Sir Henry Bold Hoghton Bart. is still the Manerial owner.

8th Ides of Apr. 1367, a Licence was granted to Ralph de Langton to celebrate Divine Offices in his Oratories of Walton and Newton for three years. — *Lib.* v. fol. 16 a, in *Cur. Lichf.* 4th Ides of Oct. 1372, a Lic. was gr. to Ralph de Langton for his Oratories within his Manors of Newton and Walton for three years. — *Ib.* fol. 27 b, *ib.* 27th of Oct. 1375, a similar Licence to the same for two years. — *Ib.* fol. 30 a, *ib.* 16th Dec. 1398, a similar Licence from the Vicar General to Ralph de Langton to celebrate Divine Offices in his Oratories within the Diocese, for two years. — *Ib.* fol. 14 1/a, *ib.* 24th Oct. 1401, a Licence was granted to Sir Henry de Langerton, and Agnes his wife, to celebrate Divine Offices within all and singular their Oratories. — *Ib.* fol. 146 o, *ib.* In 1545, a Licence was granted by John, Bishop of Chester, to Sir Thomas Langton for an Oratory in his Manor House of Walton.

³ Cuerdale was held by Alex. de Keuyrdale in the time of Edward I. and was purchased by Radcliffe Assheton Esq. second son of Ralph Assheton of Great Lever Esq. in the time of James I. and has been ever since in his family, the present owner being William Assheton of Downham Hall Esq.

⁴ Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, the third Baronet, Knight of the

[num, to be distributed on Good Friday. Trustees, Sir Henry Hoghton, Edward Winckley Gent., James Woodcock, and Thomas Winckley.] Given since by Mr. Crook of Abram, (his Will bearing date an.[no] 1688,) a tenth part of an Estate in Auston [Alston] and Whittingham, [of the] val.[ue of] 23^s. 6^d p.[er] an.[num.] Given by Cath.[arine wife of Richard] Park [of Walton, with her husband's consent, in 1710,] 20^l. *Certif.[icate] of John Hull*, Cur. 27th Oct. 1718.

Chap. Par.

Fam. 144
Pap. M.

SAMLESBURY,¹ Certif.[ied] 14^l.
16^s. 08^d, viz. out of Thornly, 6^l; Rect.

[or,] 2^l. 6^s. 8^d; Vic.[ar,] 4^l; Int.[erest] of 50^l given by Hen.[ry] Houghton Esq. 2^l. 10^s.

(Stip.[end]) 14^l. 18^s. 05^d. *Vicar's Acc^t* an.[no] 1704. *Pap. Reg.*

Shire for Lancaster, died in the year 1677-8, having married Lady Sarah Stanhope, daughter of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield.

¹ Dedicated to St. Leonard. Value in 1834, £110. Registers begin in 1722.

Gospatrie de Samlesbury held this Manor at the latter end of the reign of Henry II. and his grandson, Sir William de Samlesbury, left three daughters and coheirresses, who conveyed the Estate to their husbands. Margery married Roger de Haunton, and appears to have had no issue. Cecily married Sir John de D'Ewyas, before the 43d Henry III. and had half of the Manor of Samlesbury; whilst the other moiety passed with Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, to Sir Robert de Holland of Hale, knighted in the 10th Edward I. and grandfather of Sir Robert Holland, whose widow, Joanna, married Edward the Black Prince, father of King Richard II. Sir Robert Holland, by Joanna, Countess of Kent, had a son Robert, who died in his father's life-time, leaving issue one daughter and heiress, who married Sir John Lovel, fifth Baron Lovel K.G. of Tichmersh, to whom livery of her lands was made in the 47th Edward III. On the death of their son, Sir John Lovel, Baron Holland in right of his mother, and Lord Lovel of Tichmersh, in the year 1414, William, Lord Lovel and Holland, his son and heir, succeeded to the lands, which appear to have been confiscated by John, Lord Lovel, an adherent of Henry VI. and the Lancastrians. He died in the 4th Edward IV.

Nicholas, the son or grandson of Sir John D'Ewyas and Cecily de Samlesbury, died without male issue, leaving a daughter married to Sir Gilbert de Southworth, [see p. 266, Note 13,] and her portion of the Manor thus conveyed continued in this family until the year 1677, when John Southworth Esq. sold it and the old Hall to

Circumf.[erence] about 10 m.[iles.]

[The] Inhab.[itants] of Samlesbury and Cuerdale resort to it.

Div.[ine] Service performed every morning one Sund.[ay,] and every afternoon the other, in Summer; and ev.[ery] other Sunday in Winter.

2 Wardens; chosen by [the] Min.[ister] and [the] principall Inhab.[itants.]

Higher² and Lower Hall,³ [Salesbury.⁴]

Halls.

No School.

Thomas Braddyll Esq. for little more than £2,000, and it descended to his representative, T. R. G. Braddyll, now of Conishead Priory, Esq.

Gospatric de Samlesbury founded the Chapel here, (why so remote from the Manor House it is difficult to conjecture,) which was at first a Chapel of Ease merely to Law, without a Cemetery, the dead of Samlesbury being buried at Law; but we are told in the *Coucher Book*, that in the absence from England of Hugh de Nonant, Bishop of Lichfield, who held the See from the year 1185 to the year 1198, (*Le Neve*,) two itinerant Irish Bishops having taken up their residence with Gospatric, were by him prevailed upon to consecrate a Cemetery, which act was supposed to render the Chapel Parochial. Hugh, on his return, irritated, as he had cause to be, at this infringement of his Office, annulled the sentence of Consecration; but, after some time, was prevailed upon by the entreaties of Gospatric to confirm it.—*Coucher Book*, vol. i. pp. 89, 90.

This Chapel, though the burial place of the Lords of Samlesbury from that time to their extinction, contained not a single memorial of the family except the knightly ensigns of a Southworth; and nothing worthy of observation, but an alabaster slab, covering William, son of Sir William Atherton, who married a daughter of Balderstone, and died at that place about the 19th of Henry VI.—Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 430.

The Chapel was falling into decay in the year 1558, when Edward, Earl of Derby, issued the following circular:—"13 May 1558, Edw. E. of Derby, to al his louing frends. As I am credibly enformed the Church at Sambery is in ruine and indangering people that resort to heare God's worde, I haue thought good to moue my louing frends to help with there charity towards the re-edifying thereof."—Kuerden's *MSS.* p. 497, *Chetham's Library*.

In the year 1650 the Parochial Chapelry of Samlesbury was reported as having had "anciently" a pension of £4 per annum, paid by former Vicars of Blackburn, but then detained. The inhabitants stated that they numbered one hundred families, that they were six miles from the Parish Church, and were desirous of being separated from Blackburn and made a distinct Parish. Mr. Richard Smethurst was their Minister, and had £40 a year allowed him by the County Committee.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

Charity. o other Charity but 8^{sh} or 10^{sh} paid by Mr. Whittingham of Whittingham. [Richard Houghton, in 1613, conveyed to Thomas Whittingham of Whittingham, and others, a Close called Wood Crook, in Whittingham, being five acres; the rent to be distributed amongst the Poor of Alston, Preston, and those at Samlesbury Church or Chapel.] *Certif.[icate] of John Hull, cur.* 27th Oct. 1718.

² Higher Hall was moated round, and has enclosed three sides of a large quadrangle, the centre of which containing the great hall, a noble specimen of most rude and massy wood work, though repaired in the year 1532 by Sir Thomas Southworth, whose name it bears, is of very high antiquity, probably not later than Edward III. The principal timbers are carved with great elegance, and the compartments of the roof, painted with figures of saints, while the outsides of the building are adorned with profile heads of wood, cut in bold relief, within huge medallions. It is curious to observe that the inner doors are without a pannel or a lock, and have always been opened, like those of modern cottages, with a latch and string. The remaining wing, which is built of wood towards the quadrangle, and brick without, (and the earliest specimen of brick work in the Parish,) is of the time of Edward III. The House had a Domestic Chapel, and in the year 1400 a Licence was granted by the Bishop of Lichfield to Thomas Southworth Esq. and Johan his wife, to have service celebrated in their mansions of Sothelworth and Samesbury.—*Lib.* ix. fol. 3, *in Cur. Lichf.* The roof of the Hall was arched, and the staircase narrow and mean. On a finely carved wainscot in the hall, is this inscription,—“Thomas Southworth, Baronete.” On the south side there are two very massive chimnies, and the remains of the Domestic Chapel. In the year 1835 the house was restored with much good taste, and was then used as an Inn. It has lately been sold by Colonel Braddyll.

Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury Knt. at the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, distinguished himself by his Recusaney, and was placed in the families of Archbishop Parker, Dean Nowell, (his kinsman,) and others, for the purpose of being reclaimed; but without effect. He is said to have been altogether unlearned and obstinate, his principal grounds being these only, that he would follow his fathers, and die in the faith in which he had been baptized.—*Strype's Grindal*, p. 138; *Strype's Life of Parker*, chap. xix. p. 525; and Archdeacon Churton's *Life of Dean Nowell*, p. 149.

Sir John Southworth died in the year 1595, his Will being dated the 17th of September in that year, and proved in the month of January following, having married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton. There is much unmerited sympathy expressed for this very disloyal person in Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. iii. pp. 630, 631. Notwithstanding the professed subjection of Sir John to a foreign Sovereign, his family was remarkable for their contentions with the Abbey of Whalley, (see Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, p. 431 Note;) and not less remark-

George Talbot of Dinkloe Esq. gave to the Poor of Clayton-le-Dale and Salisbury, £20; [the] Int.[erest to be] yearly distributed by George Entwisle of Clayton, the Trustee. Anthony Shaw of Clayton gave £10; [the] Int.[erest to be distributed] on Good Friday to the Poor.

able for their vulgar dread of the superstitions of Witchcraft, another Sir John averring that his relation, Jane Southworth, was a veritable witch, and that he did for the most part forbear to pass her house, fearing that she would bewitch him. — See Potts's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, L. 3. The tradition of the neighbourhood is that the last male representative of the Southworths died in a workhouse.

³ Lower Hall was sold in the reign of James I. by Thomas Southworth Esq. to Sir Thomas Walmsley of Dunkenhall, and is now the property of Henry Petre Esq. one of the descendants of the Walmsleys.

⁴ Salesbury Hall was a quadrangular house of wood and stone, and passed from the Salesbury to the Clitheroe family, before the fourteenth century. It contained a Domestic Chapel, and on the 6th Ides of September 1371, a Licence was granted by Robert, Bishop of Lichfield, to Sir Robert de Cliderhow Knt. and Sibilla his wife, to have an Oratory at Salebury for the space of two years. — *Lib. v. fol. 285 b, in Cur. Lichf.* 27th October 1376, a Licence was granted to Dame Sibilla, relict of Sir Robert de Cliderow for an Oratory at Salebury for two years. — *Ib. fol. 31 a, ib.* The Estate passed with Sybilla, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Clitheroe, to Sir Richard Mauliverer, whose daughter and coheiress conveyed it to her husband, John Talbot Esq.; and his descendant, Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Talbot Esq. having married about the year 167–, Edward Warren of Poynton Esq. it became vested in that family. There is, however, much obscurity respecting the fate of Sibilla, Lady of Salesbury and Clayton-le-Dale. According to a *MS. Pedigree* by William Radcliffe Esq. Rouge Croix, she also married Sir Roger Fulthorpe Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and afterwards Richard Radclyffe of Ordsall Esq. Escheator of Lancashire, drowned in Rossendale Water in the year 1380, by whom she had issue, Joan Radclyffe, her *sole heiress*, who married Sir Henry Hoghton of Pendleton, *jure uxoris*, but dying s.p. gave her Manor of Salebury to Richard Hoghton, her husband's natural son, living at Lathgreen in the 3d Henry VI. Sibilla de Clitheroe is stated to have survived all her husbands, and to have been living in the 10th Henry IV.; but see Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 282, on the difficulties of the Radcliffe and Clitheroe Pedigrees. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 267.

Fam. 80
Diss. M.P.

TOCKHOLES.¹ Certif.[ied] 15^l.
1^s.8^d; out of Thornly, 5^l; Rect.[or,]

2^l.6^s.8^d; Int.[erest] of 140^l, 7^l; Dwelling-house, 15^{sh}.

13^l.02^s.05^d (endowment). *Vic's. Acc^t* an.[no] 1704. *Pap. Reg.*

The money is in y^e hands of Presbyt.[erian] Trustees, who will give no acc^t of y^e Benefact^s, but pay y^e Curate punctually, viz. [with the] Int.[erest] of 140^l, except wⁿ y^e Chap.[el] wants repairing, wⁿ they apply it to that use to save themselves.

Circumf.[erence] about 9 miles.

[The] Inhab.[itants] of Tockholes, and part of Livesey, repair to it.

Div.[ine] Service ev.[ery] other Sund.[ay]. No Warden.]

3 m.[iles] from [the] Par.[ish] Ch.[urch]; and] 2 m.[iles] from any other Chap.[el.]

¹ Dedicated to St. Stephen the Martyr. Value in 1834, £95. Registers begin in 1813.

Toekholes is a scattered traet in the Township of Livesey, which latter place, at an early period, (for here lived in the time of Henry III. Henry de Livesey, and in the next reign Roger his son,) gave name to a family the owners of the greater part of the land. In the 2d Edward VI. James Livesey Gent. held "the Manor of Livesey," which Dr. Whitaker observes was never granted or conveyed as such; and his descendant, James Livesey Gent. in the year 1612, also held the same, and dying without issue devised his Estate to his kinsman, Ralph Livesey, whose descendant, Robert Bell Livesey Esq. living in the year 1824, sold the ancient possessions of his family in Toekholes, Pleasington, and Balderstone, to Henry Feilden of Witton House, and William Feilden of Feniseowles Esqrs. in whose family they are now vested; whilst the Manor of Tockholes is held by Laurence Broek Hollinshead Esq.

"Adam, Clerk of Livesay," occurs as an attestor in the reign of Edward I.

The Chapel of Toekholes was a low antique structure built before the Reformation. Over the east window were the initials of Sir John Radcliffe, and over the door the date 1620. The base of an ancient Cross is in the Chapel-yard. In the year 1650 one hundred and four families belonged to the Chapel of Toekholes, including Withnell, which adjoined it, and was distant seven miles from the Parish Church of Leyland. The inhabitants of Withnell desired to be annexed to Toekholes, and to be constituted a Parish. There was no settled endowment; but the County Committee allowed £40 per annum for a Minister.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

A new Church, built in the place of the ancient dilapidated Chapel, and dedicated

Livesey Hall,² Hollinghead Hall.³

Halls.

Here is a School-house lately erected in Tockholes; the only endowmt is 20s, the Int.[erest of which] is applied to the repairs of the buildg by the Trustees, William Walmsley, James Marsden, Jas. Walmsley, and Rob.[ert] Aytock: (The three last are Presbyterians,) and, as might be expected, Wm. Sanderson, a Presbyⁿ, is lately come to teach at the s^d School.

Thomas Sharples gave 5^l to the Poor of Livesey and Tockholes, now in the hands of Ralph Livesey of Livesey Esq. [and] the Int.[erest is] distribut^d by him.

WHALLEY,¹ 80^l p.[er] an.[num,] viz. Old Sal.[ary] p^d **W.** £ s. d.
 by [the] Abp's Tenant, 28^l; augmented by A^bp Juxon, Pr. A. 2. 0. 0
 10^l; paid by y^e sev.[eral] Curates of y^e Chappelryes Syn ... 0. 3. 0
 for East.[er] Dues and Surp.[lice] Fees, pursuant to Tri. ... 2. 0. 0
 a Decree agst them obtained by Mr. Gey, the late Vicar, 42^l. Fam. 120
 [£4. 8s. 11d. was payable to the Clerk in the Church of Whalley, [Hous. ... 202
 in 1588, out of the Duchy of Lancaster.] Pap. 128
 Diss. M. Ind.

to St. Stephen, was consecrated here in 1833. The expense of the building amounted to £2,400, of which sum six Prelates contributed £300, the Inhabitants of Blackburn £1,000, the Church Commissioners and the nobility and gentry of the realm having furnished the remainder.

² Livesey Hall is now the property of Sir William Feilden of Feniscowles Bart.; but there are very few remains of the original house, long the residence of the Liveseys.

³ Hollinshead Hall is a small house, situated in a remote district among the Moors, and not occupied by the owner, Laurence B. Hollinshead Esq.

¹ Dedicated to St. Wilfred; or to All Saints, according to *Ecton*, and the *Status de Blag*. Value in 1834, £137. Registers begin in 1538.

Whalley, called by the Saxons, Walaleg, was a member of the Hundred of Blackburn, at the Domesday Survey, and was held by Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror gave the whole Hundred to Roger of Poitou, and the mesne lords were Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet. On the defection of Earl Roger,

Improp.[riator] and Patron, [the] Abp of Cant.[erbury.]

Here was a Church in the time of K.[ing] Ethelbert, (who began his reign an.[no] 596, wⁿ St Aug.[ustin] came into Eng^d, then called the *White Church under Legh*, to w^{ch} belonged all Blackburnshire and Boland; and soe it long continued, till 3 other Churches were built in Blackburnshire, viz. Blackburn, Chepin, and Ribblechester, each of y^m having then y^e same limits it now has. There was then no other Church or Chappell, nor was there any Lord who claimed y^e Patronage of any of these, but every Reetour held the Land and Town where his Church stood as y^e endowment of it and his own inheritance, and he appointed one of his sons or kinsmen his successour; and y^e Min.[ister] of Whalley was called DEAN not *Rectour*, and he, and the Rectours, were mostly married men. Thus were these Churches ordered till Will.[iam the] Conquer's time, and from his time till the Council of Lateran, an.[no] 1215. The first Lord of all

his lands reverted to the Crown; and this Hundred was again conferred by William the Conqueror on Sir Ilbert de Lacy, Lord of the Honor of Pontefract. In the 20th Edward I. Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, proved his claim to the Wapentake of Blackburn from the time of the Conquest, having had a confirmation of it from Henry III. The marriage of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in the year 1310, with Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, transferred the large possessions of the Lacys to the House of Lancaster, whose heiress, the Lady Blanch, mother of Henry IV. added the Duchy of Lancaster to the English Crown.

According to the *Status de Blagbornshire*, supposed to have been written in the fourteenth century, by John Lindley Abbot of Whalley, Churches were built at Whalley, Blackburn, Chipping and Ribchester, about the year 596. The inhabitants of this region, which would include Rochdale and Saddleworth, are described as being few, intractable, and uncivilised, the country over-run with wild beasts, and in a great measure inaccessible to men, which induced the Bishops of Chester and Lichfield to relinquish the jurisdiction of Ordinary in these parts to the Incumbents or DEANS. This state of things continued for four hundred and seventy years,—until the Norman Conquest. At this era there was a Church at Whalley dedicated to St. Mary, and probably to All Saints, with two carucates of land, free from all customs; and the Saxon privileges of the Deans continued unimpaired until the Council of Lateran in the year 1215.

The Parish Church of Whalley appears from the *Status de Blagbornshire* to have been called *Alba Ecclesia subtus Legh*, and from the three Crosses of Paulinus, not of Augustine as stated in the text, still remaining in the Church-yard, "and from

Blackburnshire, was made by y^e Conquerour. V.[ide] Dugd. [ale's] *Monasticon*, v. 1, p. 899.

This Church was given to Whalley Abbey by Hen.[ry] Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, L^d of Blackburnshire, who, an.[no] 1296, Translated this Abbey from Stanlaw hither.

An.[no] 1330 upon complaint y^t y^e Vicar had too great a share of y^e profits, to y^e prejudice of y^e Abbey, to w^{ch} this Church was approp.[riated,] the B^p of Cov.[entry] and Litchf.[ield] ordered y^t for y^e Future the Vic.[ar] sh^d receive only 66 marks, 4 quarters of Oats, and Hay sufficient for his Horse. This Decree was confirmed by [the] A.[rch] D.[eacon] of Chester, an.[no] 1332. V.[ide] O.[ld] R.[egister,] *D.D.D.*

This Church is ded.[icated] to All Saints.

which no sacrilegious hand will, I trust, ever remove them," (see Potts's *Discoverie of Witches*, p. 39, Note 1,) seems to have been erected as early as the sixth or seventh century. This ancient edifice has entirely disappeared. The present Church was built about the year 1283, by Peter de Cestriá, the first and only Rector, a man of great ecclesiastical and political influence, and, probably, a natural son of John de Lacy. He was Provost of Beverley, and Rector of Slaidburn, and held the Living of Whalley from the year 1235 to the year 1293.

The Patronage of the Church was, after the Conquest, in the Manerial owners, although the succession was hereditary and the Incumbents continued to be styled Deans until the year 1215, when the marriage of Ecclesiastics was forbidden by the Council of Lateran. Whalley then became a Rectory in the patronage of John de Lacy, Constable of Chester. In the year 1291, "the Church of Whalley, with the Chapels," was valued at £66. 13s. 4d.; and it was found by Inquisition dated in the year 1296, that eight parts of the Mother Church of Whalley, the Chapel of the town of Cliderhou, and the Chapel of Dounom, belonged, according to law and custom, to the Church of Blackburn. The Advowson of Whalley was given, by Deed, by Hugh de la Val, a connection of the Lacy family, along with the Chapel of the Castle of Clitheroe, to the Prior and Convent of Pontefract, who exercised the patronage for a short time. Afterwards the patronage was given by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by Deed dated on the Feast of the Circumcision, January 1st 1283, to the Abbey of Stanlaw, and the number of the Monks was increased from forty to sixty. These conflicting claims to the Advowson caused much litigation, and it was not until the year 1358 that the Prior of Pontefract released for himself, and his successors, all the right which he had to the Advowson. The Monks of Whalley, notwithstanding, appear to have paid £100 sterling for the possession of the Church. On the 4th nones of October 1298, Dom. John de Whalleye, Presbyter, obtained a Licence at York, from Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, addressed to the

Whalley Abbey succeeded to y^e Right of presenting to this Church after y^e death of Peter de Cestriâ, who was y^e first called "Parson" of this Church, and presented as such to y^e Br by Rog. [er] Lacy, to whom Roger, y^e last Dean, and a Relation to y^e s^d Lacy, E.[arl] of Lincoln, gave up y^e Right of Patronage, wⁿ, by y^e Council of Lateran, y^e Living could no longer be held by Hereditary Right of Succession as formerly; but Peter de Cestriâ had only 60^l p.[er] an.[num,] by way of Pension, during y^e life of Roger, who kept all y^e rest to himself, as belonging to his Vicaridge. In the cession of this Right of Patronage [the] Chappells are mentioned wth y^e Church. *Out of [a] MS. in S^r Fran.[cis] Wortley.[s possession,] coll.[ected] by [Dr. White] Kennett, B. [ishop] of Pet.[erborough.]*

After y^e death of Roger de Whalley, y^e Parsonage and Vicaridge were consolidated by [the] B.[ishop] of Litchf.[ield] and Cov.[entry,] and Pet.[er] de Cestriâ put in possession of both. *Id.*

[A] Vicar [was] presented by Q.[ueen] Eliz.[abeth] an.[no] R.[egni] 1. *Inst.[itution] B[ook,] 1, p. 51.* Ever since by y^e Abp. of Cant.[erbury.]

Dean of Warrington, and Robert, Rector of the Church of Standish, to institute him canonically to the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Whalley, on the presentation of the Abbey and Convent of the same. — *Lib. 1/2 fol. 8 b, in Cur. Lichf.*

Notwithstanding this clear recognition of a Vicarage, and the mention of "John, the first Vicar," (p. 147,) and "John, Vicar of Whalley in 1303," by Whitaker, (p. 150,) Ducarel states that "the Vicarage was ordained, by Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, on the 12th kal. April A.D. 1330.—*Reg. Northbur.* fol. 43 a. A copy of this Endowment, confirmed by Richard de Haveringge, Archdeacon of Chester, (whose Confirmation is dated, Ebor, 7 Id. Aug. A.D. 1332,) is extant in the *Lieger Book* of Bishop Bridgeman. This Church is called Qualleye in the *Register Book* of Archbishop Winchelsea, at Lambeth, where I find the following instrument:—"Inquisitio de Valore Eccles. de Qualleye Conventui de Stanlow appropriate et de oneribus eidem incumbendis."—*Reg. Winchelsea*, fol. 185 a, *MSS. Lambeth*; Ducarel's *Repertory*. The patronage of the Vicarage continued in the Abbot and Convent of Whalley until the year 1537, when it was confiscated by the attainder of John Paslew B.D. the last Abbot. The impropriate Rectories of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, with the Advowsons of their Vicarages and dependent Chapels, were, in fulfilment of an incomplete arrangement made between Henry VIII. and Archbishop Crammer, conveyed to the See of Canterbury, in exchange for more

Given to [the] Curates in this Parish by A^{bp} Juxon, 120l. *Kennett on Impropr.[iations,]* p. 257. But I find only 60l p.[er] an.[num] given to [the] Vicar and Curates. V.[ide] *Old Sal.[ary] and Augm.[entation] of Vic.[ars] and Curates.*

The A^{bp}, in his Lease of this Rect.[ory,] reserves to himself and [his] succ.[essors] y^e Right of Nominating y^e Vicar and all y^e Curates of y^e sev^{ll} Chappells w^{ch} are therein named, viz. Padiham, Colne, Burnley, Church, Altham, Haslingden, Bowland, Pendle, Trawden, Rossendall, and [the] Chap.[el] of [the] Castle of Clithero.

All y^e Chappells named in [the] A^{bp}'s Lease were granted in a Lease made by H.[enry] 8, soon after [the] Dissol.[ution] of [the] Mon.[astery.]

There are 8 Towns.[hips] w^{ch} contribute equally to y^e Repairs **Towns.** of y^e Church, viz. Whalley, Wiswall, Read, (Mitton, Henthorn, and Coldecotes,) Pendleton, Simondstone, Padiham, Hapton; for which there are 8 Churchwardens.

[The] Par.[ish] Clerk [is] chosen as the 91st Canon directs, and his Salary is 40s p.[er] an.[num.]

valuable Church property, by Edward VI. by Indenture dated the 1st of June 1547. *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. pp. 220-1.

The Primate continued to be the Patron of the Vicarage of Whalley until its alienation to the Feoffees of William Hulme Esq. in the year 1846, although his Grace never exercised his right of nominating the Curates to the Chapels, as named in the text. This clause, in the last century, gave rise to a very animated correspondence on the part of the Rev. William Johnson, the Vicar, with Archbishop Secker and Bishop Keene, which led to the establishment of the right of the Vicar to the patronage of the Chapels. Mr. Johnson was the brother of Alan Johnson Gent. a distinguished attorney at Wakefield, and uncle of the Rev. Croxton Johnson, Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and Rector of Wilmslow. These Johnsons were near connections of Archbishop Potter.

The Rev. Stephen Gey, Vicar from the year 1663 to the year 1693, "a discreet and prudent man," and constantly resident. His Will is dated the 4th of April 1692, and was proved at Chester on the 22d of November 1693. He devised his entire Estate to his wife Dorothy, and appointed her the guardian of his only child, Martha Gey.—See *Not. Cestr.* vol. ii. part i. p. 108, Note 2.

By Indenture dated 10th Sept. 14th Car. 2, and another dated 5th Aug. 24th Car. 2, Archbishop Juxon gave £120 per annum among the Curates of this Parish.—

Halls. The Church is 3 m.[iles] from any Chap.[el] in y^e Par.[ish.]
There are several Gentlemen's seats; [but] none remarkable besides Whalley Abbey.

School. **H**ere is a School Founded by Edw.[ard] 6, an.[no] R.[egni] 2, at which time it was stated that "a Gram^r School had been kept continually at Whalley," and endowed wth 20 marks p.[er] an.[num,] payable out of y^e Exchequer. Given since by Sr Edm.[und] Asheton, at severall times, 70^l, and by John Chewe Gent. in 1629, 10^l, [the] Int.[erest] to be p^d to y^e Usher; but there being no Usher, the Master receives it.

The Vicar and Gentlemen nominate y^e Master.

[The] Writings [are] in y^e hands of Mr. Chew of Whalley.

[There are] 13 Scholarships in Brazenose Coll.[ege] given to Scholars that come from [the] Schools of Whalley, Middleton, and Burnley. V.[ide] *Case conc.[erning] the Sal.[ary] of* 13^l.6^s.8^d. *Pap. Reg.* V.[ide] MIDDLETON.

Charities. **H**ere is a Poor Stock, of w^{ch} Mr. Thos. Whitaker of Symondstone, and Mr. Obadiah Chew are Trustees, belonging to y^e 8 Towns chargeable wth y^e Repair of y^e Par.[ish] Church, amount-

Lambeth Leases; Ducarel's Rep. of Vic.; Lamb. Libr. How the benevolent intentions of the Archbishop were, if at all, frustrated appears to be unknown; but on the renewal of these leases, his Grace reserved out of the Rectory of Whalley, the Easter Roll and Surplice Dues, which he gave to the Vicarage of Whalley and to the Parochial Chapelries, on condition that the Incumbents of the latter should receive the same within their respective Cures, and should pay the Vicars of Whalley £42 a year, in various proportions. This arrangement still exists.

The Church of Whalley is partly late Perpendicular, although the Tower is supposed to be the work of Peter de Cestriá, the long-lived Rector. The interior consists of a Nave, Aisles, and Choir, the latter built in the first age of Pointed Architecture, containing eighteen of the splendidly carved oak Stalls rescued from the spoils of the Abbey, and which have lately been carefully restored by John Taylor of Moreton Hall Esq. The Chantry of St. Mary in the South Aisle is appropriated to the Abbey, and here the daily service was read for more than one hundred years during the building of the Abbey; and that in the North Aisle to the Manor of Little Mitton, and was the burial place of the Catteralls. The East Window in St. Mary's Chapel has been restored, with much taste, at the expense of William Cunliffe Brooks

ing to 245^l, given by sev.[eral] persons at sev.[eral] times, of w^{ch} 68^l odd money, by Mr. John Chew of Whalley; [Peter Ormerod, Vicar, in 1631, 10^l;] and 70^l by S^r Edm. [Ralph] Asheton, [by Will in 1679.] Given to Whalley only, by [Mr. Richard Waddington, or] Mrs. [Ellen] Waddington, (in 1672,) 30^l; [Elizabeth] Lady Asheton, (in 1684,) 20^l; Mrs. [Alice] Kenyon, (in 1683,) 20^l; Mr. [Robert] Edwards, Merchant Taylor in London, (before 1681,) 106^l, for putting out apprentices. *Certif.[icate] of James Matthews, Vicar, 11th of April 1722.*

Esq. M.A.; and Mr. Taylor proposes to substitute oak benches, with ornamented heads, in the same Chapel, instead of the unsightly modern pews which now disfigure it. It is also intended to remove the stone work of the Clerestory Windows, and restore them to their ancient state by filling them with stained glass. A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a cumbent effigy on an altar tomb, was placed in the year 1842, on the North side of the Chancel, to commemorate the learning and worth of the Rev. T. D. Whitaker L.L.D. the Vicar and Historian of this Parish, who died January 15th 1822, in his sixty-third year. The very elegant inscription is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Cardwell, Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

In the year 1650 it was found that the Vicarage had been presented to by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the Appropriator. Mr. Nicholas Asheton was the farmer of the Tithes by demise. There was an old Vicarage House, and £38 per annum paid to Mr. William Walker M.A. an able, orthodox Divine, being his whole Salary. The Parish contained thirty-five Townships and fourteen Chapels.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. There are now not fewer than forty-five Chapels, including those of Clitheroe, Colne, and Burnley, within the Parish—I had almost written Diocese—of Whalley. At the Vicarage is kept a Record called the “*Liber Ecclesie de Whalley*,” of all facts and letters relating to the Mother Church as well as to the different Incumbencies. The first Volume bears the following Dedication, in the hand-writing of Dr. Whitaker:—

“Hunc Librum
Ex schedis disjectis
Concinnatum & compactum
Successoribus Commendat
D. T. Whitaker
Unaque memoriam
Haud jure interitum
Wilhelmi Johnson
Quondam Vicarii de Whalley.
A.D. 1809.”

Fam. 105

AKERINGTON,¹ UNDER ALTHAM, ACRINGTON-NOVA. Certif.[ied] 15^{sh},

being y^e Int.[erest] of 15^l, of w^{ch} 10^l was left by A.[nn] Kenyon, the Interest to be p^d to the Min^r of Accr.[ington] Chapel, now in the hands of George, son of Mr. John Lonsdall, her Executor; and 5^l by John Gryme, (now in the hands of Nathanael, grandson of Nathanael Haworth, his Executor.) Subscrip.[tions] are said to amount to 8^l.12^s.

This Chap.[el] is served by y^e Curate of Church Kirk, who preaches here once a month.

5 m.[iles] from Whalley, [and] 1 m.[ile] from y^e next Chap.[el.]
Halls. [Lower Antley,² Hollins,³ and Dunnishope.⁴]

¹ Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £158. Registers begin in 1766.

Akerington was granted to Hugh, son of Leofwine, by Henry de Lacy, in the time of Henry II. but having been released by the Grantee, the vill was afterwards given to the Abbey of Kirkstall near Leeds, by his son, Robert de Lacy, who died in the year 1193, "pro amore Dei et pro salute animæ meæ et Ysabel uxoris meæ hæredum et antecessorum meorum." This was, however, rather an exchange than a gift as it appears that the Grange of Clivacher, which had been given to Kirkstall by Robert de Lacy, was rightfully claimed by Sir Richard de Elland, and being relinquished by the Monks, the vill of Akerington was conveyed to them in its stead. In the 15th Edward I. the Abbot and Convent released all their right in Akerington, Clivacher, and Handcotes, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in consideration of a yearly payment of fifty marks sterling. Like the other Estates of the Earls of Lincoln, Akerington merged in the Duchy of Lancaster; and after having been leased by the Crown to the Sherburnes of Stonyhurst, was subsequently granted out to different purchasers.

The Chapel is supposed by Dr. Whitaker to have been originally an Oratory for the Grange, but of no high antiquity. It was styled a Chantry in the 1st Edward VI. and was sold, with one Bell, in the 7th Edward VI. by Sir Richard Sherburne, Edmund Trafford, and Francis Bold Esqrs. Commissioners of Chanceries, to the Inhabitants, for 46s. 8d. as a Chapel for Divine Service. Baines's statement that this Chapelry was taken out of Altham and erected in the year 1577, is incorrect, (vol. iii. p. 182.) Dr. Whitaker merely states that it was in existence in the year 1577, being called in that year by Harrison, "Alkington Chapel." In the year 1650 the Chapelry was returned as not being Parochial, but consisting of one large Township, vct. et nova, comprising two hundred families, six miles from the Parish Church, and without any endowment. Mr. Roger Kenyon, an able and orthodox divine, received £40 per annum from the *late* County Committee. The inhabitants desired to be made

Here is a School,⁵ [but] not endowed.

School.

Eft to y^e Poor by John Gryme, 5^l, [in the hands of Emor Rishton; the Rev.] Mr. [Ellis] Cunliffe, 20 nobles, [the Interest to be paid to the Poor every Good Friday, now in the hands of Mr. John Hindle, upon Bond;] Mrs. [Katharine] Cunliffe, 5^l, [the] Int.[erest] to buy a Bible to be given every New Year's Day to that Parish Child which can read best: the money is now in the hands of Mrs. Jane Cunliffe. — *Certif.[icate] of Mr. H. Rishton, Cur.[ate,] 1718.*

Parochial. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. The Chapel was rebuilt in the year 1763, enlarged in the year 1804, and again rebuilt in the year 1827, when two hundred and forty-six additional sittings were obtained.

The Rev. Roger Kay M.A. Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Fittleton, the second Founder of Bury School, (see *Not. Cestr.* part ii. p. 31, Note 11,) gave by Will dated the 10th of April 1729, £100 towards obtaining the Queen's Bounty for augmenting the endowment of the Chapel of Accrington, provided £100 was raised by the Inhabitants of that Chapelry, to finish and complete the said augmentation within three years from the death of the testator, otherwise the legacy to lapse. Mr. John Hopkinson of Antley Hall, gave £100, and on the 24th of August 1731 the Governors carried Mr. Kay's pious intention into effect.

² Lower Antley was the seat of Ralph Rishton in the 15th Henry VII. and is now a farm house. It passed by the Will (dated 2d Jan. 1666,) of Geoffrey Rishton Esq. M.D. of St. Mary's Hall, Oxon, and M.P. for Preston, to his son, Edward Rishton Esq. who married (Cov. dated 22d Sept. 1675,) Lucy, daughter of George Pigot of Preston Esq. and whose sons, the Rev. George Rishton of Halton, Clerk, and the Rev. Edward Rishton of Mitton, (afterwards of Almondbury,) Clerk, conveyed the Estate, by sale, to their brother-in-law, John Hopkinson of Blackburn, Chapman, in the year 1721. The Estate was mortgaged in the year 1728 to the Rev. Roger Kay, Rector of Fittleton, and being charged by him with an annuity of £25 to the Governors of the Grammar School of Bury, was sold to his nephew, Roger Kay Gent. in the year 1733. It is now the inheritance of Robert Nuttall Esq. by descent from the Kays. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxi. p. 308, *et seq.*

³ Hollins is a large and ancient mansion which became the property of Robert Cunliffe in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Ellis, second son of his descendant, John Cunliffe, was the father of Foster Cunliffe of Liverpool, merchant, whose son, Sir Ellis Cunliffe M.P. for Liverpool, was created a Baronet in the year 1759. This Estate was mortgaged in the year 1723 by Nicholas Cunliffe of Wycollar Esq. to the Rev. Roger Kay, and lost to the family on a foreclosure by his brother, Mr. Richard

Chap. Par.

Augm.

Fam. 79
 In Altham and
 Acreington
 H. 174
 Diss. M. Indep.
 Diss. Fam. 6
 [Ind.]

ALTHAM,¹ Certif. [ied] 11^l. 15^s. 00^d,
 viz. paid by [the] Abp. [out of the

Tithes,] 10^l; Surp. [lice] fees, 1^l. 5^s. 8^d.

Served by y^e Curate who officiates at Goodshaw, who Preaches here once a month.

An. [no] 1299, Pet. [er] de Cestriâ being possessed of y^e Rectory of Whalley obtained this Chappell by a definitive Sentence as dependent upon his Church. *MS. Wortley*. V. [ide] WHALLEY.

Kay of Woodhill. It passed in marriage, in the year 1734, with Mary, daughter and coheirress of Roger Kay Gent. and great niece of the Rev. Roger Kay, to Robert Nuttall of Bury, merchant, and is now the property of his great-grandson, Robert Nuttall of Kempsey House in the county of Worcester Esq. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxi. p. 308, *et seq.*

⁴ Dunnishope became the residence and property of Robert Rushton, fourth son of Ralph Rushton of Antley, in the time of Henry VIII. There are few remains of the old Hall, which is now the property of J. Piccup Esq.

⁵ This School was built in the year 1716, and endowed by Jonathan Peel Esq. in the year 1820, with £1000.

¹ Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £117. Registers begin in 1596.

Hugh de Alvetham held the Manor in the reign of King John, by the eighth part of a knight's fee, being the descendant of Hugh, son of Leofwine, to whom it was granted by the first Henry de Lacy. John de Alvetham, great-grandson of William, and the brother and heir of Hugh, left a daughter and heiress, Johanna, who, about the 10th Richard II. married Richard, son of John Banastre, and from this marriage descended, in a direct line, Nicholas Banastre Esq. who, dying in the year 1694, was succeeded by his two sisters, Mary and Isabella. The former married Ambrose Walton of Marsden Hall Gent. by whom she had issue two sons and six daughters. The younger son died unmarried; and Henry, the elder, married Elizabeth Wainhouse, and left issue Banastre and Ambrose, who both dying without issue, the Estates passed, under the Will of the former, in the year 1784, to his cousin, the Rev. Richard Wroe M.A. Rector of Radcliffe. Mr. Wroe was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Wroe, Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, (son of Dr. Wroe the Warden,) by his wife Mary, younger daughter of Ambrose Walton and Mary Banastre, their eldest daughter, Mrs. Lonsdale, having died s.p. in the year 1771. On the death of the Rev. Richard Wroe, who had assumed the surname and arms of Walton, the Estate and Manor passed to his son, R. T. Wroe Walton Esq. who died unmarried in April 1845, and are now in the possession of his sister, Miss M. A. Wroe Walton of Marsden Hall.

The Chapel of Altham was founded by Hugh, the son of Leofwine, with four

Geoffrey, Junior, the last Dean of Whalley before Roger his son, gave y^e Chappell of Aluetham to Robert his Brother, *nomine Vicariæ de Whalley*. IB.

Old Allowance from [the] Abp. p^d by y^e Tenant of y^e Rect.[or,] 4^l; added by Abp. Juxon, 6^l, as appears by Receipt, an.[no] 1663.

[A] Curate [was] Licensed to Altham and Church-Kirk an.[no] 1690. *Subs.[cription] Book*.

Mr. Curzon² gave 1000^l tow.[ards] the Aug.[mentation] of this and 4 other Chappells in this Parish, an.[no] 1722, viz. 200^l to each, by taking 1000^l from y^e Queen's Bounty, and settling 100^l p.[er] an.[num] in Land, to be divided among y^e Curates of y^e 5 Chappells. In consideration of w^{ch} the Right of Nominating

bovates of land, intending it for a Parish Church, having obtained the consent of Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley, who appointed his son to the Rectory of Altham. The erection of this intended Parish was opposed by Peter de Cestrià, Rector of Whalley, who, in the year 1241, obtained a Papal decree pronouncing it a dependency of Whalley. This act did not settle the dispute, as William de Staundon, official of the Archdeacon of Chester, stated to Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, (the See of Lichfield being vacant by the death of Roger de Meuland,) on the 4th of June 1296, that the Parish Church of Altham had been considered Parochial from a remote period, but that the religious contended it was a Chapel dependent upon the Church of Whalley, and that the right of patronage of the Church of Altham was then in dispute between the Lord of Altham and the Monks.—*Coucher Book of Whalley*. The contention was ended in the year 1301 by Simon de Altham surrendering his right to the Advowson in consideration of £20, and 300s. for the expenses of the suit. Sir John Radcliffe was the last Curate presented by the Abbey, and was living in the year 1535. From the year 1547 to the year 1722, the patronage of the Church was vested in the Vicar of Whalley, and was transferred to Mr. afterwards Sir Nathanael Curzon, in the manner stated in the text. The Advowson was sold by Lord Howe to R. T. Wroe Walton Esq. the late Manerial owner, and is now vested in his sister.

² Nathanael Curzon of Keddleston Esq. was returned M.P. for Clitheroe in the year 1722, in which year, and not "about the year 1720," (according to Dr. Whitaker,) he augmented these Chapels, and succeeded, as fourth Baronet of the family, in the year 1727. He married at Middleton, on February the 19th 1716–17, Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir Raphe Assheton Bart. and died in the year 1758, leaving issue two sons, Sir Nathanael, created Baron Scarsdale, in the year 1761; and Assheton, created Baron Curzon in the year 1794, Viscount Curzon in the year 1802, and dying in the year 1820, was succeeded by his grandson, Richard William, who inherited his mother's Barony of Howe, and was created Earl Howe in the year 1821, assuming

to these 5 Chappells was granted to him by [the] Ordinary, Patron, and Vicar, and vested in him by [the] Govern.[ors.]

Hall. Altham.³

2 Wardens.

3 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 m.[iles] from [the] next Chap.[el.]

No School nor Charities. *Certif.[icate] of Nich.[olas] Houghton Cur. ib'm 8^{br} 17, 1718.*

Chap.Par.

Augm.

Fam. 200
Burnley and
Hab'm. H. 577
Pap. M.
[about 120.]
Diss. 60
[Q. 50. Ind. 4.]



BURNLEY,¹ Certif.[ied] 23^l.16^s.
09^d, viz. Given by two A^{bps}, 11^l.10^s;

by Mr. Nicholas Townley of Royle, charged upon Cuckowridge tenem^t, 1^l.3^s.9^d; Pens.[ion] from [the] Dutchy, 4^l; Ded.[uct] Fees, 3^l.18^s.4^d; Surp.[lice] Fees, 6^l.18^s.0^d; Keeping the Register, 6^s.8^d.

the name and arms of Howe. This excellent nobleman, who is Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager, succeeded to the Patronage of these Livings, thus obtained by his ancestor; but has since disposed of the Advowsons.

The South-East Aisle of the Church belonged to the Manor-house, and was probably a Chantry, dedicated to "our Ladye of Alvetham," as such a Patroness occurs in the year 1461. It is the burial place of the Althams, Banastres, and Waltons.

In the year 1650 Altham was described as a Parochial Chapelry, four miles from the Parish Church, and comprising one hundred and fifty families. Mr. Thomas Jolly, an able Divine, received £10 from the Farmer of the Rectory; £30 by order of the late County Committee; and a grant of £50 from the Committee of Plundered Ministers, out of the sequestered Estate of Thomas Clifton Esq. a Papist delinquent; but had no benefit from it in regard of a Rent due to Christ Church College, Oxford, which was yet in arrear. The Inhabitants desired to have a Parish formed distinct from that of Whalley.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. Libr.*

In the year 1705 Mr. John Taylor, the Incumbent of Altham and Churchkirk, received £10 for each of his Livings from Sir Ralph Assheton of Whalley Bart. which was all his Income. He stated that there was a Chapel under Altham, without any endowment at all.—*Notitia Paroch. Lamb. Libr.*

³ Altham Hall was originally surrounded by a deep quadrangular moat; and the present farm house was built with the materials of the old Hall. It is the property of Miss Wroe Walton.

¹ Dedicated to St. Peter. Value in 1834, £770. Registers begin in 1562.

Dr. Whitaker conjectures that Burnley was a Roman settlement upon a vicinal

Given for Reading Prayers, 20^s, by Rob.[ert] Hartley, out of Copyholds, but for want of Surrender, Dubious; It.[em,] given by Mr. Townley — Shuttleworth — Haydock, 1^l.3^s.6^d, precarious.

Old Allowance from [the] Abp. and p^d by [the] Tenant of [the] Rect.[or,] 4^l; added by A^{bp} Juxon, 7^l.10^s, as appears by receipt, 1663.

The Curate is Nominated by 3 Justices of y^e Peace, inhabiting next to y^e Chappell, according to a Decree in Q.[ueen] Eliz^s time. Rich.[ard] Kippax was thus nominated to y^e Bp, an.[no] 1690; but he declared, under his hand, y^t he accepted y^e Curacy in y^e Right of y^e A^{bp} of Cant.[erbury,] and had a Licence granted him wth y^e consent of the Vicar of Whalley. V.[ide] *Pap. Reg.*

way between Ribchester and Almondbury; and the number of Roman coins found in the neighbourhood strengthens the conjecture. Adjoining the Church, and contiguous to a field called "Bishop Leap," is a Cross of very great antiquity, supposed to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus. This venerable relic is of large size, bound by simple fillets, and terminating at the apex in a spiral form. In the reign of King John, Roger de Lacy granted to Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley, progenitor of the Townleys, (*Coucher Book*, p. 1074,) common of pasture in Brunleia, as parcel of the Honor of Clitheroe; and in the 35th Henry III. Edmund de Lacy held the Manor. In the 22d Edward I. Henry de Lacy obtained a Charter for a Market every Tuesday, at his Manor of Brunley in Lancashire; and also for a Fair, to be held annually on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. The Manor became vested in the Crown as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was subsequently granted by Charles II. to Monk, Duke of Albemarle, whose son having bequeathed his Estates to his wife, she devised them to her second husband, Ralph, Duke of Montagu, and the Manerial rights are now exercised by Lord Montagu, second son of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, by his wife Elizabeth, sole child of George, Duke of Montagu, Lord of the Honor of Clitheroe.

The greater Perpetual Curacies [Parochial Chapelries] are often called Parishes, and so Burnley (itself a member of the Parish of Whalley,) is called to this day, as it is written in the *Life of Dr. William Whitaker*, by Abdias Asheton, [Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and Rector of Middleton,] in the year 1599; and by Nowell himself, in the reversionary grant of the Hart's Horn Inn, to "William Whittacre of the Holme in the Parishes of Burneley, and now Student in th' uniuersitye of Cambridge." — Churton's *Life of Dean Nowell*, Note p. 325. The Church of Burnley was granted in the reign of Henry I. by Hugh de la Val, to the Monks of Pontefract; but failing to establish their right to the Advowson, it reverted on the reversal of the attainder of Robert de Lacy, to the Abbey of Stanlaw, the Parent of Whalley. In the year 1296 the Altarage of the Chapel of Brunl. amounted to

The Decree of Q.[ueen] Eliz.[abeth]² was made in Affirmance of a former Decree made 2 Edw.[ard] 6, w^{ch} settles 4^l.8^s.11^d upon y^e Curate of Burnley; and now y^e Inhab.[itants] promise to make that summe 20 marks, for y^e better maintenance of a Curate to be chosen by 3, or at least 2 Justices, next Inhab.[iting] and dwelling to y^e s^d Chappell. V.[ide] *Decree in Reg. [istry]*.

Mr. Edm.[und] Townley and [the] Inhab.[itants] bought 4^l xx marcs; and the Tithes of the various Townships constituting the Chapelry at that early period, are stated with much distinctness in the Whalley Chartulary. A Chaplain was appointed to Burnley by the Incumbent of the Mother Church, with an allowance of four marcs a year. In the reign of Edward III. the Church was re-edified, and the East Window is supposed to be of that age. In the 24th Henry VIII. a contract was made for rebuilding the North and South "hylings" of the Church, and eighteen buttresses, for the sum of £LX. The North Aisle and the Nave appear to have been rebuilt; but the South Aisle remained in its original state until the year 1789, when it was rebuilt, with a gallery over it, at a cost of £1,000. The style of the architecture is debased. The Patron is Robert Townley Parker Esq.

Burnley was returned in the year 1650 as a Parochial Chapelry, comprising three hundred families, and seven miles distant from the Parish Church. Mr. Henry Morres, an able and orthodox Divine, received £11. 10s. 0d. from the Farmer of the Rectory; £4. 8s. 4d. out of the Duchy lands; and £24. 1s. 11d. by order of the late County Committee. The Inhabitants desired that they might have a distinct Parish.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. Briarcliffe-cum-Extwisle desired that they might be allowed to erect a Chapel "within themselves, being 100 families," and that a competent maintenance for a Minister might be allowed by the Government.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

² It appears from this Decree of Queen Elizabeth mentioned in the text, and dated the 31st of her reign, (1588,) that in the 2d Edward VI. a Commission under the great Seal was directed to Sir Walter Mildmay, and others, for the establishment and maintenance "of Scholes, Prechers," &c. and reciting that Burnley was a Chapel of Ease, and contained four Chantries; that John Aspden, Minister, officiated from the 2d Edward VI. to the 8th Elizabeth, when he died; since which time, being twenty-two years, there had been no Minister nor allowance. The Inhabitants prayed that another Minister might be appointed, with the consent of three neighbouring Justices of Peace, and that £4. 8s. 11d. being a pension allowed by Edward VI. and all arrears, should be paid, by instalments, to Laurence Habergham of Habergham Esq. and others: the Queen, with the advice of the Chancellor of the Duchy, continued the allowance of the pension, but whether the "three Justices" obtained the desired *velo* seems more than doubtful.—*Lanc. MSS.*

p.[er] an.[num] in prest^t, and 8^l p.[er] an.[num] in reversion, and gave [it] towards [the] Augment.[ation;] valued at 200^l. Augm.[ented] an.[no] 1716.

This is supposed to have been a Chantry,³ as appears by [an] Inscript.[ion] in y^e Chap.[el] cut in wood, viz. “Quod ego Joh’s Townley miles Fundavi et Ordinavi hanc Cantariam in honorem beatæ Mariæ Virginis pro bono statu meo et Isabellæ uxoris meæ dum vixerimus et” And in y^e Register Book are these words, viz. “S^r Gilbert Fairbank, Chantry Priest of Burnley, sepult. fuit 29 day of Jan. 1565.”

4 Wardens, [and] 4 Assist.[ants.]

5 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 m.[iles] from [the] next Chap.[el.]

On the 23d of November 1716, John, Bishop of London, issued a commission to William Ferrers Esq. Dr. Whalley, Pierce Starkie, Thomas Townley, and Robert Parker, Esqrs. Dr. Henry Halsted, the Revds. Mr. Matthews, Mr. Holme, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Haughton, or any three of them, to enquire into the value of certain Estates belonging to Mr. Edmund Townley, who had proposed to give £200, and also to release his title during his life, to a tenement in Burnley, of the yearly value of £4, which he had already settled upon that Curacy after his decease; and also to convey the reversion of a messuage in Higham within the Rectory of Whalley, of the value of £8, (in which there was only one life, aged above sixty-eight years,) on condition of £200 being given by the Governors of Queen Anne’s Bounty, and the Advowson conveyed to him.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxx.

³ At the Reformation the Church contained four Chantries, and that to which reference is here made was founded in the 15th Henry VII. and endowed with a rent of seven marks. Sir Richard Towneley of Towneley, by Will dated the 26th of July 1553, says, “I give my Sowle to Alm. God my Maker and Redeemer, by whose grace and mercy, and by the meritts of Christ’s passion, I trust to be saved, and my body to be buried in y^e p^{ri}sh Church of Burnley, within the Chappel on y^e North side of y^e Church, commonly called our Lady’s Chappel,” and founded by his grandfather, Sir John, eldest son of Sir Richard Towneley.—*Lanc. MSS.* Certain lands and tenements, parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Chantry in the Church of Burnley, were conveyed to Richard Towneley Esq. December 5th, in the 2d Edward VI. and are mentioned in his Will. The Chapel is situated at the East end of the North Aisle, within a parclose, being the burial place of the Towneley family, and commonly called the “Towneley Choir.” It contains numerous monuments of the family. The other Chantries were the Rood Altar in the Rood Loft, now removed; and the Altars of SS. Peter and Anthony; but the founders appear to be unknown.

Whitaker says that Sir Gilbert Fairbank was properly the Incumbent of the Church, (p. 327,) and that he survived to the year 1566. In the year 1535 George

Halls. Habergham,⁴ Towneley,⁵ Hesandforth,⁶ Rowley,⁷ Extwisle,⁸ Hurstwood,⁹ Ormerod,¹⁰ Barcroft,¹¹ Royle,¹² Healey.¹³

School. **H**ere is a School,¹⁴ Free only to y^e Inhab.[itants] of this Chappelry. [The] Sal.[ary] of [the] Master is 20^l p.[er] an.[num.] clear of all charges, who is nominated by 4 Feoffees, the Curate, and substantiall Inhab.[itants]. The] Writings are in y^e hands of Rob.[ert] Parker of Extwisle Esq.

Hargreys was the Incumbent, and Sir Gilbert Fayrbank, Peter Adlyngton, and John Ryley, were Chantry Priests of Burnley.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiv. p. 45. And from the year 1548 to the year 1565 John Aspden was the Minister, so that Sir Gilbert was merely a Chantry Priest, as stated in the text.

⁴ Habergham Hall was the residence of a family of the same name in the year 1201, of which Alina and Sabina de Haubringham litigated the possession of four bovates of land against their sister Eugenia. Roger de Lacy, who died in the year 1211, gave to Matthew de Hambringham two bovates of land in Hambringham. The last heir male of this ancient family was John Habergham Esq. who was born in the year 1650, and died issueless in the beginning of the last century. The Estate passed, by the foreclosure of a mortgage, to George Halsted of Manchester, M.D. whose son devised it to the Rev. Henry Halsted, Rector of Stansfield in Suffolk, and he, after the death of his son, without issue, to the Halsteds of Rowley, by whom it was sold. It is now the property of Preston Holt of Mearley Hall Esq. There are still considerable remains of the old hall.

⁵ Towneley, the seat of a family of the same name, descended from Spartlingus, the first Dean of Whalley upon record, who lived before the Conquest. Tunleia was granted between the years 1193 and 1211, to Geoffrey the Elder, by Roger de Lacy, in marriage with his daughter. Richard de Tonley, the last heir male of the Deans of Whalley, left issue two daughters, of whom, Cecilia, married about the 4th Edward III. John de la Legh, who assumed the name of Townley, and was the progenitor of Charles Towneley Esq. the present owner. The Park was enclosed in the year 1490.

The Hall, at the beginning of the last century, was a complete quadrangle, of which the South side still remaining, has walls more than six feet thick, constructed with grout work. The side opposite to this was rebuilt by Richard Towneley Esq. immediately before his death in the year 1628; but the new building applied to it on the North, was the work of William Towneley Esq. who died in the year 1741. On the North-East side, now laid open, were two turrets at the angles, a gateway, a Chapel, and a sacristy, with a library over it, the work of Sir John Towneley, in the time of Henry VII. Opposite to the side of the quadrangle, now demolished, is the hall, a lofty and luminous room, of modern style, rebuilt in the year 1725, by Richard Towneley Esq. The house is a large and venerable pile, with two deep wings, and as

3l. 12s a year from lands in Alverthorpe, Yorks. [hire ;] 5 marks a year on lands given by Mr. Sager ; [in] 1696 [the] Rev. Edm. [und] Townley, Rector of Slaidburn, gave Ackerley's Tent^t ; Rich. [ard] Townley Esq. of Royle, gave in 1699, a tent^t called Cockridge,

many towers, embattled and supported at the angles by strong projecting buttresses, all of which contribute to give it a formidable and castellated appearance.—Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 341. Baines erroneously states that the Townleian Collection of Marbles was "presented to the British Museum for the gratification of the nation, by Peregrine Edmund [Edward] Townley, [Towneley] Esq. the owner of this Manorial mansion" The collection was not presented, but sold by that gentleman, (who died at Towneley on the 31st of December 1846, aged eighty-four,) for £20,000, apparently contrary to the wish of Charles Towneley, who left by his Will, £4,000, to build a Museum at Standish, for its reception.—See *Gent's Mag. Feb.* 1805, p. 184. The Estate has no Manorial rights.

⁶ Hesandforth, commonly called Phesantford, was granted by Robert de Merclesden to Robert de Swillington, by whom it was sold before the 4th Edward II. to Oliver de Stansfeld, descended from Wyon de Maryons, a follower of Earl Warren. In the 15th Henry VII. Geoffrey Stansfeld died seized of the Manor of Haysandforth, held by military service, and his son Giles, dying without male issue, left a daughter Johanna, who married Simon Haydock Esq. and conveyed it to this family. She died in the year 1562, and her husband in the year 1568. Their descendant, John Haydock Esq. a Justice of the Peace, died seized of the Manor in the year 1745, which afterwards was purchased by Mr. Hargreaves of Ormerod, and is now held by his representatives.

⁷ Rowley Hall has long been the property of the Halsteds, a branch from High Halsted. In the year 1193 an essart called Ruhlie, was granted by Robert de Lacy to Oswald Brun. The present house was built in the year 1593, and is forsaken by its owners. On the death of the Rev. Charles Halsted, unmarried, in the year 1833, the Estate passed to his sisters, and in the year 1846 they obtained the royal permission for their nieces, Eliza and Amelia, daughters of Robert Holgate and his wife Ellen, daughter of Nicholas Halsted Esq. to assume the surname of Halsted. In the Pedigree of the family in p. 383 of the *History of Whalley*, two sons, both named Laurence, and both married men, are given to Banastre Halsted. The latter Laurence was son of Nicholas, and cousin of Laurence Halsted, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Asheton.—*Norf. Coll. Arm. Lanc. MSS.*

⁸ Extwisle was the property of the Lacys shortly after the Conquest ; and Adam de Preston, in the reign of King John, held the tenth part of a knight's fee here of the Earl of Lincoln, which was afterwards held by the Abbot of Kirkstall of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. At the Dissolution, the Manor was granted to John Braddyll Esq. who afterwards alienated it to the Parkers, who were lessees under the Abbey in the reign of Henry IV. although John Parker Gent. dying in the 2d Henry VIII. 1510, was found to hold the Manor of Extwisle of the King by knight's service, and his son

in Briercliffe, equally to the Church and School; 9^s a year from a Farm called Dalton, near Huddersfield, given 26th Eliz.[abeth;] 10^s from an Est.[ate] called Wanles, near Colne.

V.[ide] Nominat.[ion] an.[no] 1693. *Pap. Reg.*

and heir, John Parker, was then aged eighteen. The Hall, a large, handsome, and lofty pile, apparently of the age of James I. is abandoned to dilapidation; whilst the Manor is vested in Robert Townley Parker of Cuerden Esq. son of Thomas Townley Parker Esq. who died Sheriff of Lancashire, in the year 1794, and whose father, Robert Parker of Extwisle Esq. married Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas Townley of Royle Esq.

⁹ Hurstwood is situated in the hamlet of Worsthorn; and the Hall, a strong, well-built house, bears on its front the name of Bernard Townley, who married Agnes, daughter and coheiress of George Ormerod of Ormerod, Gent. and died in the year 1602. His descendant, John Townley Gent. died in April 1704, leaving two daughters and coheiresses, of whom, Katherine, who was living in the year 1743, conveyed Hurstwood and Dunnockshaw to her husband, Richard Whyte Esq. Deputy Governor of the Tower of London, who devised the former to his nephew, Richard Chamberlain, from whom it passed, after an intermediate descent, by purchase, in the year 1803, to Charles Towneley of Towneley Esq. in whose representative it still remains.

¹⁰ Ormerod remained in the family of the same name from the year 1311 until the year 1793, when Laurence Ormerod Esq. died aged thirty-nine, leaving by his wife, Martha Ann, daughter of the Rev. Ashburnham Legh M.A. Rector of Davenham in the county of Chester, a sole daughter, Charlotte Anne, who married John Hargreaves Esq. whose only son, John, dying a minor, in the year 1824, (and not in 1804, as stated by Baines,) the Estates passed in the year 1834, on the death of Colonel Hargreaves, to his daughters and coheiresses. The elder daughter, Eleanor Mary, married the Rev. William Thursby M.A. and conveyed to him the Estate of Ormerod. The house, built in the year 1595, was much enlarged and improved by Colonel Hargreaves, and presents the appearance of an extensive picturesque mansion in the debased Elizabethan style of architecture, having two towers with large sashed windows. It is now the residence of Mr. Thursby. Of this family was the Rev. Oliver Ormerod, Rector of Huntspill in the county of Somerset, the author of two rare polemical works, the *Picture of a Papist*, and the *Picture of a Puritan*, and who died in the year 1626; the same house has also produced one of the best County historians of the present day.

¹¹ Barcroft became the property of the Barerofts in the time of Henry III. and continued, in the direct male line, until the death of Thomas Barcroft Gent. in the year 1668, when it was conveyed by his daughter and coheiress Elizabeth, to Henry Bradshaw of Marple Hall in the county of Chester Esq. Mary Bradshaw, his daughter and heiress, married, first, William Pimlot Esq. and had a son John, who possessed the Estate, but died s.p. in the year 1761. The second husband of Mrs.

iven for y^e Poor of this Chappelry, 300^l, w^{ch} is lodged in the Charities. hands of Mr. Townley of Townley, Townley of Ryle, [Royle,] Parker of Extwisle, Esqrs. and Mr. Hormerod, [Ormerod,] Trus-

Mary Pimlot was Nathaniel Isherwood of Bolton-le-Moors, whose grandson, Thomas Bradshaw Isherwood Esq. came into possession of the Estate on the death of the last Pimlot, and died unmarried in the year 1791. His Executors, in the year 1795, sold the Hall and demesne of Barcroft to Charles Towneley Esq. ancestor of the present owner. Some parts of the house are of the time of Henry VIII.; the principal front was added in the year 1614, and the embattled Gateway in the year 1636. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. v. p. 296, where there is a sketch of the Hall, and notices of the family.

¹² Royle became the property of Richard Townley in the reign of Henry VIII. on his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Mr. John Clarke; and passed on the death of Edmund Townley Esq. (the last heir male,) in the year 1796, to his niece, Ann Townley, who married Robert Parker of Extwisle Esq. grandfather of Robert Townley Parker Esq. the present owner. Much of the present house was built in the seventeenth century by Nicholas Townley. It is the residence of the Rev. R. M. Master M.A. Incumbent of Burnley.

¹³ Healey Hall, in Habergham Eaves, was the residence of the Whitakers in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and descended to Robert Whitaker Gent. M.D. said to be “of a very ancient family,” and a person who took an active part in the religious movement of the seventeenth century. His Will is dated the 4th of October 1703, and he devises his Estates to his eldest son, Nicholas Whitaker Gent. and provides for his daughters, Ann, wife of Mr. Richard Talbot of Burnley, and —, wife of Mr. John Parker of Holden Clough. Of his sons Robert and Thomas, the latter was educated at the Schools of Blackburn and Manchester, and afterwards M.A. of the University of Edinburgh. He was thirty-four years a Nonconformist Minister at Leeds, and died in the year 1710, leaving a son William, a physician in London, a son Laurence, and three daughters. His Sermons were published by Timothy Jollie and Thomas Bradbury, 8vo. 1712. — See *Memoria Sacrum*. Robert, son of Robert, and grandson of Nicholas Whitaker, had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married Mr. John Fletcher of Ightenhill Park, whose grand-daughter Ann, daughter of Mr. John Fletcher junr. conveyed the Estate to her husband, James Roberts of Burnley Esq. It was sold in the year 1826 to P. E. Towneley Esq. in whose son it is now vested. There are considerable remains of the old house. — See *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxvii; the *Surey Demoniack*, 4to. 1697; the *Surey Impostor*, by Zachary Taylor M.A. 4to. 1697; and a *Vindication of the Surey Demoniack*, 4to. 1698, for scattered notices of this family.

¹⁴ The Grammar School of Burnley appears to have been founded on the Dissolution of the Chantries in the time of Edward VI.; and a small house belonging to the Chantry Priest of St. Mary's Altar, on the West side of the Church-yard, now removed, was used as the School-house until the year 1693, when the present Grammar School was built, according to the date on the porch, on a site given by Robert

tees; but how it is laid out or disposed, no Just account can be Got. *Certif.[icate] of R^d. Kippax, Curate, 17th Nov. an.[no] 1719, at the Visitⁿ held at Blackburne.*

Parker of Extwisle Esq. On the 4th of April 1558 Richard Woodroffe of Burnley granted to Roger Habbergham, and others, an annual rent of 3s. 4d. out of lands in Barnoldswick in Craven in the county of York, for the use of a Grammar School erecting, or about to be erected, in Burnley. On the 4th of February 1577, John Ingham of Whalley granted to Richard Towneley Esq. and others, a rent of £3, out of a messuage called "Alfrethes," in Farnham, Essex, which had been assured to him for that purpose by Sir Robert Ingham, Clerk, his uncle, for the maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Burnley, or Colne, for ever. "Who had ever heard of Hartgraves in Brunley School but because he was the first that did teach worthy Doctour Whitaker."—Asheton's *Life of William Whitaker D.D.* p. 29; Fuller's *Holy State*, b. ii. p. 102, 1648. A room in the School contains a valuable Library, bequeathed by the Rev. Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn, and the Rev. Henry Halsted B.D. Rector of Stansfield in Suffolk. The latter, (when in his eighty-eighth year,) by Will dated the 5th of August 1728, (proved at Doctors' Commons, on the 20th of September following,) after requesting burial in the Parish Church of Stansfield, devised very large Estates in Lancashire to Thomas Townley of Royle Esq. and Edmund Townley, Rector of Slaidburn, in Trust, for the use of his (Testator's) son, Henry Halsted of Bank House in Burnley Gent. for life, and the reversion, in fee, to his "kinsman" Captain Charles Halsted of Rowley. He gave to the Churchwardens and Overseers of Stansfield £20, to purchase lands for the benefit of the Poor of that Parish, "to be answered" by the Churchwardens and Overseers. He also gave to the said Churchwardens, at his death, £20, to be distributed amongst the Poor the day after his burial. Also to the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen who had preferment in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury in Suffolk, £50, to be paid to the Steward, or his successor, at their General Meeting at Bury St. Edmund's, which would be in June next after the death of the Testator. "I give and bequeath to the Master and ffeoffees of the Free School in Burnley in the county of Lancaster, all my Library of Books in my possession in Stansfield as shall be set down and left in a Catalogue thereof made, to be used and taken care of by the Protestant Master and ffeoffees of the said School in Burnley, and their successors, for ever, to be sent to them at the charge and expense of my Executors," the Rev. John Tisser of Ketten, [Kenton?] and the Rev. Arthur Kinsman of Bury St. Edmund's. The son, by Will proved on the 29th of March 1731, left a Legacy to the Poor of Burnley, to be disposed of by Banastre Halsted of Rowley Gent. and others, and appointed his "friend and kinsman," Charles Halsted of Rowley Esq. his Executor.—*Lanc. MSS.*

 **ASTLEY**,¹ In *Brief Observat.[ions]*
an.[no] 1604, this is reckoned a Parish,

and said to be a Donative, wth these 4 Chappels under it, Pendle, Whitewell, Rossendale, [and] Goodshaw. V.[ide] *MS.*

An.[no] 1365, Capella S^{ti} Mich. infra Castrum de Clithero anexa fuit per Hen. Ducem Lancastriæ Ecclesiæ de Whalley, by a Grant bearing this date; w^{ch} Grant was confirmed by another Deed from [the] A^{bp} of Cant.[erbury] to [the] Abbot of Whalley.

There is also a Testimoniall that y^e Forests of Trawden, Rossendale, Bolland, and Pendle, are within y^e Chappelry of S^t Michael in Clithero Castle, parcell of Whalley Rectory, an. [no] 1480; w^{ch} Deeds are now, (an.[no] 1717,) in y^e hands of Mr. Hammond, Steward to y^e late S^r Edm.[und,] and S^r Ralph Asheton.

Roger, the last Dean of Whalley, (before 1296,) gave to his

¹ The Castle of Clitheroe has been referred to an age anterior to the Norman Invasion, when it was given, along with the Honor or Signory of Clitheroe, consisting of a number of dependent Manors, to Sir Ilbert de Lacy, who accompanied William I. from Normandy. This fortress was probably re-edified by the Lacies, and Robert, son of Henry de Lacy, built the Chapel of St. Michael the Archangel in the Castle, with the consent of Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley. Dying intestate, and without issue, in the year 1193, the male line terminated, and his possessions, including the Honor of Clitheroe, were inherited by his maternal sister, Albreda, daughter of Robert de Lizours, the wife of Richard Fitz Eustace, Lord of Halton and Constable of Chester. His son, John Fitz Eustace, Constable of Chester, and Founder of the Abbey of Stanlaw, in the year 1175, was succeeded by his son Roger, who assumed the name of De Lacy, and inherited the Honor of Clitheroe. Alice de Lacy, the last of the line, married Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, who, rebelling against Edward II. was executed for High Treason, March 22d 1321-2, and his large possessions were given to Edmund, the King's brother; but the Act of Attainder being afterwards reversed, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, succeeded to the Honor of Clitheroe. He died on the 24th of March 1360, and his daughter and coheirress, Blanch, married John of Gaunt, (fourth son of Edward III.) whose son Henry, Duke of Bolingbroke, succeeded to the Crown as Henry IV. The extensive possessions of the Dukes of Lancaster thus became vested in the Crown, and this Honor was conferred by Charles II. on Monk, Duke of Albemarle, from whom it has descended, through the Montagu family, to Henry James Montagu Scott, Lord Montagu, second son of Henry, Duke of Buccleuch.

Bro.[ther] Rich^d, afterwards called of Townley, the Chap.[el] of St Michael in y^e Castle of Clyderhow, wth y^e consent of Rog.[er] de Lacy, L^d of Blackb.[urn]sh.[ire,] cum decimis, oblationibus et proventibus, eidem capellæ assignatis. *MS. Wortley.* V.[ide] WHALLEY.

P^d to [the] Curate for serving y^e Cure here, an.[no] 1663, the old allowance of 4^l p.[er] an.[num,] wth [the] augm.[entation] of 2^l p.[er] an.[num] by A^{bp} Juxon, as appears by [the] Curate's receipt.

Certif.[ied] to B.[ishop] Stratford an.[no] 1707, 6^l p.[er] an.[num.]

This Chap.[el] soon after y^e Dissolut.[ion] of Whalley Abbey, was Endowed wth 4^l p.[er] an.[num,] and in A^{bp} Juxon's time, wⁿ new Augmentations were made to Vic.[arages] and Chappells, 2^l more was given to this Chap.[el] thô ruined in y^e Civill War;

This Chapel is not named in the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas IV. in the year 1291, and is probably included amongst "the Chapels" under Whalley.

The Castle originally consisted of a Keep, with a Tower, entered by an arched gateway, and surrounded by a strong and lofty wall, placed on the margin of a rock. Its dimensions appear to have been inconsiderable. Grose well describes it as "situated on the summit of a conical insulated crag of rugged limestone rock, which suddenly rises from a fine vale, in which, towards the North, at the distance of half a mile, runs the Ribble; and a mile (three miles to the S.E.) to the South, stands Pendle Hill, which seems to lift its head above the clouds."

In the year 1649 the Castle was dismantled by order of Parliament, the Chapel has totally disappeared, and nothing now remains of the feudal edifice but the square Keep, and some portion of the strong wall by which the whole was surrounded.

The demesne of the Castle is considered to be extra-Parochial, although "the Boundary of the Castle Parish of Cliderhoe" was recognized as early as the time of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died in the year 1312, "at his mansion-house called Lincoln's Inn, in the suburbs of London, which he himself had erected in that place, where the Blackfriars' habitation anciently stood." In the 4th Edward III. an Inquest was held to enquire whether the Chapel of St. Michael, in Clitheroe Castle, was an appurtenant of the Mother Church of Whalley, for after the death of Peter de Cestriá, Rector of Whalley, Henry de Lacy seized this Chapel and detached it from that Church; "not by right," says Abbot Topelyffe in his Petition to Edward III. "but by force and the magnitude of his dominion," and he gave the Chapel to Henry de Walton, "at the peril of his soul." With great zeal the Abbot urged his suit to the King and Parliament, and at length recovered the Chapel in the year

wh^{ch} 6^l was Quickly after granted to [the] Curate of Clithero, he taking care to procure Preaching once a month at Whitewell: But that being neglected, A^bp Sheldon, an.[no] 1667, ordered y^t 6^l p.[er] an.[num] to be p^d to y^e Curate of Downham, upon y^e same condition: But an.[no] 1707, Downham being vacant, A^bp Tennison annexed this 6^l p.[er] an.[num,] and y^e Chap.[el] of Whitewell, to y^e Curate of Clitheroe, and so it continues. *Vic.[ar] of Whalley's Acc^t* an.[no] 1717. Nothing but y^e Walls of this Chap.[el] are now remaining, and these are much decayed.



CLITHERO,¹ Certif.[ied] 22^l.12^s.06^d, Chap.Par. viz. paid by [the] A^bp of Cant.[erbury,] Augm.

11^l.10^s.00^d; charged upon Land by Will of , 5^l;
 Debenture money, (paid out of the Duchy of Lancaster,) 3^l.9^s.3^d,
 Fees ded.[ucted,] 3^l.0^s.1^½^d; Surp.[lice] fees, 2^l.12^s.4^d; for keep-
 ing the Register, 10^s.

M. B. T.
 Fam. 300
 — H. ... 200

1334; but it was not conveyed to the Abbey by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, until the 24th of August 1349. — See *Coucher Book*, p. 1169, *et seq.* where the Earl's reasons for claiming the patronage are stated. From this time to the Reformation the Abbots collated to the Living, which was however styled a Chantry only, in the year 1548. The Chaplain of the Castle Parish and his successors for ever, were excluded from celebrating Divine Service in Pendle Church by the Sentence of Consecration of the latter Church, dated the 1st of October 1544. — Bishop Bird's *Register*, vol. i.

Mr. Prescott of Chester wrote to Bishop Gastrell at Oxford, on the 9th of November 1717, "I saw not Mr. Matthews, (Vicar of Whalley,) at Blackburn, but writt thence to him for your Lordship, about the certificates of Castle Chapel or Church, and Whitewell, which he had ignorantly represented to be the same, directing him to persons who well understood them; and to Mr. Holme, if he was in difficulty about a Form." — *Lanc. MSS.*

¹ Dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Value in 1834, £127. Registers begin in 1574.

The Manor of Clitheroe was held by Hugh de Clyderhou, one of the assessors of the County, in the 25th Edward I.; and his descendant, Sir Robert de Clyderow M.P. for the County of Lancaster, dying without surviving issue male, Sybil, his daughter and coheirress, married her second husband, Richard de Radclyffe of Ordshall, and carried at least a portion of the Estates into his family. William Radcliffe of Wimborsley Esq. in the year 1561, settled his Manors of Wimborsley, Astley, and

Old Allowance from [the] Abp. p^d by [the] Tenant of [the] Rect. [or,] 4^l p.[er] an.[num;] added by A^bp Juxon, 7^l.10^s, as appears by receipt [in] 1663. The same Curate who then served y^e Cure at y^e Castle was Likewise Curate here. [The] Curate [is] obliged to preach at Whitewell once a month, for w^{ch} he receives [the] 6^l p.[er] an.[num] w^{ch} formerly belonged to Castle Chapel. V.[ide] CASTLE.

Six Wardens.

Halls. Great Mearley, and Pendleton.

3 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 m.[iles] from [the] next Chap.[el.]

Augm.[ented] wth 200^l by Mr. Curzon, an.[no] 1722, who nominates y^e Curate. V.[ide] ALTHAM.

Clitheroe, upon the issue of his niece, Ann, wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard, whose son, Sir Thomas, the first Baron Gerard of Gerard's Bromley, sold the Manor House called "The Alleys," in Clitheroe, and the South Choir of Clitheroe Church to the Heskeths of Martholme, in the 44th of Elizabeth; since which time the property has frequently changed hands.

A Chapel existed here in the reign of Henry II. as Hugh, Chaplain of Clyderhow, occurs in that reign; and it was confirmed to the Monks of Pontefract in the 14th Henry III. In the year 1296 the Altarage of the Chapel of "Cliderhou" amounted to £8; and the Chaplain was appointed by the Rector of Whalley, with a stipend of four meres a year.—*Coucher Book of Whalley*, p. 206. On the 11th of July 1515, the Curate of Clythero paid xx^d for his admission, to the Archdeacon of Chester.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 292. In the year 1535 Sir Thomas Sylcock was the Minister, and the two Chantry Priests were John Dukedale and William Burd.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiv. p. 45.

The old Church, with a good square Tower and fine perpendicular East Window, was taken down in the year 1828, and the present fabric erected. The original Church, according to Dr. Whitaker, had nothing remarkable about it except the fine Saxon Arch between the Nave and the Choir,—one of the oldest remains of architecture in the Parish, and a complete specimen of the style which prevailed till the time of Henry I. The North Chapel was appropriated to Great Mearley; and the South Choir to the Radcliffes, in right of the Cliderhows. In this Choir were, until very recently, two alabaster figures, said to represent Sir Richard Radcliffe, who died in the 19th Henry VI. and Katherine his wife, daughter of ——— Booth of Barton. In the year 1650 Clitheroe was returned as a Parochial Chapelry comprising four hundred families. Mr. Robert Marsden, an able Divine, received £11. 10s. from the Farmer of the Rectory; £3. 10s. out of the Duchy Rents; and £25 a year from the late County Committee. The Inhabitants desired to have a Parish, and also a competent maintenance settled for their Minister.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

[A] Charter [was] granted to [the] Borough of Clithero by K.[ing] Edw.[ard] 3, an.[no] R.[egni] 20. *MS. Hulm*, 96 l. 14, 20.

Free Gram.[mar] School² was founded here by K.[ing] School. Phil.[ip] and Q.[ueen] Mary, and Endowed wth Lands for y^e Maintenance of a Master and Usher.

In B.[ishop] Bridgman's time great abuses were Discovered in y^e management of y^e Revenue, which he endeavoured to rectify. O.[ld] R.[egister,] 345, and 341, where [also] is a Copy of y^e Statutes made for y^e Government of y^e School, by y^e Advice of B.[ishop] Bridgman and y^e Governours of y^e s^d School, (dated 2d May) an.[no] 1622, upon a Decree of y^e L^d Keeper, to whom it appeared y^t y^e Bp was appointed Visitour of y^e School by y^e Foundation of it. V.[ide] p. 339 [and] 337. V.[ide] *Lett.[er] of B.[ishop] Bridg.[man,] Coll. Wilton*, p. 103.

The Endowment is now 75^l.7^s.6^d p.[er] an.[num.] in Lands

The present Church was consecrated by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, in the year 1829, and the expense of its erection, amounting to £8,500, was defrayed by private offerings, and by a grant from the Incorporated Society for building Churches. The East Window is embellished with fourteen heraldic bearings, in stained glass,—amongst which are the arms of Whalley Abbey, the See of Canterbury, and the Manerial Lords of Clitheroe, including Lacy, Clitheroe, Montagu, Buccleuch, Assheton, Brownlow, and Curzon. The Advowson was recently advertised for sale by the Rev. J. H. Anderton, the Patron and Incumbent.

In the year 1558-9 the 1st Elizabeth, the elective franchise to return two Members to Parliament was granted to this borough; but the number was reduced from two to one, by the 2d William IV. c. 45, commonly called the "Reform Act."

² The School was founded by Queen Mary on the 9th of August 1554, and endowed with the Rectorial Tithes, and the Advowson of the Vicarage, of Almondbury, in the West Riding of the county of York, then lately belonging to the College of Jesus of Rotheram, the Vicarage being ordained by Archbishop Rotheram, the Founder of the College, on June 15th 1488; and also with certain lands in Craven, formerly belonging to the Chantry of St. Nicholas, in Skipton in the same county; which, at that time, produced an annual income of xx^l and xx^d. There is a long account of the various Chancery Suits between the Governors of this School in the time of James I. in Bishop Bridgeman's *MS. Leiger* in the Registry at Chester, p. 341, *et seq.* These suits appear to have originated in some of the old Governors having been irregularly superseded by the appointment of younger men, of whom Sir Raphe Assheton, Richard

and Tithes; 40^l of w^{ch} [is paid] to y^e Master; 20^l to y^e Usher; 1^l. 10^s for a Dinner on Mids.[ummer] day; and 10^s for a Sermon y^e same day: the rest [is used] for Repairing y^e School and preferring Poor Boys.

The Master is Nom.[inated] by six Governours; [and] if y^e Gov^s doe not Nom.[inate the] Master or Usher wthin 9 weeks after y^e place is void, the B.[ishop] of Chester shall nom.[inate.]

[The] Writings are kept by [the] Treas.[urer, who is] annually chosen from among [the] Gov.[ernors,] in a Chest at Clithero. *Certificate of Tho.[mas] Taylor, Curate.*

Chap. Par.

Augm.

Fam. 140

— 138

Diss. 58

—scarce any.



CHURCH = **CHURCH**,¹ called only CHURCH, in Ancient Deeds; Certif.

[ied] 12^l. 17^s. 08^d. viz. paid by [the] Abp. of Cant.[erbury,] 10^l;

Shuttleworth and John Greenacres Esqrs. were especially obnoxious to Christopher Nowell and Thomas and Christopher Kendall. These trifling disputes, which had been carried on for years, were at length settled in the year 1622, by Bishop Bridgeman, as Visitor, making a body of Statutes for the Government of the School. In the year 1825 the Income of the School amounted to £452. 8s. 8d. The School House, formerly in the Church-yard, has been removed, and a new School House has been built in the town.

"Alys Radclyff of Thalleys in Clederow, late wyeff of Thom's Radclyff of Wymn'legh esquier," gave by Will dated October 5th 1554, the year in which the School was founded, "to the high awlter at Garstange, iij^s iiiii^d; to the church of Clederow, x^s; and to the fundament of the ffre Schole at Clederhow, x^s." — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiii. p. 229.

¹ Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £218. Registers begin in 1633.

In the 4th Edward II. Robert de Rishton held a carucate of land in Chirch, and William de Radcliffe held two carucates by thegnage. The Manor of Church passed from the Rushtons of Dunkenhalth, by sale, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Walmesley; and was conveyed in the year 1712, by his representative, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Walmesley Esq. in marriage to Robert, seventh Lord Petre, and is now in the possession of her descendant, Henry Petre Esq.

The Manor of Oswaldwisle, which is a Township in the Chapelry of Church, was granted by Philip de Oswaldwisle to Adam de Radcliffe, by deed s.d. Richard, great-grandson of Adam de Radcliffe, granted the premises to William his son, before the

a small Close left by [the Will of] Mrs. [Alice] Ainsworth. [of Oswaldwise,] worth 19^s.6^d p.[er] an.[num,] clear to y^e Curate, 16^s; Easter Roll, 10^s; Surp.[lice] Fees, 1^l.11^s.8^d.

Old Allowance, 4^l p.[er] an.[num;] added by Abp. Juxon, 6^l, as appears by [the] Curate's Receipt, an.[no] 1663.

Service, and [a] Sermon [preached,] once a fortnight. V.[ide] ALTHAM.

4 Wardens.

4 m.[iles] from Whalley; one from [the] next Chap.[el.]

Augmented by Mr. Curzon wth 200^l, an.[no] 1722; and he nominates the Curate. V.[ide] ALTHAM.

Dunkenhalgh.²

Hall.

32d Edward I. and William the son, conveyed the Manor to Richard his son, apud Bury, 16th Edward III. On the death of John Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower Esq. in the year 1518, the Manor and other Estates passed, by entail, to Robert Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter, afterwards Earl of Sussex K.G. His son, the second Earl, sold this Manor to Andrew Barton of Smithills, in the 3d Edward VI. by whose representative, Thomas, second Viscount Fauconberg, it was sold about the year 1722, to James Whalley of Sparth, and Christopher Baron of Oswaldwise Gents. The Manor passed from the late, to the present, Sir Robert Peel Bart. M.P.

The Church was founded anterior to the reign of Henry III. In the year 1296 the Tithe of Corn in "Chirche" amounted to iiii marcs, and the Altarage of the Chapel to v marcs, (*Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, p. 206,) the Chaplain being appointed by the Rector of the Mother Church, who was bound to allow him four marcs a year. It was entirely rebuilt about the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century — *History of Whalley*, p. 415. The date seems to be accurately fixed by a Monition dated 9th Edward III. 1335, issued by William de Appeltree, Commissary General of Roger, Bishop of Lichfield, to the Dean (Rural) of Blackburn, requiring him, after public sentence, to proceed against the parishioners of the Chapel of Cherch for the costs of rebuilding and repairing the Chancel and other parts of their Chapel. — *Lib. 3 c, incipit 1322, termin. 1358; Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiv. p. 21. On the 11th of July 1515 the Curate of Church paid xx^d for his admission to the Curacy. Archdeacon of Chester's *Act Book*. In the year 1650 Church-Kirk was returned as a Parochial Chapelry, which included two hundred families, being five miles from the Parish Church. Mr. James Rigby M.A. was the Minister, and received £10 from the Farmer of the Rectory; £30 from the County Committee; and had an Order for £50 out of the Tithes of Thomas Clifton Esq. a Papist delinquent, but received no advantage from it. The Inhabitants desired that they might have a distinct Parish assigned them. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. The Nave was rebuilt and enlarged in the year 1804. The Feoffees of William Hulme Esq. are the Patrons.

No School, nor Charities. *Certif.[icate] of H. Rishton, Cur.*
1718.

Chap.Par.

Fam. 550
Diss. M. Q.
Diss. Fam. 29
24 Q. 5 Anab.

COLNE,¹ Certif.[ied] 30^l.16^s.02^d, viz.
by [the] Lessee of [the] Abp. 11^l.10^s;

Rent Charge upon Land called Hollingreave, 6^l.16^s.4^d; Land of Mrs. Starkey, 3^l; Land of Widow Robinson, 2^l.13^s.4^d; Land called Gibhills, 1^l.19^s; Land of Mr. Folds, 10^s; Land called Vicipens, 7^s.6^d; Given by J. Hargreaves for Preaching 4 Fun.[eral] Sermons 2^l; Easter Dues, 2^l, over and above 7^l.11^s p^d to [the] Vicar.

² Dunkenhagh passed from the Rushtons to Sir Thomas Walmesley, the Judge, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was conveyed in marriage by Miss Catherine Walmesley, to Robert, Lord Petre, ancestor of Henry Petre Esq. the present owner.

¹ Dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Value in 1834, £179. Registers begin in 1599.

Colne, or Colunio, is stated by the Rev. John Whittaker, the historian of Manchester, to have been founded by Agricola, in the memorable campaign of A.D. 79, when he subdued the county of Lancaster; and Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley, and Mr. Bargreave, the learned Rector of Brandesburton, and a native of Colne, coincide in the opinion, although Bishop Gibson and Dr. Leigh doubt whether this has been a Roman station or not, on the slender ground of the few Roman discoveries which have hitherto been made.

The Manor was at an early period vested in the family of Lacy, and, like their other possessions, being parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, merged in the Crown, and Colne being a member of the Honor of Clitheroe, passed, on the death of Lord Montagu, to Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch, the present Lord Paramount.

The Church of Colne probably existed at the Domesday Survey, and is expressly named in the Charter of Hugh de la Val to the Monks of Pontefract, about sixty years posterior to that Inquest. In the year 1296 the Rector of Whalley was bound to find a Chaplain for the Chapel of Colne, and to pay him four mares a year. The Altarage was then valued at £10, and the Tithe Corn of Colne and Alkancotes at eight mares. Three massy cylindrical columns on the North side of the Nave, are genuine remains of the original structure, although much of it was rebuilt about the time of Henry VIII. On the 8th of July 1515, the Archdeacon of Chester issued a Commission to Edmund Braddyll and Henry Towneley Gents. authorizing them to rebuild certain parts of the Chapel of Colne, then dilapidated. — Archdeacon of Chester's *Act Book, Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 292. On the North side of the Choir

Old Allowance 4^l; added by Abp. Juxon 7^l.10^s, as appears by [the] Receipt from y^e Tenant, an.[no] 1663.

[The] Inhab.[itants] of Colne, Fouldridge, Barrowford, Marsden, and Trawden resort to it.

Service performed ev.[ery] Sund.[ay,] twice a day, except one Afternoon ev.[ery] month, wⁿ [the] Curate officiates at Marsden.

An.[no] 1713, left by John Milner 3^l p.[er] an.[num,] after the death of his sister Mary Milner.

An.[no] 1716, left by John Smith, [the] Int.[crest] of 40^l to y^e Curate, he Preaching a Fun.[eral] Sermon ev.[ery] year.

is a Chantry formerly belonging to the Banastres of Park Hill, and now claimed by Mr. Parker of Alkincoats, Mr. Mitchell of Heptonstall, and the Devises of the late Mr. Swinglehurst of Park Hill; and on the South is another founded by the Townleys of Barnside, and is probably the "St. Cytes' Quire," (St. Osythe?) mentioned in the year 1576, and commonly called "the Townley Choir." It is now the property of E. Every Clayton Esq. In the year 1535 the two Priests of these Chantries were John Fielden and Robert Blakey; and the Curate of the Church was Sir John Hegyn.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xiv. p. 46. Blakey is named in the Will of Sir William Fairbank, Chaplain of Colne, dated June 10th 1520:—"I give to Sir Robert Blakey, Chapleyn, vi^o viii^d, to praye for my Sawle wheresoever y^t hec wyll, and to the said Sr Robert a Gown of Cloth wth lynyng, &c.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 289.

Colne was returned in the year 1650 as a Parochial Chapelry, ten miles from the Parish Church, and embracing four hundred families. Mr. John Horrocks, "a very able Divine," received £11. 10s. from the Farmer of the Rectory of Whalley, and £28. 10s. from the late County Committee. The Inhabitants desired to have a Parish.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* Horrocks, (called Horroths, by Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 400,) was put in by the Parliament in the year 1645, on the expulsion of Mr. John Warriner M.A. who had been recommended by Archbishop Laud in the year 1636, but who was so obnoxious to the Puritans, that, although of unexceptionable life, and advanced in years, he was dragged from the Reading Desk by two soldiers in the time of Service, hurried down the Aisle, and was only prevented being fired on by the interference of the Congregation. Horrocks is said to have been so immoral a man that he plainly told the people "to do as he said, and not as he did." He remained here until his death in the year 1670. Several of the rent charges enumerated by Bishop Gastrell were due, but withheld during the Commonwealth. In the year 1632 the Pious Use Commissioners, who sat at Bolton-le-Moors, decreed that certain rents were charged on lands which had been originally given to superstitious purposes, and were seized for the King in the year 1547; but that the owners, to whom the lands had been conveyed by the Crown, were not exempt from the ancient payments to the Incumbents of Colne.

7 Wardens; 2 Assist.[ants.]

4 m.[iles] from any Church or Chap.[el,] except Marsden.

Halls.

Barnside,² Emmott,³ Alkincoats,⁴ [and] Wycoller.⁵

School.

There is a School, Free for 4 Poor Boyes; Sal.[ary] 2^l p.[er] an.[num, the] Int.[erest] of 40^l, left by one Thomas Blakely, [Blakey of Marsden,] about 20 years agoe, [by Will dated the 16th of February 1687.] There is about 10^s p.[er] an.[num] paid from severall Cottages, but how given at first is not known. (Left by [the] Will of John Milner in 1713, £3 per annum.) Left by John Smith (of Barrowford,) an.[no] 1716, 20^l, [the] Int.[erest]

In a letter to Bishop Gastrell, dated Colne, May 17, 1720, the Rev. John Barlow, says, "Dec. 1, 1713, was buried at Coln, John Milner, who had a Freehold Estate of the value of £15 or £16 a year, and on that left a rent charge of £3 a year to the Minister of Coln, for the time being, for ever, and £3 a year to the Schoolmaster of Coln, for ever; the first payment to commence after the decease of Mary Milner his sister, who is still living, and aged, as I conjecture, betwixt 40 and 50 years. Likewise Nov. 26, 1716, John Smith, a Tradesman within this Chapelry, was then buried, who, by Will, left £40, the Interest to be paid annually to the Minister of Coln, (who is obliged to Preach, every year, a Funeral Sermon;) the said John Smith also left £20 to the Coln School, the Interest to be paid yearly to the Master; and also the Interest of £20 to the Poor of Coln. Now Thomas Butterfield being Executor to John Smith, and not over honest, doth say that the assets of the said Testator will not extend to pay more than £10 to the Curate, and £10 to the School and Poor; but the said John Smith having had both a Real and Personal Estate, the Chapel-wardens have thought it fit to commence a Suit in Chancery against the said Executor, which Suit hath been depending for two years and never as yet come to a Trial, but is undetermined. Neither of the said Testators were married, but died in cœlibacy." These two sums of £3 per annum each, are paid to the Minister and Schoolmaster. The Suit was determined in the Duchy Court in the year 1720, when the Executor was decreed to pay, to Trustees named, £30 for the Minister, £15 for the School, and £15 for the Poor of Colne.

² Bernesete or Barnside, was recovered at York, in the 29th Edward I. by the Prior and Convent of St. John of Pontefract, from Simon Nowell. For some time the Manor was held under the Priory by the Townleys, but at the Dissolution it was granted in the 36th Henry VIII. to John Braddyll of Whalley Gent. by whom it was conveyed to the Townleys. It passed in the year 1754, in marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Townley Esq. to John Clayton of Harwood Esq. father of Colonel Thomas Clayton.—See p. 278, Note 6. One part of the house is attributed, by Whitaker, to the age of Edward IV. or a little later. It is now

to [be paid to] y^e Master; but y^e Executor refusing to pay this, and another sum given to y^e Poor, the Min.[ister] and Chap.[el] wardens have commenced a Suit in Chancery w^{ch} is not yet ended. An.[no] 1720. The Master is nominated by the Curate and Heads of the Chapelry.

Given to y^e Poor a Meadow called Lord's Ing, (before 1671,) Charities val.[ue] 20^s p.[er] an.[num,] by Mr. Henry Shaw; given by Mr. Ambrose Walton, 70^l; [by] Mr. William Rycroft of the Haug, 50^l; Mrs. Alice Hartley of Laund, gave 60^l, (in the 42d

occupied by a farmer, and has been sold since the death of Colonel Clayton, for £22,000, to Mr. Robert Halstead Hargreaves of Ardwick, and is now the property of his son.

³ Emmott was in the possession of Robert de Emot in the 4th Edward II. and continued in the male line until the death of John Emmott Esq. in the year 1746, (the Founder of a Free School at Laneshaw Bridge near Emmott,) when the Estate passed to his nephew, Richard Wainhouse Gent. who assumed the name of Emmott, and was succeeded by his son, Richard Emmott Esq. who died in the year 1819, without legitimate issue, when the Estate passed by devise to his two nieces, of whom Harriet Susanna Ross, married George Green Esq. and at her death in the year 1839, she was succeeded by her son, George Emmot Green now of Emmot Esq. who succeeds to this Estate on the death of his Aunt Caroline, wife of Edward Parkins Esq.

⁴ Alcancoats or Alkincoats, was held by John le Parker in the 35th Edward III. but appears to have been purchased by Robert Parker Esq. second son of Thomas Parker of Browsholme Esq. at the end of the seventeenth century. Thomas Parker Esq. his great great-grandson, formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, dying without issue in the year 1832, devised Browsholme Hall, (which he had purchased of his cousin, Thomas Lister Parker Esq. in the year 1820,) and Alkincoats, to his nephew, Thomas Goulbourn Parker Esq. second son of his brother, Edward Parker of Newton Hall Esq.; and in the year 1841, the latter became the owner of Alkincoats, by purchase.

⁵ Wycoller or Wykeoller, was in the possession of Piers Hartley Gent. in the 22d Henry VII. and passed in marriage with the heiress of that family, about the middle of the sixteenth century, to Nicholas Cunliffe of Hollins Gent. whose descendant, Henry Owen Cunliffe Esq. dying in the year 1819, the Estate of Wycoller was purchased, under a Decree of Chancery, by the Mortgagee, the Rev. John Oldham, the present owner.

The Hall contains a remarkable fire-place, surrounded with stone benches, and is said to be as old as the time of Henry VI. Gregson gives a drawing of it, and says the house was built between the years 1550 and 1560.—*Fragments of Lancashire.*

Elizabeth;) [by] Mr. Lau.[rence] Manknowles of Town House, (in 1660,) 10^l p.[er] an.[num] Rent Charge;⁶ by a Benefact.[or] unknown, 50^s p.[er] an.[num,] Rent Charge on Lands near Bradford, Yorkshire;⁷ and by another person unknown, 1^l.13^s.4^d, upon some lands near Birchenley. [The] Writings are in y^e hands of y^e Chap.[el] wardens and Overseers; and the several sums are justly distributed as the Wills of the Donors and Duty require. *Certif.[icate] of John Barlow, Cur. Oct. 25, 1718.*

Chap. Bar.
Augm.



DOWNHAM,¹ Certif.[ied] 10^l.15^s.
04^d, viz. paid by [the] Abp. of Cant.

Fam. 86
..... 88
Diss. 00

[erbury,] 10^l; Surp.[lice] fees, 15^s.4^d; old allowance, 4^l p.[er]

⁶ This Rent Charge after having been regularly paid by the Maneknolls' family for one hundred and seventy years, has been withheld since the year 1837, under the pretence that it was barred by the Mortmain Act.

⁷ Thomas Smith of Edge, by Will dated 1642, left the interest of £50 to the Poor of Colne; and Christopher Smith, his Executor, in the year 1699, invested it in a Rent Charge of 50s. a year on the Estate of Robert Craven of Frizinghall in the Parish of Bradford. This Rent Charge has been withheld for upwards of twenty years. The conjecture of the Charity Commissioners as to the origin of this charity was erroneous.

¹ Dedicated to St. Leonard. Value in 1834, £129. Registers begin in 1653.

The Manor of Downham was held at and anterior to the Conquest, by Aufray or Alfred, a Saxon, and was granted by him to Ilbert de Lacy, who confirmed it to his brother, Ralph le Rous. It afterwards reverted to the chief Lords of the Fee, and in the year 1353 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, granted it to John de Dyneley, in whose family it continued until it was sold by Henry Dineley Esq. in the year 1545, to Richard Greenacres and Nicholas Hancock, who again sold it to Ralph Greenacres, who, in the year 1558, alienated it to Richard Assheton Esq. He devised it to his great nephew, Richard Assheton, second son of Ralph Assheton of Leyce Esq. and Richard, his grandson, dying unmarried in the 10th Charles II. devised his Estates in Downham and Worston to Sir Ralph Assheton of Whalley Bart. whose son having no issue settled the Manor of Downham, in the year 1678, upon his cousin, Richard Assheton of Cuerdale Esq. the lineal ancestor of William Assheton Esq. the present Manorial owner, and the only known male representative of this feudal and aristocratic house.

The Chapel of Downham existed prior to the foundation of Whalley Abbey, and

an.[num;] added by Abp. Juxon, 3^l p.[er] an.[num,] as appears by [the] Curate's receipt an.[no] 1663. [A] Curate [was] Nom.[inated] to Downham and Whitewell, an.[no] 1702. V.[ide] *Pap. Reg.* V.[ide] *Subs.[cription] B.[ook,]* an.[no] 1693.

4 Wardens.

5 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 m.[iles] from [the] next Chap.[el.]

Augm.[ented] wth 200^l by Mr. Curzon an.[no] 1722; [and] he nominates the Curate. V.[ide] ALTHAM.

Downham.²

Hall.

There is a School, Free to y^e Poor Children of Downham only, *School.* Endowed by Ralph Asheton Esq. with 5^l p.[er] an.[num,] being [the] Int.[erest] of 100^l left by his Will about ten years agoe, [in 1703.] The Feoffees have purchased wth this money a Copyhold Estate [of the value] of 6^l.10^s p.[er] an.[num,] but [when the] repairs and chief rents [are] deduct.[ed] y^e Master

consists of a Tower, Aisles, and North and South Chapels. The Altarage of the Chapel of "Dounom was estimated at four marcs on Friday next before the Feast of St. Gregory, 1296," (*Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, p. 205,) and which Altarage belonged of right to the Church of Blackburn, which allowed the customary stipend of four marcs a year to the Chaplain nominated by the Rector of Blackburn. The South Chapel was rebuilt by the late William Assheton Esq. Sheriff of Lancashire.—Whitaker's *Whalley*. Baines says that in the year 1800 the Chapel was rebuilt at the cost of Lady Assheton of Downham, who left £1000 for that purpose. There was no such person at Downham.

The North Chapel is the property and burial place of the Starkies of Twiston, descended from the Dineleys. In the 1st Edward III. John de Dineley granted Twiston to Richard de Greenacres, whose descendant, Sir Richard, left two daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom, Joanna, married Henry de Worsley, whose grandson died in the 3d Edward IV. leaving co-heiresses, the youngest of whom, Alice, married Thomas Starkie, brother of Edmund Starkie, the first of Huntroyd, and conveyed to him a moiety of the Manor of Twiston, which descended to Thomas Starkie Esq. M.A. Fellow of S. Catherine Hall Cambridge, and Downing Professor of Laws, who died April 5, 1849, leaving issue two daughters.

John Dyneley of Downham Gent. by Will dated the 10th of July 1501, leaves "his body to be buried in his burial place within the Chapel of S. Leonard of Downham;" and gives v^s, and his best beast for a mortuary, to the Abbey of Whalley.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 54. In the year 1535 Sir Richard Dugdale was the Minister, and Robert Whytehead the Chantry Priest of Downham.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xi. p. 45.

receives only 5^l p.[er] an.[num.] The Curate is to be [the] Master, and is nominated by [the] Vicar of Whalley: If [the] Curate refuses, the Trustees are to dispose of y^e 5^l p.[er] an.[num.] as they see fit. 10^l more [is] given by y^e said Mr. Asheton, [the] Int.[erest] to buy Books. The Children to be taught are such whose Parents are farmers of the Township, and doe not Rent above 10^l p.[er] an.[num.]

Charities. iven to y^e Poor by Mr. R.[ichard] Waddington [of Whalley, by Will dated August 28th 1671,] 20^l; given by that Hon^{ble} and Good Lady the Lady Eliz.[abeth] Asheton [of Downham Hall, in 1686,] 20^l; [by] Mrs. Mar.[garet] Sclater [of Swainsclough in the Parish of Gisburn, in the county of York, on the 9th of May 1702,] 5^l. This Stock is now in the hands of Christopher Tattersall Junr. of Downham, but only until one can be procured who will give good security for it. *Certif.[icate] of James Longfield, Curate, Oct. 27, 1718.*

The Choir on the South is appropriated to the Manor-house, and, in a vault built by Sir Ralph Assheton Bart. in the year 1655, rest many of the Asshetons of Downham. The three Bells of the Church are said to have been removed from Whalley Abbey Church by one of the earlier Asshetons, a supposition far from being improbable.

Downham was returned in the year 1650 as a Parochial Chapelry consisting of three hundred families. Mr. George Whitaker M.A. received £10 from the Farmer of the Rectory, and £30 a year from the late County Committee. The Inhabitants desired that Twiston, having forty families, might be annexed to Downham, and be constituted a Parish, with a competent allowance for a Minister.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The Advowson is vested in the Feoffees of William Hulme Esq. by purchase from Earl Howe.

² Downham Hall existed in the year 1308; the centre and one wing were rebuilt about the year 1775, and the other wing was afterwards added by William Assheton Esq. Dr. Whitaker well observes, that in point of situation, it has certainly no equal in the Parish of Whalley.

GOODSHAW,¹ Certif.[ied] that Fam. 120
there is no endowment. The Inhab.

[itants] allow some inconsiderable contrib.[utions,] which are ill paid.

Divine Service [is performed] and [a] Sermon [preached] once a fortnight by [the] Curate of Altham.

Goodshaw, a Chappell within Haslingden. I preach there sometimes, but have nothing for my pains. *Curate of Haslingden's Acc^t* an.[no] 1704. V.[ide] *Pap. Reg.*

Served by [the] Curate of Haslingden, an.[no] 1724.

[There is] one Cottage belong.[ing] to [the] Chappell, let for 10^s p.[er] an.[num.] Certif.[ied] an.[no] 1725.

8 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 m.[iles] from [the] next Chap.[el.]

Neither School nor Charities.

¹ Dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. Value in 1834 £121. Registers begin in 1732.

Goodshaw is situated in Higher Booth, and, although in the Chapelry of Haslingden, is dependent upon Whalley, and not Haslingden as stated by Baines. The Chapel was built here in the year 1540, 32d Henry VIII. and rebuilt in the years 1817-18. In the year 1650 Goodshaw was returned as not Parochial, though having seventy families, and being eleven miles from the Parish Church. It had then neither Minister nor maintenance "save one Messuage and a back-side worth 10^s per ann." The Inhabitants desired to have a Parish, and a competent allowance for a resident Minister.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii. It has now a district assigned to it comprising Morrell Height, where it is situated, Crawshaw Booth, Gambleside, Goodshaw, and Love Clough. There is a Parsonage-house, a resident Incumbent with a Curate, and Schools in active operation,—all forming a pleasing contrast to the gloomy picture drawn by Bishop Gastrell and the Curate of Haslingden in the text, and to the still more touching and miserable picture of the Republican and Puritan era. The Minister is appointed by the Trustees of William Hulme of Hulme and Kearsley Esq.

Augm.

Fam. 257
 — H. ... 429
 Diss. M. 2
 [Q. 1. Ind. 1.]
 Diss. Fam. 15
 [Q. 10. Ind. 5.]

HASLINGDEN,¹ Certif.[ied] 17^l.
 08s. 7^d. 3^{qr}; paid ann^{ly} by [the] Abp.

of Cant.[erbury,] 11^l. 10^s; every Easter a rent charged upon Land
 by [the] Will of . . . 12^s; surp.[lice] fees, 4^l. 6^s. 7^d. 3^{qr};
 Easter Roll, 1^l.

Old Allowance, 4^l p.[er] an.[num;] added by Abp. Juxon,
 7^l. 10^s, as appears by [the] receipt of [the] Curate, an.[no]
 1663.

Vic's Nominat.[ion] of a Curate, an.[no] 1695. V.[ide] *Pap.*
Reg.

¹ Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £176. Registers begin in 1685.

Haslingden is not a distinct Manor, but a member of the Manor of Acerington within the Honor of Clitheroe. In the 53d Henry III. Robert de Haslingden held lands here, and is supposed to have been the Robert de Holden to whose son Adam, in the 56th Henry III. Henry de Lacy granted the lands of W. de Reelin, and William his son, which reverted to the Grantor by the felony of William de Reelin, who was executed at Lancaster in the year 1272. The same Earl granted to Robert de Holden all the lands which Robert, son of Gilbert de Holden and William le Mordrimer held of him in the town of Haslingden; in the year 1307 he conveyed to Adam, son of Adam de Holden, part of his waste of Tottington Frith; and in the year 1328 the Earl quit claimed to Robert de Holden a piece of land named "Brodlieux," which he had by the gift and feoffment of Alan Bold. The Estate descended to Robert Holden of Holden and Stockport Esq. who died in the year 1730, aged twenty-nine, having by Will dated the 20th of March 1729, devised his Estates, in Trust, to his wife, Martha, (daughter of Thomas Gilbody of Heap Ridings Gent.) and Henry Hargreaves of Haslingden, clothier, (who afterwards married the widow Holden, his co-trustee,) to dispose of the same by sale, or otherwise, to enable them to pay sundry mortgages amounting to £3,600. A long minority enabled the Trustees to preserve Holden, which consisted of 108a. 3r. and valued in the year 1721 at £30 per annum, for Ralph Holden (the only son of this improvident individual,) on whose death in the year 1778, the Estate, (augmented by the addition of Palace House, which he obtained in marriage with Mary, sole daughter and heiress of John Holden Esq.) descended to his only son, Ralph Holden, who, dying unmarried in the year 1792, it passed to his two sisters, the younger of whom died in the year 1817 s.p.; and Betty, the elder, married in the year 1788, Henry Greenwood of Burnley Esq. whose son and heir, John Greenwood of Palace House Esq. dying in the year 1834 was succeeded by his son Henry, who obtained the Royal License in the year 1840, to assume the surname and arms of Holden, and is now the owner of Holden Hall and Palace House.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxi. pp. 250—263.

Recommendation of a Curate by [the] Inhab.[itants,] wth y^e approbation and appointment of [the] Vicar, 1704. *Ib.*

Worth but 12^l p.[er] an.[num;] Easter Dues are paid to y^e Vicar; contrib.[utions] very insignificant. *Curate's Acc^t.* an.[no] 1704. *Pap. Reg.*

Aug.[mented] an.[no] 1719 wth 200^l, by Mr. George Hargreaves,² and others.

6 Wardens.

In the year 1296 there was a Chapel here, as the Tithe Corn was then valued at v marcs, and the Altarage of the Chapel, with lands pertaining to the Lords, at iii marcs, and the Rector of Blackburn was bound to find a Chaplain and to pay him four marcs, "according to the custom of the country."—*Coucher Book of Whalley*, p. 206. In the year 1535 Sir John Holden was the Curate, and Christopher Jackson the Chantry Priest of Haslingden.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 46. In the year 1650 it was described as a Parochial Chapelry, eight miles from the Parish Church, the Inhabitants being desirous of having a Parish and a competent endowment. Mr. Robert Gilbody, the Minister, was at that time suspended by the Divines.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

The old Church was rebuilt in the year 1780, with funds partly raised by a Brief dated the 1st of March 1773, but the Tower, of the reign of Henry VIII. was permitted to stand. It was taken down, however, and rebuilt in the year 1828, and a musical peal of eight Bells presented,—six of them by private individuals, and two purchased by subscription. The Church was also considerably enlarged at the same time, in a style of architecture which, unfortunately, does not admit of description.

In the old Church was an Aisle on the North side of the Choir belonging to the family of Rawstorne of Newhall, and another on the South belonging to the Holdens of Holden, but purchased by the Inhabitants, in order to preserve the uniformity of the new erection.—Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, p. 417. "A Quire, within the Chancel of the Church or Chapel, which of right belonged to the ancient and capital messuage called Ewood Hall in Haslingden, late the Inheritance of the Rev. Thomas Gartsyde of Newington in the county of Kent," is named in a Deed dated the 1st of October 1617.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxi. *Ewood Evid.* Robert Deurden of Haslingden, yeoman, by Will dated the 10th of October 1608, bequeathed "xx^s to the setting furth of an Ile at the Church of Haslingden, if the same be sett furth within fyve yerres next following."—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. iv. p. 265.

The patronage is now vested in the Trustees of William Hulme of Hulme and Kearsley Esq.

² Mr. George Hargreaves of Haslingden, mercer, the benefactor to the Church, by Will dated the 25th of December 1723, gave £30 to the industrious Poor of Haslingden, the interest to be expended yearly in Linen Cloth, by his Executors.

7 m.[iles] from Whalley; 3 from [the] next Chap.[el.]
Halls. Holden and Todd³.

School. **H**ere is a School endowed wth [the] Int.[erest] of 100^l left by Mr. Ashton,⁴ late Curate here. The Curate to be Master. Presentm^t 1716.

An.[no] 1718, Isaac Place, Curate, certifies y^t there is not any School in this Chappelry.

Fam. 92

HOLM,¹ under BURNLEY, Certif.[ied]
that nothing belongs to it. A Sermon
[is preached] once a Quarter by [the] Curate of Burnley.

³ Todd Hall, in Haslingden, was a Copyhold Estate, and in the year 1569 Adam Holden Gent. second son of Gilbert Holden of Holden Esq. stated in a Deposition, that he had lived at Todd Hall for twenty-one years. Andrew Holden, by Will dated August 8th 1590, mentions his father and mother, Adam and Margaret, and his brother, Ralph Holden, and states that Todd Hall had been surrendered to Trustees for his (testator's) use, and as he by Will should devise, by Robert Holden Esq. whom he appointed an Executor along with Charles Gregory. The Estate descended to Thomas Holden Esq. by whom it was mortgaged in the year 1722 to the Rev. Roger Kay, Rector of Fittleton; and the mortgage being afterwards assigned to Godfrey Wentworth of Woolley Esq. M.P. he filed his bill in the Court of Chancery in the year 1741 against Thomas Holden Esq. who was debarred and foreclosed of and from all right and equity of redemption in the Estate, and in the year 1746 it was sold. His son, Thomas Holden, was then living. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxxi.

⁴ Bishop Gastrell is incorrect in stating that this benefactor was Mr. Ashton, — nor was his informant right in stating that the sum was left for the endowment of a School. The benefactor was the Rev. Benjamin Holden M.A. (fourth son of Andrew Holden of Todd Hall Esq.) who married at Middleton, on the 1st of December 1686, Dorothy, daughter of John Hopwood of Hopwood Esq. and subsequently became Rector of Staveley in the county of York. By Will dated the 9th of July 1716, he gave £50 to be invested for the Poor of Haslingden not receiving Parish relief, and the interest to be distributed by the Minister and Churchwardens at Christmas and Midsummer; and a further sum of £50 to the Poor, as aforesaid, if Mary Chadwick (of Carter Place,) or her two sons, should die before him or his wife, — which event occurred.

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £101. Registers begin in 1742.

Holme was part of a carucate of land in Cliviger belonging to the Abbey of Kirk-

9 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 from [the] next Ch.[apel.] Cer.
tif.[icate] of R. Kippax, Cur.[ate,] 1719.
 [The Holme.]²

Hall.

stall, and used as a Grange. It was afterwards restored by the Monks to the chief Lord, and re-granted in the year 1302 by Henry, Earl of Lincoln, to William de Midlemore, and Margery his wife, daughter of Gilbert de la Legh, the first of Hapton Tower. They were both living in the year 1321; but before the year 1380 the Holme had passed to Peter Tattersall, having previously belonged to Edward Legh, probably a kinsman of Margery Midlemore. In the 9th Henry VI. 1430, Thomas Whitaker of Holme occurs; and the Estate has descended, uninterruptedly, to the present occupier, Thomas Hordern Whitaker Esq. grandson of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker L.L.D. the classic and elegant historian, whose character and attainments have been delineated with singular felicity by a native of the same county, who has himself imbibed the spirit and successfully cultivated the tastes of his highly gifted friend. — See the *Appendix to Remarks on English Churches*, by James Heywood Markland Esq. D.C.L. 4th edition.

The Chantry of Holme was founded about the year 1537, and dissolved in the year 1547, 1st Edward VI. when a pension of £1. 10s. 4d. was granted to Hugh Watmough, the stipendiary Priest, who, in the 3d Elizabeth, sold a portion of the Chantry lands within Cliviger, to Thomas Whitaker of Holme Gent. probably the Founder, as the site was taken out of the demesne lands, and adjoined the house.

Harrison, in his *Description of Britain*, (1577,) alludes to this Chantry. He says, "this brooke riseth above Holme Church, goeth by Towneley and Burnley — bye and bye — meeteth with the Calder, and being thus enlarged, runneth forth to Reade, where Mr. Nowell dwelleth, to Whalley, and soon after into Ribble." In the year 1650 Holme was returned as a Chapel, not Parochial, four miles from Burnley, and eleven from Whalley, without any maintenance. — *Lamb. MSS.* vol. ii.

Having continued without a stated Minister two hundred years, though never reduced to a ruin, it was in the year 1742 again used for Divine Service by the nomination of an Incumbent, although the building was only forty-two feet by eighteen, within. In the year 1788 it was rebuilt, at an expense of £870, more than a moiety of which was defrayed by Dr. Whitaker, and consecrated in the year 1794. It is to be regretted that no regard was had to the true principles of Ecclesiastical Architecture in the re-erection of this Chapel, but that it remains to posterity as a reflection upon the taste of an individual whom all Church Antiquaries are well disposed to honour, and a practical commentary upon his extraordinary observation, "that a spirit of ornamental architecture in new built Churches should by all means be discouraged; by this step Religion would gain much, and Taste would suffer nothing; for in all modern edifices of this kind, the point required has been (and very properly) to compress the greatest number of people into a given space, and that end is scarcely compatible with graceful form or elegant proportion!" — *History of Whalley*, p. 392.

² The Holme was originally built of timber, and the centre and east wing were

Fam. 74

 **M**ARSDEN,¹ within COLNE, Certif.
[ied] that no more belongs to it than
16^s.8^d p.[er] an.[num.] A Sermon [is preached] once a month
by [the] Curate of Colne.
7 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 [miles] from [the] next Chap.[el.]

rebuilt in the year 1603. The West end remained of wood until the year 1717. It has recently been much improved by the present owner. The house will always be interesting to the Scholar, the Divine, and the Antiquary, from the high associations which connect it with at least two distinguished and learned men.

¹ Patron Saint unknown. Value in 1834, £94. Registers begin in 1813; previously entered at Colne.

Marsden, formerly Merclesden, and a Forest, gave name at an early period to a family of which was Richard de Merclesden, Clerk, who, at a time when Concubinage was as much avowed as Marriage, gave lands in Alcancoats, in the year 1314, to Robert his son, whose son Richard, living in the year 1363, had three sons, John, Peter, and Gilbert. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in the second year of his Duchy, (1353,) granted all the lands which he held in Colne and Marsden to Richard de Walton: and again the Duke, in the fourth year of the Duchy, granted to the same individual other lands, in Colne and Marsden. Dr. Whitaker very reasonably conjectures this to have been the origin of the property of the Walton family; and the privilege of appointing the Bell-man of Colne, still continued in the family, appears to have originated in the feudal office of "Staurator," or Summoner, of the Courts of the Duke of Lancaster. The family did not appear at the Heralds' Visitations; but in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Henry Walton Gent. had two sons, Ambrose, who died s.p. on the 11th of March 1669-70, when his brother Henry was found, by Inquisition, his next heir, being born on the 23d of August 1603, and buried in the Church of Colne on the 13th of June 1684, leaving issue one son and heir, Henry Walton, (ob. 1724, æt. eighty,) who had issue Elizabeth, ob. unmarried in April 1688, æt. twenty-one; Mary, born in the year 1669, and married in the year 1698, John Pearson of Wycoller Gent. (whose descendants still survive;) and Ambrose Walton, his only son, born in the year 1671, and died intestate in the year 1710, having by his wife, (married in the year 1692,) Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Banastre of Altham Esq. two sons, Henry and Ambrose, and several daughters. Of the sons, Ambrose, of his Majesty's ship *Britannia*, died unmarried in the year 1741-2, aged thirty-eight; and Henry succeeded to the Estate as heir general of his grandfather, father, and mother. His two sons dying issueless, the Estate was devised by the elder, in the year 1784, to his cousin, the Rev. Richard Wroe, who assumed the surname of Walton, and died on the 3d of December 1801, leaving a son, who was succeeded in the year 1845 by his sisters, as his co-heiresses. In the year 1849, on the

There never was any School in the Chapelry of Marsden, nor ~~School~~. hath any one taught in the Chapel, or near it, for some years last past, except a poor woman that in the Township of Marsden teacheth some small children. *Certif.[icate] of John Barlow, Cur. [ate of] Colne*, May 17, 1720.

[Marsden Hall.²]

Hall.

death of Jane, the younger sister, relict of Frederick Maw Esq. the Marsden and Altham Estates devolved on Miss Maria Ann Wroe Walton, the present excellent owner.—See p. 306, Note, under ALTHAM.

A Chapel existed here as early as the reign of Edward I. certainly anterior to the year 1296, (*Coucher Book of Whalley*, p. 206,) and a small and mean structure, supposed by Dr. Whitaker to have been consecrated in the year 1544, was taken down and rebuilt in the year 1809. At this time the monthly service mentioned by Bishop Gastrell had been extended to one service in each fortnight, and had been immemorially performed by the Minister of Colne. Dr. Whitaker's account of the method he adopted, as Vicar of Whalley, to remedy this evil, cannot be read without feelings of deep admiration. There is now a spacious Church, a resident Incumbent, and a large congregation twice every Sunday; whilst in the year 1845, a Church was erected in the Township of Great Marsden, which had been constituted a new Parish by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Miss Walton and Mrs. Maw having given £2,000 towards the building. The same ladies also contributed £300 towards the erection of a National School and Master's House, having permanently endowed the School with £30 per annum. Nor ought it to be omitted here that the same benevolent individuals considerably augmented the Living of Altham, provided a good Parsonage-house for the Incumbents, and having built at their own cost, endowed with £30 a year, a National School at Altham.

² Marsden Hall was rebuilt about the year 1740 by Henry Walton Esq. who was baptized on the 22d of August 1698, and was a minor on the death of his mother, the heiress of the Banastres, in the year 1718. He died in the year 1754. There is a fine portrait of him at Browsholme, Edward Parker and Thomas Lister of Gisburn Park Esqrs. having been his Trustees. Dr. Whitaker states (p. 403 Note,) that the Manor of Altham was divided between the two co-heiresses of Henry Banastre in the year 1699, and that the younger sister received £1,200, as a moiety, holding the whole Estate until that sum was discharged. It appears, however, that Henry Banastre of Altham Esq. by Will dated 1684, entailed his Manors of Altham, Easington, &c. on his son Nicholas, and his (Nicholas's) sons, in tail male, and in failure of issue male, on his (the testator's) elder daughter, Mary, (afterwards wife of Ambrose Walton,) for life, and on her sons in tail male; in failure, on his younger daughter, Isabella, and her sons in tail male; in default of male issue, then on the daughters of his son Nicholas, &c.; and in default of issue of all his said children, the remainder over to the use of his nephew, Francis, son of Henry Malham of Reediford near Colne, (by Dorothy Banastre, the testator's sister,) and his heirs male:

Chap. Par.
Augm.

Fam. 230

CHURCH,¹ in PENDLE, called

formerly the Chappell of y^e Blessed Virgin of Pendill, by w^{ch} name it was Consecrated an.[no] 1544. In y^e Act of Consecrat.[ion] y^e Bp does exonerate the Vicar of Whalley à *quâcunq. curâ et Regimine* within y^e District belonging to this Chappell or Parish Church. He settles likewise a certain allowance for y^e Curate, wth y^e Consent of y^e Vicar and Churchwardens, and he prohibits y^e Curate of Castle Chap.[el] in Clithero from officiating here. *R.[egister] B.[ook], 2, p. 232.*

and the testator provided that in case his elder daughter should succeed to his Estates, the younger should receive £1,200. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. xxix.

¹ Dedicated to St. Mary. Value in 1834, £135. Registers begin in 1574.

The Forest of Pendle, in and surrounding this Chapelry, takes its name from the hill so called, and was one of the four divisions of the great Forest of Blackburnshire. This forest covered an extent of no less than twenty-five miles, or fifteen thousand statute acres. As early as the year 1311, it was divided into eleven vaccaries, of which the principal names as they appear in a Commission of Henry VII. are preserved.

The Chapel was erected here by the Inhabitants of the five booths of Gouldshaw, Bareley, Whitley, Roughlee, and Ouldlawnde, and the sentence of Consecration by John Bird, Bishop of Chester, bears date October 1st 1544, (and not in the year 1543, as given by Baines,) thereby decreeing "that all the fruits, oblations, and obventions of the said Chappel should goe to the support of a fit Chaplain for celebratyng Devine Service, and for repayringe the said Chappel, without contradiction or declamation of the Vicar of Whalley, and saving the rights of the Rectory." — *Towneley MSS.* vol. iv. p. 2, quoted by Whitaker. A Copy of the Sentence is preserved in vol. i. in the Registry at Chester, in which "the late Chappell of the blessed V. Mary of Pendle" is mentioned, and "the Church or Chappell" then erected is to be consecrated "for the Exercissing of Divine offices and the celebration of the Sacraments and Sacramentals by a fitt Chapleyne;" the Inhabitants of the said hamlets are to repaire the said Church or Chapel, and in default to be cited; and the Chaplain of the Chapel within the Castle of Clitheroe is not to celebrate Divine Service in the said Church of Pendle; and because the Bishop had not his Seal at hand, he caused the Seal of his Vicar General to be affixed to the Deed, 36th Henry VIII. and the third year of the Bishop's translation. In the year 1650 it was stated to be Parochial, embracing one hundred and fifty families, and situate five miles from the Parish Church; being one of the few instances in which the distance given in this

Certif.[ied] 01^l.12^s.00^d, viz. paid from Downham, 1^l, left by S^r Edm.[und] Asheton; 12^s, [the] Int.[erest] of 10^l; Subscrip.[tions,] about 13^l.

Augm.[ented] wth 200^l by Mr. Curzon, an.[no] 1722; he nominates the Curate. V.[ide] ALTHAM.

4 Wardens.

5 m.[iles] from Whalley; 3 m.[iles] from [the] next Ch.[apel.]



Private School, but no endowment.

School.

Aid to y^e Poor² by John Hargreaves, 10^s p.[er] an.[num;] Charities. Int.[erest] of money by W^m Bullock, 3^s; by John Peel, 1^s.4^d; by Hen.[ry] Fearnside, 5^s a year; but by whom the money was left [is] not known.

great Inquisition agrees with that in the text. The Inquisitors having an object in view, placed the Chapels as remote from the Mother Church as possible, and not always in accordance with fact. The Inhabitants desired that their Chapelry might be made a distinct Parish, and that an endowment might be granted, as Mr. Edward Lappage, their Minister, who is described as "an able Divine," had only £39 a year, by Order from the County Committee.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. Libr.* vol. ii. May 8th 1737, collected on a Brief for Pendle Chapel in Whalley, 2d.—*Milnrow Register*. The Chapel had been rebuilt in the year 1735, at a cost of £1,268.

The Nave and North Aisle of the Church were rebuilt in the year 1788; but the low squat Tower, with the date 1712, containing one bell, was allowed to remain. There was formerly in the Chapel-yard a low plain cross called "Pendle Cross," at which, in the 29th Henry VI. Rauf Holden, Abbot of Whalley, with the Charterers and Customers of the Forest held a meeting to enquire into encroachments and abuses.

The Trustees of William Hulme Esq. nominate the Incumbent.

Malkin Tower, in Pendle Forest, was the scene of pretended Witchcraft in the year 1612, and again in the year 1633, when some of the most distinguished individuals in this part of the county were employed in the investigation of it; amongst others, John Starkie of Huntroyd Esq. whose grandfather suffered in the year 1594 from a similar delusion at Cleworth, (see p. 184;) and the parties implicated in the popular mythology, were afterwards examined by Bishop Bridgeman, and also by Charles I. in person.

George Fox, the Founder of Quakerism, asserted that he received his first Illumination on the top of Pendle Hill, "a very high mountain in Yorkshire."—See

Fam. 235
 Diss. M. An. 500
 Diss. Fam. 60
 [Anab.]

CHURCH,¹ in ROSSENDALE.

The Forrest of Rossendale was in y^e times of H.[enry] 7 and H.[enry] 8 Disforrested, and y^e Land was improved, soe y^t in 40 years time from 20 persons y^e people were encreased to 1,000, who built a Chap.[el] for themselves and maintained a Minister. V.[ide] *Deed [in] New Reg.[ister].*

Leslie's *Snake in the Grass*, p. 325; Fox's *Journal*, p. 72. This was before the year 1647, when he first preached in Manchester. — *Sewell*, p. 13.

² On referring to the original Certificates, it seems doubtful whether these small sums were originally given to the Incumbent or to the Poor; and, as they are not noticed by the Charity Commissioners, the probability is that they were gifts for the endowment of the Chapel. Mr. J. Glasbrook, the Curate, states on May 15th 1720, that Sir Edmund Asheton of Whalley gave £10, and that he could not learn who gave £20, being the residue of the endowment. Christopher Grimshaw and John Hartley, the Church-wardens, afterwards gave "a particular account of the Charities belonging to the Chapel of Pendle," and said that "Sir Edmund Asheton Bart. gave the interest of £10 to our Chapel, for ever, which is paid by John Robinson of Barley, yearly, 10s.;" and then follow the four sums, making £1, which is paid in the proportions and by the individuals mentioned by Bishop Gastrell.

¹ Dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Value in 1834, £231. Registers begin in 1654.

The name of this place is obviously derived from the Church, which was built here in the year 1511, and was the first Place of Worship erected in the Forest of Rossendale. The latter name is probably formed from the British word *rhos*, expressive of the dusky colour of the heath grass.

The Chase of Rossendale in the 4th Edward II. 1310, was divided into eleven vaccaries, or cow pastures; and in the 22d Henry VII. 1506, the number of vaccaries, now called booths, had increased to nineteen. The names are still preserved, and form the townships and hamlets of the Forest.

Mr. Baines states that the Chapel was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and sufficiently large for eighty persons, being the existing population; both of which assertions are inconsistent with the text, although the latter assertion is made on the authority of Dr. Whitaker. On the 11th of July 1515, the Curate of "Rossyngdale" paid xx^d to the Archdeacon of Chester, for his admission to the Curaey. — *Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 292. In the year 1561 the population was found to be too large for the Church, which was rebuilt in that year, and again in the year 1825. The Chapel appears to have been originally called "Sedenayse Chapel," and there is still on the North of the village a high ground called "the Seedenase, or Seeton-heys." On the 5th of April 1548, "Sr George Gregore of Rossondayle, p'st," after directing his "boddye to be buryd in y^e parysh churche yorde of haslyngden," bequeaths by Will (proved at

An.[no] 3 H.[enry] 8, Lettice Jackson,² Widow, Surrendred Lands for y^e Use of this Chap.[el] now worth (an.[no] 1718,) 40^l p.[er] an.[num.] Only 20^l of w^{ch} is now enjoyed by y^e Curate, the Case being still depending in [the] Dutchy Chamber. V.[ide] *Commission of Char.[itable] Uses, an.[no] 1665. New Reg.[ister].*

An.[no] 1724, [The] Chanc.[ellor] of y^e Dutchy, wth L^d Ch.[ief] J.[ustice] King and Mr. Reeves, Assistants, unanimously Decreed y^e Lands in Question (being by Estimation 150 Statute acres,) to y^e Church, wth mean profits and costs.

This Chap.[el,] w^{ch} is s^d to belong to y^e Parish of Clithero, from w^{ch} it was 12 m.[iles] distant, was made Parochiall by K.[ing] Edw.[ard] 6, and called by y^e name of y^e Chap.[el] of our Saviour, wth a parcell of Ground enclosed wth a hedge, called ye Chap.[el] Yard, to have all Offices performed in it as in any Par.[ish] Church: [The] People to maintain that Curate who is to be named by [the] B.[ishop] of [the] Diocese. V.[ide] *Order of [the] Dutchy Court, New Reg.[ister].*

Chester,) “to y^e Sedenayse chappell in Rossondayle that y^e S^uice and decaez [decays?] y^e of may be bett^r uphuldyne & my saylle prayde fore y^e for eu,’ iij^s iiij^d.” He appears to have had a share in a few bee-hives,—some of which stood at Wolfenden-booth; and the whole of his worldly goods amounted to 50s. Amongst the debts owing to him are, “the Chappell ryves of Rossondayle, iij^s; ward^s wagges, y^t is to say Wylyh’m hasworth, viii^s iii^d; John Nuttow, ix^d; Alex. haworth, viii^s iij^d; John tatt’sall, viii^s vii^d ob.; Ryc. wytteworth, vii^s x^d ob.; X^pofer bryche, vii^s x^d ob. The Inhabitants stated in the 4th Edward VI. to the Commissioners of Pious Uses, that they had about thirty-eight years before, (1511,) “made a Chapell of essement in y^e midst of the forrest, the way to their parysshe Chapell of Clithero from the forrest being penefull and p^{il}ous; and that ever since there had bene an honest Minister, whom they had supported, as well as the said Chapell, wthout any detriment to y^e parson of Clithero; and they pray that the Inhabitants of Lenches, Cowpe, &c. may be annexed to the said Chapel of o^r Saviour within the forrest of Rossendale, reserving the right of appointing the Minister to the Bishop.—*Ex archiv. Ep. Cestr.* This was merely a Petition, but a Decree appears to have been grounded upon it,—the Bishop, however, never exercising his right.—See *History of Whalley*, pp. 152–3.

² Dr. Whitaker expresses some surprise that the Commissioners of Chantries did not seize upon these lands; but he appears to have forgotten that Newchurch was not a Chantry, but a Chapel of Ease to the Castle Church of Clitheroe, and therefore the Chantry Commissioners had no power to divert the pious gift of Lettice Jackson.

In the year 1664 Thomas Sanders, Clerk, Minister of Rossendale, was complainant,

Certif.[ied] 23^l.10^s.00^d, viz. 20^l Rent Charge upon Copyhold Lands, part of w^{ch} being now Mortgaged is dubious; Surp.[lice] fees, 3^l.10^s.

8 Wardens.

8 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 m.[iles] from [the] next Ch.[apel.]

Wolfsden
Bath
School.

Here is a School endowed by John Kershaw, after his wife's death, (who died an.[no] 1709,) wth Lands worth 10^l.10^s p.[er] an.[num.] For y^e 2 first years after her death, the Rents were applied by y^e Feoffees to y^e building of a School-house, w^{ch} was finished an.[no] 1711; since which they have been given to y^e Master, who is nominated by y^e Feoffees.

[The] Writings are in y^e hands of y^e Steward of y^e Honour of Clithero.

Charities. **H**and given to [the] School, [which] contains 30 Statute Acres. Left also by John Kershaw, 80^l.³

and Christopher Nuttall and Lydia his wife, defendants, in a Plea before the Commissioners for Charitable Uses. The defendants, in their answer, deny that Lettice Jackson had power to give the lands in question to the said charitable use; and stated that there being a Suit pending in the Duchy Court between James Kershaw, Clerk, Curate of Newchurch, plaintiff, and John Nuttall, (father of the said Lydia, wife of the said Christopher,) defendant, the same came to a hearing on the 4th of May, 5th James, (1607,) and the Chancellor decreed that the lands should be surrendered to the said John Nuttall and his heirs, for ever, charged with twenty marks a year to the said Kershaw, so long as he should be Minister there; and afterwards, that £20 a year should be paid to every succeeding Minister who should say and read Divine Service there. This decision was reversed in the year 1724. In the year 1650 this Newchurch is described as a Parochial Chapelry, embracing three hundred families, and being twelve miles from the Parish Church. Mr. Robert Dewhurst, an able Minister, "hath no allowance at all from the State but what the Inhabitants bestow upon him on their own accord." They humbly desire that their Chapelry may be made a Parish, and a competent maintenance allowed for a Minister.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. MSS.* Here is no mention of the lands which were doubtless withheld from the Church at this time by the Trustees, and not restored until the year 1724, which is the "worse than neglect" alluded to by Dr. Whitaker, (*Whalley*, p. 224,) who observes that the lands were valued at the latter end of the last century but one, (the seventeenth,) at £50 per annum; whilst Mr. Baines, omitting the words "but one," gives that as their value in the eighteenth century.

PADIHAM,¹ Certif.[ied] 15^l. 19^s. 7³/₄^d,
viz. Debenture money, 6^l. 19^s. 2^d;
Fam. 150
— H. ... 235
Diss. M. Q.
Diss. Fam. 6
[Q. 3. Ind. 3.]

given by K.[ing] Edw.[ard] 6, (12^s. 6^d, ded.[ucted] by them that pay it,) 6^l. 6^s. 8^d; Rent Charge upon Ollerbotham left by Mr. Pierce Starkie, [in 1666,] 3^l; House and Ground in Padiam left [given] by Joh.[n] Starkey, [Starkie,] Esq. [in 1697,] 2^l. 10^s; Rent Charge out of an Estate at Symondstone left by [the will of] Mr. Will.[iam] Starkey, [in 1703,] 1^l; Int.[erest] of 10^l left

The Vicar of Whalley is the Patron.

³ Baines styles the founder "Sir John Kershaw." He was a yeoman, and died at Wolfenden Booth Fold, in the year 1701, aged eighty-five. The School was rebuilt in the years 1829-30.

¹ Dedicated to St. Leonard. Value in 1834, £131. Registers begin in 1573.

Padiham is said to have derived its name from the resemblance of its site to that of Padua, which was first noticed by the Emperor Antoninus Caracalla in a royal progress between York and Ribchester. Dr. Whitaker, from the Catalogue of the Nativi belonging to the Abbey of Cokersand, supposes it to have been the abode of the Sons of Pad.

Edmund de Lacy had a Charter for Free Warren in his lands of Padiham in the 35th Henry III. and it was described as a Manor at his death in the 42d Henry III. but in the 4th Edward II. it appeared that the Manor had never been granted out; and the land is now held under the Courts of Burnley and Higham, subject to the Lord of the Honor of Clithero.

This Church was originally a Chantry, founded before the year 1451 by John Marshall L.L.B. and the original Tower, and little Choir, probably rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. still remain. The Nave was rebuilt in the year 1766, in a debased style of architecture. The East window contains the arms of Abbot Paslew, and also eight paintings, beautifully executed. The Font was probably presented by Abbot Paslew about the year 1525, and bears his arms upon it. At this time the Chapel is supposed to have obtained the rights of Baptism and Sepulture, and thus to have become Parochial. In the year 1650 it is styled a Parochial Chapelry, four and a half miles from the parent Church, comprising two hundred and thirty-two families, of these, one hundred and six persons lived far remote from Whalley. They humbly desired that their Chapelry might be made a Parish. Mr. John Breares M.A. their Minister, had £6. 19s. 2d. paid him by the Receiver of the Revenues of the Duchy, and £33 per annum from the late County Committee. — *Parl. Inq. Lamb. Libr.* vol. ii.

The Advowson of the Church, or Parochial Chapel of Padiham, is named in the Will of Pierce Starkie of Huntroyd Esq. dated the 1st of May 1758, and was ob-

by S^r Edm.[und] Asheton, 10^s; Surp.[lice] fees, 2^l.9^s.5^½^d; East.[er] dues, 3^s.6^d.

Only 6^l.19^s.00^d paid out of y^e Dutchy Rents, an.[no] 1704. Vic.[ar] of Whalley's Acc^t. v.[ide] Pap. Reg.

An.[no] 1503, a person was Instituted and Inducted into the Chantry of Padiam. Inst.[itution] B.[ook], 1.

4 Wardens.

3 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 m.[iles] from [the] next Ch.[apel.]

Halls. Huntroyde,² Read,³ Hapton,⁴ Shuttleworth,⁵ [Pendle,⁶ Gawthorp.⁷

tained by him in the year 1730, as a Benefactor of £200, under the Act of George I. Dr. Whitaker erroneously states that it was obtained by L. P. Starkie Esq. the grand nephew of this benefactor.

The following Incumbents of this Church, from the Register at Chester, will complete Dr. Whitaker's Catalogue, *History of Whalley*, p. 267, and *Addenda*, p. 533:— "March 26, 1503, Trystram Yate inst. to y^e Chantry of Padeam vac. per mort William Hesketh ad present. Guidonis Marschall." "April 21, 1505, Thomas Broke inst. to y^e Chantry of S. Leonard of Padiham vacat. per mort. Tristram Yate ad pres. Richard Marschall." "April 21, 1515, for a Curate admitted to Padyham, xx^d."— Archdeacon of Chester's *Act Book*.

² Huntroyd became the property of Edmund Starkie Gent. son of William Starkie of Barnton in the county of Chester Esq. in the year 1464, on his marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of John de Symondstone, and is now in the possession of his descendant, Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie Esq. brother and heir of Le Gendre Starkie Esq. who died without issue in the year 1822, and son of Le Gendre Piers Starkie Esq. and his wife Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin Preedy D.D. Rector of Brinkton in the county of Northampton. The house is a modern building, situated in the midst of richly diversified and picturesque grounds.

³ Read was at a very early period in the possession of the Church of Whalley, but was afterwards alienated; and in the 37th Edward III. Laurence Nowell Esq. exchanged the Manor of Great Mearley with Sir Richard Greenacres, for a moiety of the Manor of Read, which continued in this family until the death of Alexander Nowell Esq. in the year 1772, and being afterwards sold, by a Decree of the Court of Chancery, to J. Hilton Esq. it was conveyed by sale in the year 1805, to Richard Fort Esq. whose son, Richard Fort Esq. M.P. rebuilt the house, and whose grandson is the present owner.

The Nowell family is represented by Margaret, niece of Alexander Nowell Esq. M.P. of Underley Park, (ob. 1842, s.p.) and relict of the Rev. Josias Robinson M.A. Rector of Alresford in the county of Essex, who died in the year 1843. Mrs. Robinson has assumed the surname of Nowell.

Here is a [good] School-[house,] built about 40 years agoe School.
[by contributions,] but not endowed. *Certif.[ied] Oct. 27*
an.[no] 1718, by Mr. John Grundy, Curate.

⁴ Hapton Tower was sold to Gilbert de la Legh, in the 3d Edward III. He was son of John de la Legh, who married Cecilia, daughter and coheiress of Richard de Towneley, and his grandson is styled Richard de Towneley, *alias* De la Legh, Sheriff of Lancashire in the year 1375. In the 12th Henry VII. his descendant, Sir John Towneley had a License for making a Park at Hapton, and in the 6th Henry VIII. he emparked or enclosed all the wastes and open fields, being one thousand Lancashire acres. Hapton was sequestered after the Battle of Marston Moor, and the Tower and Castle fell into decay after the Restoration.

⁵ Shuttleworth Hall, in Hapton, was the residence of the family of that name before the 3d Edward III. when Henry de Shuttleworth died seized of it, and eight oxgangs. It has long been the property of the Starkies of Huntroyd. The house is a large irregular building, of the time of James I. and probably does not occupy the original site, as an adjoining field has long been known by the name of "the Old Hall." The lands annexed to the Hall amount to upwards of eleven hundred acres. It is occupied by a farmer.

⁶ Pendle Hall is a large Tudor house, built about the time of Queen Elizabeth, and, with upwards of seven hundred and seventy-six acres of land, was conveyed in marriage with Ann, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Hancock Gent. to Edmund Starkie of Huntroyd Esq. in the year 1560, in whose descendant and representative it is now vested.

⁷ Gawthorp has been the seat of the Shuttleworths since the 43d Edward III. when Agnes, daughter and heiress of William de Hacking, conveyed it to her husband, Ughtred, son of Henry de Shuttleworth. From him, the Estate descended, uninterruptedly, to Robert Shuttleworth of Barton Lodge Esq. who died on the 29th of January 1816, and by Will dated the 24th of October 1815, gave all his Manors and Lands in Lancashire and Westmoreland, in Trust, to John, Lord Crewe, and Abraham Henry Chambers of Bond-street in the county of Middlesex Esq. for the use of his second son, Robert Shuttleworth Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Preston, who married at Edinburgh, November 5th 1816, Janet, daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees in the Shire of Berwick Bart. and died on the 6th of March 1818, having, by Will dated the 12th of February 1818, devised his Estates to his only child, Janet Shuttleworth, then an infant under the age of one year. It is erroneously stated by Baines, that this lady married Frederick North Esq. She married, February 24th 1842, James Phillips Kay Esq. M.D. (a native of this county,) distinguished by his active exertions in the cause of popular Education, and who, upon his marriage, assumed the surname and arms of Shuttleworth. The widow of Robert Shuttleworth Esq. married Frederick North of Hastings Esq.—Indenture of settlement, previous to marriage, dated the 10th of June 1825. The Hall, of which a view is given in Whitaker's *History of Whalley*,

Augm.

Fam. 107
 Pap. Fam. 5
 Fam. Diss. 3
 [2 Pr. 1 Q.]



BOLLAND,¹ in BOLAND FOREST,
 called "Bolland Chap.[el,]" in old

Leases; part of y^e Chappelry is in Yorks.[hire,] part in Lanc.[ashire, and] the Chappell [is] in Yorkshire. Certif.[ied] 6l.0s.0d; this is paid by [the] Abp. of Cant.[erbury,] no other profits. This 6l does properly belong to Castle Chap.[el] in Clithero, and is given to [the] Curate of Clithero for Preaching here once a month. V.[ide] CASTLE CHAP.[EL.]

Rob.[ert] Parker of Carlton, Yorks.[hire,] has given Lands worth 400l towards the augmentat.[ion] of this Chap.[el,] an.[no] 1717.

These Lands [are] about 5 m.[iles] from Whitewell, in York Dioc.[ese,] and let now (1724) for 19l p.[er] an.[num:] He gave also a Rent upon a House in Clithero of 34^{sh} p.[er] an.[num;] in consid.[eration] of w^{ch} the Gov.[ernors] of [Queen Anne's] Bounty gave 200l, not yet laid out in Land: an.[no] 1724. The Curate now enjoys also y^e 6l p.[er] an.[num] given formerly to Castle Chapel.

was rebuilt about the year 1600, and is a gloomy, though fine, specimen of an Elizabethan house.

¹ Dedicated to . Value in 1834, £88. Registers begin in

Bowland consists of part of the Parish of Whalley, and of the Parishes of Slaidburn and Mitton, together with the Forest, and is a member of the Honor of Clitheroe. One of its principal officers was the bow-bearer and chief steward, called in a patent of Henry IV. granted to Sir James Harington, "the Forester." At a later period the bow-bearer was called "the Park-er;" and this feudal office has been held for three centuries by the family of Parker of Browsholme.

The Chapel stands on the East bank of the Hodder, near the Keeper's Lodge, and is a plain and simple fabric, originally built about the time of Henry VII. It is mentioned as existing in the year 1521. A sketch of it is given in Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, p. 236. In the year 1650 it was returned as not being Parochial, but having one hundred and sixteen families, eight miles from the Parish Church, and having "neither Minister, nor maintenance for any." The Inhabitants desired to have a Parish and Minister, and an endowment.—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. Libr.* vol. ii. In the year 1818 the Chapel was rebuilt, and a memorable Consecration Sermon preached, in troublous times, by Dr. T. D. Whitaker, from the words, "Sound an alarm," *Joel* ii. 1.

Towns. 2. Great Bolland, (in Yorkshire;) Little Bolland, in ~~Towns~~. Lancashire.

7 m.[iles] from Whalley; 2 [miles] from Chipping; [and] 3 m. [iles] from [the] next Ch.[apel,] viz. Wiresdale.

No Wardens.

[The] Chap.[el is] very small; [it] will not hold above 200 people.

Browsholm Hall,² belong.[ing] to Mr. Parker, in Great Bol- ~~Hall~~. land.

² Browsholme is a large house of red stone, with a centre, two wings, and a small façade in front, and appears to have been either wholly or principally built in the year 1604. Thomas Lister Parker Esq., a gentleman of refined taste and literary attainments, expended large sums in improving this interesting mansion, and, under the direction of Jeffrey Wyatt, produced some handsome modern apartments without injuring the original appearance of the house. — See an *Account of Browsholme*, privately printed by T. L. Parker Esq. The interior of the house is rich in paintings, oak furniture, and curiosities of olden times. Mr. Parker sold the Estate in the year 1820 to his cousin. — See p. 327, Note 4.

Deanry of Lealand, in Lancashire.

R. D.

	£.	s.	d.
T.....	1.	5.	10
Pr. A.	0.	13.	4
Syn...	0.	1.	0
Trl. ...	0.	3.	4

Fam.	110
—	170
Pap. Fam.	50
Diss.	00



BRINDLE,¹ Certif.[ied] 49^l. 15^s. 06^d, viz. Glebe, 5^l. 8^s; Prædiall Tyths for 7 years past, about 40^l; Rents paid by some [of the] Inhab.[itants,] 5^s. 10^d; East.[er] Roll and other Dues, 3^l. 6^s. 8^d; Surp.[lice] fees, 1^l. 10^s; Ded.[uct] Proc. and Syn. 15^s.

An.[no] 1603, Will.[iam] Caven-
dish Esq. Patron. *Inst.[itution] B.[ook,]* 2, p. 35.

An.[no] 1630, [the] E.[arl] of Devon.[shire] Patron. *Ib.*
p. 116. *Ib.* in 1662. *Ecton*.

Patron, [the] Duke of Devonshire.

¹ Dedicated to St. James. Value in 1834, £515. Parish Registers begin in 1558; but are wanting from 1668 to 1688, and from 1693 to 1713.

Thomas de Burnul held lands here in the reign of Henry III. under Grelly, Baron of Manchester, who acquired part of the hundred of Leyland in the division of lands made between him and Roger de Busli. In the 22d Edward I. the Manor was in wardship, owing to the death of Peter de Burnhulle; and in the 26th Edward III. it passed with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Peter de Bryn of Brynhill, to William Gerard Esq. whose descendant, in the eighteenth century, sold it to the Duke of Devonshire, and the Manor is now vested, by an exchange, in the Earl of Burlington.

This Church is not mentioned in the *Valor* of 1291; and is supposed to have been taken out of the Parish of Leyland subsequently to that period. It is called by Ecton "Brinhill, *alias* Brindle." In the time of Edward I. it was written "Burnhulle," and afterwards "Brandhill," and may derive its name from Burnt-hill.

In the 24th Henry VII. the Advowson was held by Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn

2 Wardens, [and] 2 Assist.[ants,] chosen [according to the] Towns, 1. Can.[on.]

No ancient Seat.

Here is a School, built by y^e town upon y^e Glebe, free to y^e School. Children of all Legall Inhab.[itants] who are born in y^e Parish. All y^e Revenue belong.[ing] to it is y^e Int.[erest] of 177^l. 12^s, of w^{ch} 100^l was given by Mr. Peter Burscough (of Walton,) an.[no] 1623; 10^l by Edw.[ard] Blackledge, [in] 1657; 10^l by Tho.[mas] Sharrock, [in] 1695; [1658?] and 10^l by Tho.[mas] Sharrock y^e younger, [in] 1700; and 17^l. 12^s by persons unknown, at sev.[eral] times. There are seven Trustees, in whose hands are lodged y^e Decree and other Writings relating to y^e Government of y^e School; but y^e Master is nominated by y^e Rect. [or] of Brindle.

and Bryndyll Knt.; and another Sir Thomas Gerard presented to the Living in the year 1567, although in the year 1549 he had settled the Advowson upon the wife of Sir John Port of Etwall in the county of Derby, whose daughter and coheirress he had married. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gerard was imprisoned in the Tower on a charge of being implicated in the design of liberating Mary, Queen of Scots, and to procure his release he alienated and mortgaged several Manors; and about this time the Advowson of Brindle passed to Sir William Cavendish, father of the first Earl, and has descended to his representative, the present Duke of Devonshire.

The Church is a small structure consisting of a Tower, Nave, and Chancel, without Aisles or Chapels. There were, however, probably two Chantries in the Church, as in the year 1535 Sir John Hampton and Sir Owen Gerard were Priests, and Sir Thomas Buckley Rector of Bryndhull.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. ix. p. 46. The Tower, with its castellated battlements, crocketed pinnacles, and strong buttresses, seems to be part of the original fabric. The old Nave was removed in the year 1815, and rebuilt by the Parish at a cost of £1,650. The free seats in the Choir are of oak, and dated 1582 and 1634.

In the year 1650 Brindle was described as an entire Parish of itself, having a Parsonage-house with several other buildings; four acres of Glebe; and five cottages of the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. The Tithe Corn, small and other Tithe, valued at £75 per annum. "Mr. William Walker is the present Incumbent," (omitted in Baines's Catalogue of the Rectors,) "and is to receive the profits of the Parsonage. He is conformable to the present Government, and was presented by William, Earl of Devonshire, Patron, as is presumed, and had the assent of above forty of the Inhabitants of the said Parish."—*Parl. Inq. Lamb. Libr.* vol. ii.

[The] Revenue of [the] School [was] certif.[ied] an.[no] 1724 to be 300^l.6^s, viz. given by Pet.[er] Burscough, 100^l; [by] Edward Blackledge (in 1722,) 100^l; [by the] two Tho.[mas] Sharrocks, 10^l each; [by the] Rev. Mr. Henry Pigot² B.D. Rector, 40^l,

² Henry Pigot, descended from a respectable Cheshire family, was born on the 11th of March 1628, being the second son of Geoffrey Pigot of Fortun in the county of Stafford Gent. and his wife Judith, daughter of Mr. John Davenport of Bulley Hall in the county of Chester. He was a Scholar of Lincoln College Oxford, B.A. in the year 1650, M.A. in the year 1654; and being a Deacon "of exemplary life, well commended for his virtues, and thoroughly instructed in the knowledge of sacred literature," was ordained Priest at Soothill Hall near Dewsbury, on Thursday the 27th of September 1654, by Henry, (Tilson,) Bishop of Elphin, then an exile from his See.

On the 7th of August 1660, (according to Wood, 1661,) Pigot graduated B.D. being at that time Rector of Brindle; and as he held the Living upwards of seventy-one years, he must have been instituted about the year 1650-1, and, probably, by the ruling powers. He continued Rector during the various changes of the times, although adverse to them all, except the last, by which he obtained the Vicarage of Rochdale from Archbishop Juxon in the year 1662. In the Church-wardens' Account Books of the latter Parish, there are many notices of him through a long series of years; from which it might seem that he was generally resident at Rochdale. Immediately upon his being collated, the Church-wardens were required to procure "two Holland Surplices and a Hudd for Mr. Pigott," as it afterwards appeared that he maintained the use of the Surplice, as the dress of the Parochial Clergy in all the Offices, preaching included, and discarded the Gown or Cloak of his predecessor Mr. Bath, as fitting only to be worn by Preachers licensed by the Universities. In the year 1662 he ordered that furniture for the Church should be bought at Manchester, consisting of "broad Green Cloth, taffety, fringe, and silk, for the Pulpit, Quishion, and Communion Table," and that the latter should have "the frame sett about it." In the year 1665, by his order, the Clerk was paid 3s. "for writeing y^e Territoryes of the Gleabe Land, to be kept in the Church." In the year 1667 the Church-wardens "paid for Mr. Pigot's dinner, and others with him, at Todmorden;" but the Parish disallowed the item. In the year 1676, "paid for mending Mr. Pigot's tippet, 2s." In this year he published, in London, a Sermon preached at the Assize at Lancaster, on the 19th of March 1675, having been Chaplain to his parishioner, Alexander Butterworth of Belfield Esq. when High Sheriff. He was a humble imitator of South and Theed, and "a whimsieal textuary." In the same year he was the Chairman on the day of auditing the Parish Accounts, and stated that he should not allow them to pass as the Wardens had not shewn what sums had been levied, nor for what purpose, and yet had accounted for losses from several persons whom everybody knew to be solvent—such as John Entwisle Esq. 4s.; Mr. Gabriel Gartside, 2s.; Mr. Richard Milne senr. of Milnrow, 1d.; and others; so that he would not, willingly, have them

in 1720; [by the] Town of Brindle, 20^l, (raised to obtain Mr. Pigot's gift;) [by] Pers.[ous] unknown, 20^l.6^s.

 **iven** to y^e Poor by Hen.[ry] Gorton (in 1684,) 92^l; [by] **Charities.**
Th.[omas] Sharrock (in 1697,) 30^l; [by] Joh.[n] Stanfield
(in 1688,) 30^l, [the] Int.[erest of which] to [be given to] Poor

recorded, but desired the old Wardens to amend their accounts by that day se'nnight, or else he thereby authorized the new Wardens to present them.

In the year 1677 the Vicar again laments the forbearance of the Wardens to present several of the leading parishioners, and refused to pass the accounts. In the year 1678 Mr. Entwisle, and others, were presented to the Court, and after much vexatious resistance, were reduced to order, to the evident satisfaction of the independent Vicar. In the year 1686 "the persons called Quakers were presented," for refusing to pay their legal proportions "for the repairation of the Church and School of Rachdale;" but again Mr. Pigot would not allow the accounts to pass until the disbursements had been inspected and allowed, not only by himself but by the parishioners. In the year 1678 he has recorded that he made collections amounting to £20. 1s. 11½d. at the Church, and all the Chapels except Todmorden, towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's [Cathedral] Church in London. In December 1690, he has noticed that he was present when the daughter of his ejected predecessor was married, and that although, as a Surrogate, he did not issue the Licence, he did not take the accustomed fees. In this year died Ralph Webb, the memorable Parish Clerk, who kept the Registers, had filled his office nearly sixty years, and "who, in his time, buried 1,100 persons."—Thoresby's *Correspondence*, p. 322.

In the year 1696 his name was introduced into an acrimonious controversy, which arose out of a Visitation Sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas Gipps, Rector of Bury, in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and which continued for several years; one of the combatants throwing the odium of a report unfavourable to the Presbyterians, upon Mr. Pigot, (who first had it from the Hon. Colonel Fairfax,) adding, "it depends upon Mr. Pigot's single testimony, and some say this is not the first brat he has imposed on the world, — while the suspicion is just that the whole story was invented in Rochdale, at a Public-house!"

In the year 1700 he appears to have built, at his own expense, the present handsome Porch of Rochdale Church, and his initials still remain incised on the stone.

He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Fyfe of Wedacre Gent. and had a daughter Judith, and two sons: (1) Thomas, born at Brindle in the year 1656, of Wadham College Oxford, M.A. and F.R.S. Vicar of Yarnton near Oxford, in the year 1679, and Chaplain to James, Earl of Ossory, at whose house in St. James's Square, Westminster, he died on the 14th of August 1686, and was buried in the Chancel of St. James's Church. He published in the *Philosophical Transactions*,

Housekeepers, at Xtnas and Easter: the said sums are, by Deed of feoffment, intrusted wth six persons of y^e Parish. Edward Blackledge in 1722, gave by Will, £20, to buy Books for poor Children.

No. 151, an Account of the Earthquake at Oxford, on the 17th of September 1683; and also discovered certain phenomena in Music, printed by Dr. Wallis, in No. 134 of the same *Transactions*, dated March 14th 1676. Wood says he was a forward and mercurial man, and speaks coldly of his merits.

The father was a musical amateur, and first introduced Chanting into the Church of Rochdale (after the Restoration,) about the year 1696; receiving also in the year 1703, from the Church-wardens, £45, towards liquidating the sum he had expended in procuring an Organ for the Church.

The Vicar's younger son, (2) Henry Pigot, was of Wadham College, M.A. in the year 1683, B.M. in 1687, D.M. in 1692, and was living the year 1725.

In addition to the benefaction recorded in the text, Mr. Pigot founded several Scholarships at Oxford, and vigorously and successfully defended the right of the Mother Church of Rochdale to the Patronage of the Chapels; so that Whitaker unjustly censures him as "deservedly memorable for nothing but his long Incumbency and life." Dr. Kuerden appears to have been his friend, and observes that adjacent to Brindle Church is "a Parsonage-house, part whereof lately re-edified with a fayr stone building, erected by the worthy and learned Parson, Mr. Henry Pygot, likewise Chappelain to the Right Honorable the Earl of Derby, and is Vicar of Ratchdale, a doubly qualified Peter, both for souls and fishes, and a complacent associate to the gentry and all learned persons." He died and was buried at Rochdale, April 10th 1722, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, having been Rector of Brindle seventy-one years and nine months, and Vicar of Rochdale fifty-nine years and seven months. Elizabeth his wife, died on the 17th, and was buried on the 20th of February 1691. On their black marble grave-stone these arms are incised,—ermine, three lozenges conjoined, in fesse, sable, a canton. He died intestate, and Letters of Administration of his Effects, were granted at Chester, on the 26th of April 1722.—*Lanc. MSS.* vol. ii. p. 155, *et seq.*; Elias Hall's *MS. History of the Oldham Singers*; Wood's *Fasti*, pp. 809—881; Plot's *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, cap. ix. p. 199; *Rochdale Vicarage Papers*; Whitaker's *Whalley*, p. 446, where the monumental inscription is incorrectly given.

